ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, March 3, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of matters upon the subject of which a personal call is undesirable, communications may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wimpole-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bold-street, Liverpool, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Rue de Castiglione, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any three or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Newspaper rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAKER-COURTENAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, 1930, to the wife of C. W. F. BAKER-COURTENAY, Long Marton, Westmorland—a son.

BRIDGE.—On Feb. 27, 1930, to JANET VERA, wife of MAJOR R. E. A. BRIDGE, D.S.O., I.A. (retd.)—a daughter. (Indian and Australian papers, please copy.)

BUCHANAN.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Priors House, Teddington, to GWENDOLINE (*nee* Wetherell), wife of J. BUCHANAN, of Nahorani Tea Estate, Thakurbari, Assam—a daughter.

FAIRBAIRN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1930, at 21, Yard-terrace, Kensington, to MARJORIE, the wife of DONALD FAIRBAIRN—a son.

FERGUSON.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster, to JOAN, wife of SANDY FERGUSON—a son.

LAWSON.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at "Lindsey," Barnet Gate, Arkley, to OLIVE (*nee* Williams), wife of JOHN MALBIE LAWSON—a daughter.

MERCER.—On Feb. 10, 1930, at Jamalpur, India, to IRENE, wife of CAPTAIN G. H. MERCER, D.C.L.I.—twin sons.

MITCHESON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at Frensley, Tamworth, to JEAN, wife of J. CECIL MITCHESON—a daughter.

RYALL.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Gurtasapur, India, to MONICA (*nee* Coode-Adams), wife of JAMES E. RYALL, M.R.E.—a son. (Amended notice.)

SAINSBURY.—On March 1, 1930, at 27, The Vale, Chelsea, to DOREEN, wife of ALAN SAINSBURY—a son.

SIMPSON.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home to JANET, wife of CAPTAIN ROBERT SIMPSON, R.A.M.C., and daughter of S. Milton-manistone, Queen's Club-gardens, W.14—a daughter.

SMITH.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Northwood, to VIOLA (*nee* Steel), wife of CAPTAIN C. C. H. SMITH, I.A. Political Department—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BAKER WILBRAHAM : TORRENS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1930, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, by the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyulph Stanley, BERNARD, Bt., and Lady Baker Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, Cheshire, to BETTY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MATT TORRENS, of Hayes, Kent.

BINGHAM : KILKELLY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at the Roman Catholic Church, Nakuru, Kenya, FRANCIS HENRY BINGHAM, of Nakuru, to MARY MOLLY KILKELLY, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. F. KILKELLY.

DE JANZÉ : MOULE.—On Feb. 25, 1930, in Paris, VICOMTE HENRI DE JANZÉ, son of Vicomtesse Leon de Janzé, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR MOULE.

FLAMANK : CARTER.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at St. Jude's Church, Kingston-upon-Hull, by the Rev. HENRY FLAMANK, son of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY FLAMANK, of Overstone, Kingsmoor, to MARY BEATRICE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EDMUND CARTER, of Hayley House, Torquay.

KINROSS : SANG.—On March 1, 1930, at St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, M.A., Dean of the Thistle, and the Rev. Hugh Kinross, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, son of JOHN KINROSS, R.S.A., and Mrs. Kinross, 2, Abercromby-place, to MARY DOLORES, only child of GEORGE SANG, W.S., and Mrs. Sang, 17, Magdala-crescent.

STRONG : BAKEWELL.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, ERNEST IAN ELPHINSTONE, Lieut. in the Rifle Brigade, Mt. Everest expedition of Rawalpindi and Mrs. Strong, to JOAN BEATRICE, only daughter of Mr. H. H. BAKEWELL, formerly of the High Court, Madras, and Mrs. Bakewell, Bexhill-on-Sea.

WARREN : TRUMPER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at St. Paul's, Kingston Hill, EDWARD GAMBLE WARREN, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Warren, to VIOLET VINCENT (*by Request*), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. TRUMPER.

DEATHS

AGLEN.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 6, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington, MARGARET ELIZABETH, widow of the Very Rev. A. S. AGLEN, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane, in her 94th year. Interment at St. Mary's Church, Birnam, Dunkeld, on Wednesday, March 5, at 3 p.m. (China, Canadian and South African papers, please copy.)

ARNOLD.—On March 2, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Sandringham, ALBERT ARNOLD, widow of WILLIAM ARNOLD, J.P., aged 87. Service at Herringfleet Church, Wednesday, March 5, at 11 a.m. Interment Great Yarmouth Cemetery, at 11.45.

ASHMEAD.—On March 1, 1930, at Calta, Cranleigh-road, Surbiton, MARTHA LOUISA, widow of LIEUT.-COL. A. F. ASHMEAD and mother of Alice Cecil Ashmead, Saskatchewan, Canada, and Dorothy Elsie Ashmead, of Calta. Cremation Golders Green, 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers, by request. Canadian papers, please copy.)

BAKER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Bath Vista, Bath, EFFIE, widow of W. M. BAKER. [No flowers, no mourning.

BALL.—On March 1, 1930, passed peacefully away in her sleep, at her home, 1, Mrs. Hunter's Cottages, Cheriton, Bircham, Brikdale, Southport, after a few days' illness, ALICE E. BALL, wife of the late William Ball, of Littlewood, Lelant, Cornwall. Funeral, Lelant, Cornwall.

BERRY.—On Feb. 28, 1930, MISS LOUIE BERRY, devoted and unselfish maid for 16 years to Mrs. Hugh Fitton, Island, Petersfield, Hants.

BILLINGHAM.—On Feb. 13, 1930, the result of a motor accident, SYLVIA MARY, dearly beloved daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. J. BILLINGHAM, of Morand, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and fiancée of Richard Hardcastle Clarke, age 22.

BILLINTON.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at San Remo, Italy, ALICE HAWKEN, widow of ROBERT JOHN BILLINTON. Funeral arrangements inquire Haandrings, Brighton.

BIRD.—On Feb. 28, 1930, 44 Montagu Lodge, Datchet, JESSIE AUGUSTA, widow of WALTER HUGH BIRD, and mother of Mrs. Burle Craven Cottage, Taplow, aged 76. Funeral Datchet Church to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30.

BOYLE.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 235, Brownhill-road, S.E.6, LESLIE, beloved husband of RUTH BOYLE, aged 37. Service St. Mary's, Lewisham, 12 noon to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment Hither Green Cemetery.

BYERS.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at The Limes, 15, Park-road, Chiswick, AGNES JOSEPHINE, widow of CHARLES HENRY BYERS, formerly of Bombay, and of Mount Byers, Co. Roxburgh. Funeral from her late residence, Chiswick, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30 a.m.

CHAPMAN.—On Feb. 24, 1930, at Calcutta, THOMAS MILES CHAPMAN, eldest son of Mr. H. H. Chapman and the late Mrs. Chapman, of Edinburgh.

CHAWORTH-MUSTERS.—On March 1, 1930, suddenly, at The Grange, Eckington, Sheffield, MARY ANNE, widow of J. P. CHAWORTH-MUSTERS, J.P., D.L., and Mrs. Simeon, of JOAN BEATRICE, only daughter of Mr. H. H. BAKEWELL, formerly of the High Court, Madras, and Mrs. Bakewell, Bexhill-on-Sea.

CRITTEN.—On March 2, 1930, at her residence, 7, Chester-road, Southwold, ISABEL CRITTEN, widow of Robert Pierson Critten, in her 84th year. Funeral, Wednesday, March 5, at 2.30, at Southwold.

CRUDEN.—On March 1, 1930, at Savernake, Chudleigh, SURREY, MAJOR GEORGE ROBERT CRUDEN, late 2nd Bn. The R.I.R., and of Wellhouse, Shettleston, Lanarkshire. Funeral, Frimley Church, 12.15, to-morrow (Tuesday).

DENHOLM-YOUNG.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 9, Abbotsford-park, Edinburgh, after a very short illness, ALEXANDER DENHOLM-YOUNG, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Denholm-Young, Madras Army.

DOBIE.—On March 1, 1930, at Eskmount, Castle-head, Paisley, WILLIAM FRASER DOBIE, M.D., J.P., F.R.A., head of George Dobie and Son, Limited, fulmono manufacturers, Paisley. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday). Service in Canal-street Church Hall at 2 p.m. and thereafter to Woodside Cemetery. Friends desiring to attend please notify Wm. Young, Limited, 4, Gordon-street, Paisley.

EVANS.—On Feb. 27, 1930, (by eve of her eighth birthday, at The Firs, New Malden, DOROTHEA ALSTON (BABA), dearly loved youngest daughter of LT.-COL. and MRS. EMRYS H. EVANS.

FILIPPI.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 81, Ravensburg-road, Harborne, Birmingham, ESTHER WILHELMINA (Mrs. H. M. Filippi), in her 65th year. Interment at Uddington Church, Norfolk, to-day (Monday), at 2.30. Memorial service St. Martin-in-the-Fields the same day and hour. No flowers, by request.

FIRTH.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 22, Albany-road, Bedford, HERBERT BLAIR ADAM FIRTH, daughter of late Major-General H. H. Firth.

FLEMING.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 1, Morland-close, North End, Hampstead, N.W.11, suddenly, after a very brief illness, ISABEL HARTHAN FLEMING, widow of James Fleming, I.S.O., formerly Surveyor-General of Customs and Chairman of the Civil Service Supply Association, aged 80. Cremation at Golders Green, at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers.

FOREMAN.—On March 1, 1930, at "Mountfield," Hartford-road, St. Albans, ANDREA C. FOREMAN. Cremation Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Tuesday), 11 a.m.

FOSTER.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, at 49, Pont-street, after an illness of five months, JOHN KENNETH FOSTER, of Eglon Manor, Yorkshire. All arrangements later.

GOUGH.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home in London, CHARLOTTE, the beloved wife of GEORGE GOUGH. No flowers, by request.

GOW.—On March 1, 1930, suddenly, at 66, Campayne-gardens, Hampstead, ALLAN BRUCE GOW, of Messrs. L. M. Fischel and Co., Ltd., of Mincing-lane, in his 70th year. Funeral arrangements will be announced to-morrow.

GRACIE.—On Sunday, March 2, 1930, suddenly in London, SIR ALEXANDER GRACIE, K.B.E., of Glasgow.

HADEN.—On March 2, 1930, at Arnold Hill, Trowbridge, JEANIE DENNOO, wife of WILLIAM NELSON HADEN. Service of Thanksgiving at the Congregational Church, Trowbridge, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.45. No mourning or flowers, by request. Interment privately at Bratton after cremation.

HANSHAW.—On March 1, 1930, at Witley, Surrey, WILLIAM HARGEN HANSHAW, J.P., the very dear husband of D'Arcy Hanshaw, in his 77th year. Funeral service at Witley Church, Witley, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30 p.m. Cremation at St. John's, Woking, 1.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

HARRISON.—On March 2, 1930, at his residence, 39, Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, quite peacefully, after a short illness, PERCY GROVE HARRISON, Consul-General for Costa Rica, and son of the late Rev. Jocelyn Harrison. Service at St. Stephen's Church, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, at 11.30, Wednesday, and afterwards at Golders Green.

HATTERSLEY.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1930, WILLIAM HATTERSLEY, late of Aldgate and Holden-road, North Finchley, in his 79th year. Funeral arrangements later. Flowers to be sent to care of H. H. Gray, Esq., undertaker, 145, Blackstock-road, Finsbury Park, N.4.

HAWDON.—On March 2, 1930, after a long illness, MARGARET, widow of COLONEL T. G. HAWDON, D.L., of Selby and Scarborough. Funeral Wednesday, service Selby Abbey at 2.30 p.m. Interment Selby Cemetery.

HAWKES.—On Feb. 25, 1930, at Land Kotal, Khyber, LIEUTENANT GEOFFREY EDWARD HURDLE HAWKES, Royal Engineers. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

HILLIARD.—On Saturday, March 1, 1930, at a nursing home, of pneumonia, JOHN ARTHUR REGINALD HILLIARD, of No. 6, Holly-village, Highgate, dearly loved husband of Dorothea Mary Hilliard, aged 54. Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Highgate, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, March 5. Cremation at Golders Green. No mourning or flowers, by his special request.

HOCH.—On Feb. 18, 1930, at Ebersichen, Schwaben, Bavaria, on a visit to his children, after a week's illness, from heart failure following a stroke, JULIUS CARL MATTHIAS HOCH, Lieut.-Gen. in the old Imperial German Army, the beloved husband of Mary Kröhaks Hoch (*née* Taylor, formerly of Apperley Bridge, Yorks, and Marlow, Bucks). 2, Fischhaus Strasse, Dresden, N.6, in his 97th year. Interred at Dresden. "Punchies and Judies" please copy.

HOCKLY.—On March 2, 1930, at Winchester, CLARISSA, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM HOCKLY, of Leyton, Essex, for 27 years Secretary of Paris Branch of Girls' Friendly Society. Funeral at Kensal Green, Thursday, at 3.30.

HULLAH.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Bournemouth, FRANCESCA HULLAH, wife of Arthur Hullah, late Civil Service of India.

JACKSON.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at the Manor House, Normanby, FRANCIS HENRY JACKSON, of Middlesbrough, solicitor, third son of the late Henry Jackson, of Woodthorpe Hall, Malton, in his 80th year. Service at Talton Parish Church, at 2.0 o'clock to-day (Monday). Interment at Eston Cemetery.

JOURDAIN.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Hertford, MARGUERITE ISABEL ("DAISY"), dearly loved, second daughter of the late SIR HENRY and LADY LOLA M. JOURDAIN. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday). Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, 11.45 a.m. Flowers to Mrs. Blackett-Ord, Beechleigh, Hertford.

KENT.—On Feb. 28, 1930, ANTOINETTE (NETTIE), for more than 52 years the beloved wife of ALFRED PEGLER KENT.

KIMBER.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at 20, Hyde Park-square, W.2, AUGUSTUS C. E. KIMBER, O.B.E., the loved husband of Grace Kimber. Service at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, 12.30 p.m. to-day (Monday), and after at Golders Green Crematorium.

LANGLEY.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Clatterwood House, Gloucester, ADELA COOMBS, widow of Dr. W. B. LANGLEY, of Cricklade, Wilts, and daughter of late Major Edward Samuel Graeme Showers. Service All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, to-morrow (Tuesday). Flowers to John Lance and Co., Cheltenham.

LAURENCE.—On Feb. 23, 1930, at Combe Leigh, Wimbledon, PERCEVAL MAITLAND LAURENCE, LL.D. Camb., K.C.M.G.

LESLIE JONES.—On March 1, 1930, at dawn, passed peacefully to her rest, EILEEN MARY, beloved child of ARTHUR and ETHEL LESLIE JONES, 25, Beechwood, W.C.2. R.I.P.

MALCOLM.—On March 1, 1930, at 67, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.3, ANGELA, beloved wife of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NEILL MALCOLM.

MOLYNEUX.—On March 1, 1930, peacefully, at Woodside, Sidmouth, the REV. GEORGE MOLYNEUX, somestime Vicar of Milton, Staffs, and Rector of Waterloo, Lancs., aged 95. Funeral at Westley Waterless, Thursday morning, 12.30.

MORICE.—On March 1, 1930, suddenly, after a long illness, ELEANOR MARY, the dearly loved wife of BEAUMONT MORICE (Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford), of 1, Oak-avenue, Manningham, Bradford. Funeral service at Westgate Baptist Church, Carlisle-road, on Wednesday, March 5, at 11 a.m., prior to interment at Nab Wood Cemetery, Shipley. No mourning, by request. (Welsh papers, please copy.)

MOULE.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Harrow, suddenly, FLORENCE ANNIE CATHERINE, the beloved wife of EDWIN HENRY OWRAM, and loving mother of HILDA MARY OWRAM. R.I.P.

RAYMER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Brancombe House, Victoria Devon, ANTHONY RICHARD, the beloved son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. RAYMER, aged 14 years.

READY.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Langton House, Alverstoke, SARAH (NANNIE) READY, much-loved friend and faithful servant of Dr. and Mrs. Wharton Lamplough for many years.

RIDDICK.—On March 1, 1930, at Barton Court, London, S.W., WILLIAM JAMES RIDDICK, of Marine, Criccieth, North Wales. Interment Southern Cemetery, Manchester, Wednesday, March 5.

ST. JOHN.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 9, Oakfield-road, Clifton, Bristol, CHARLES ST. JOHN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of Bath, in her 96th year. No flowers. Kindly accept this intimation.

ST. MAUR-RIMMER.—On Feb. 28, 1930, very suddenly, at "Clyde House," Westcombe Park-road, Blackheath, THOMAS ST. MAUR-RIMMER. Military funeral to-day (Monday), at St. Luke's, Charlton, 2.15 p.m. (Canadian papers please copy.)

SCOTT.—On March 2, 1930, MARGARET ANN, wife of the late REV. H. VON E. SCOTT, aged 89. Funeral Parish Church, Eastbourne, to-morrow (Tuesday), at noon.

SHAW.—On Feb. 27, 1930, at "St. Brias," George-street, Summertown, Oxford, COLIN BRIAN SHAW, aged 9 years.

STEPHENSON.—On March 1, 1930, ADA MARY STEPHENSON, of Warren Down, Guildford, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday). Service Congregational Church, 3 p.m. No flowers, by request. Would those wishing to send flowers kindly send instead small donation to Queen's Jubilee Nurses, Guildford?

STRACEY CLITHEROW.—On March 1, 1930, at Leek Wootton House, Warwick, EUSTACE W. C. STRACEY CLITHEROW, IL-Commander, R.N. Funeral at Buxton Lamas, Norfolk, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3.15 p.m.—Strictly private.

TREDWEN.—On Feb. 26, 1930, passed away after short illness, at 11, Park-avenue, Palmers Green, E. B. TREDWEN, of Messrs. Gilbert J. McCaul and Company, Limited, Bishopsgate, in his 74th year. Funeral to-day (Monday), Christ Church, Old Southgate, at 4 p.m. Memorial service to-day (Monday), St. Helen's Church, Great Yarmouth, at 12.30. Will friends accept this the only intimation?

WALFORD.—On March 2, 1930, at 244, Finchley-road, Hampstead, ISABELLA ANDERSON, the wife of R. MANWOOD H. WALFORD and second daughter of the late James Hutcheon.

WARD.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at Savile House, Torquay, HELEN MARY WARD, widow of Admiral T. Le Hunte Ward, in her 85th year. Funeral service at St. Matthias Church, Torquay, 2 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday). Interment Torquay Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On March 1, 1930, at his residence, Ebbor House, Wells, after ten months' suffering, most patiently borne, CAPTAIN PERCY MARTIN WHALE, J.P. Funeral at Wookey Hole Church, Wednesday, 2.30 p.m. Interment, Wells Cemetery, 3 p.m.

WHITELAW.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Jesmond, Newcastle, JOHN WHITELAW, of 24, Plantagenet-road, Oxford, eldest son of Thomas Whitelaw, LL.D., of Cancombe, Dumfriesshire. Interment, St. Paul's, Oxford, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock. Flowers to be sent to church.

WILTSHIRE.—On Feb. 26, 1930, ELIZABETH, widow of CHARLES RICHMOND WILTSHIRE, of Dublin, aged 82. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

WRIGHT.—On Feb. 28, 1930, BASIL WALTER JUBBO, Queen's Royal Rest., son of the late WALTER E. WRIGHT and of Mrs. Wright, of 19, Cloudesdale-road, S.W.17. Funeral at Temple Ewell, Wednesday next.

WRIGHT.—On Feb. 28, 1930, at 17, Cranbourne-gardens, Golders Green, ALBERT EVELYN WRIGHT, of Plainfield, N.J., and New York, U.S.A.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BAILLIE.—In loving memory of LIEUT. HUMPHREY JOHN BAILLIE, M.C., 2nd Dorsets, who fell in Kut, March 2, 1916. Dearer and nearer as the years pass.

KEYZOR.—In loving memory of HERBERT, on this his birthday, who fell in Palestine, March 9, 1918.
God grant him everlasting peace.

TOWNSEND GREEN.—To the dear memory of our eldest son, CAPTAIN HENRY RUSSELL TOWNSEND GREEN, 1st Bn. Queen's Westminster Rifles, killed near Armentières, March 3, 1915, aged 26.

ALEXANDER.—In ever-loving memory of my dear beloved husband, FRANK ALEXANDER, who passed away on March 2, 1924, ever deeply mourned and sadly missed.
LIGHT.—In loving memory of my dear husband, WILLIAM WINDER LIGHT, who passed peacefully away on March 2, 1929.
LINTON.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, COLONEL CHARLES LINTON, O.B.E., D.L., 40th Regt. (retired), at rest March 2, 1927.—KATIE.

LOOMES.—In ever-loving remembrance of my dear husband, REUBEN LOOMES, who passed away March 3, 1925.
McCANN.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Mother, DORA MCCANN, died March 2, 1925. R.I.P.—MAY.

PEEBLES.—In loving memory of DORA LOUISA PEEBLES, who passed away March 2, 1928.

PITCHER.—In loving memory of WILLIAM J. C. PITCHER, R.I. (C. Wilhelm), March 2, 1925.

ROGERS.—In thankful memory of MINNIE ROGERS, the dearly loved wife of William Rogers, The Court Lodge, Horton Kirby, Kent, died March 2, 1919.

RYDINGS.—In Mollie's and my ever-present thoughts of such a dear Hubby and Daddy, "TIM" RYDINGS, passed onward March 3, 1928.

SEAFORTH.—In undying memory of my beloved husband, LORD SEAFORTH, who passed over on March 3, 1923.
Death is only a bend in the Sea of Life.

STEDMAN.—In cherished memory of ANNIE, a devoted wife, who died March 2, 1929.
Asavinus—Amamus—Anabimus.

WALLERSTON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. E. WALLERSTON, C.B., who commanded 154th Brigade, 51st Highland Division, in the Great War, and who died March 3, 1926, after much suffering borne with great patience, aged 60.
Ever regretted.

WEEKES.—To the dear memory of ARTHUR WEEKES, J.P., of the Mansion House, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, March 2, 1917.

WOODARD.—In loving memory of FREDERICK WILLIAM WOODARD, who died March 2, 1929.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MALCOLM.—A service in memory of LADY (ANGELA) MALCOLM, beloved wife of Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, will take place on St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7, at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

PERSONAL

W. and A.—We could go, but would it be of any use? Cheerio.—REG.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 10s. 6d. for every additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). The charge comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£200 REWARD.—STOLEN on the 28th February from a jeweller's shop in Oxford-street, W., following the smashing of a window, a QUANTITY of PLATINUM-MOUNTED SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RINGS, one having scratched inside A.348/42 and the others a seven numeral figure. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to the first person giving such information to them as will lead to the apprehension of the thief or thieves and to the recovery of the stolen property or in proportion to the value so recovered.

LOST, on February 24th, presumably left in train at Euston, a LADY'S HANDBAG, containing money, brooch, pearl necklace, the key of grave, sentimental value to the owner. Finder rewarded.—Apply 27, George-road, Sutton.

WILL those FRIENDS and RELATIVES of the late Mr. DUDLEY HERVEY, of Belstead School, wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the MEMORIAL WINDOW to be placed in the Parish Church, Aldeburgh, kindly send their donations to care of Barclays Bank, Aldeburgh?—Particulars from The Hon. Mr. Charles Bruce.

RUGGER International Match, England v. Scotland, March 15.—WANTED, THREE GOOD SEATS.—Reply Tele. 10 New Milton.

RUGGER INTERNATIONAL MATCH, England v. Scotland.—Two Covered Stand SEATS WANTED.—Write Box T.1043.

EASTBOURNE.—Charming 800ft. MODERN HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED from March; choice position adjoining golf, sea and Downs views; two or three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; beds recently decorated throughout; every modern comfort.—Write Box F.471, The Times, E.C.4.

DIVORCE.—Men and women interested in divorce for five years can help by writing to their M.P.; foundation action now in progress; see Lord Knight's Bill to-morrow, the 4th of March.—Further information from Hon. Secretary, Divorce Law Reform Union, 82, 83, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

PORTRAITS of the late 18th CENTURY ENGLISH SCHOOL WANTED by advertiser buying for American collectors; good prices paid for beautiful women and children.—Write Box M.1331, The Times, E.C.4.

VERY GRATEFUL THANKS to LITTLE ST. THERÈSE.—L. B. W. and E. M. M.

KATE ROEKE and her daughter ZOE ROEKE-CREE, R.A.M., (Lond.), Exam. Trinity Coll., Lond., for stage training; special lessons in voice production; coaching for all public examinations and diplomas.—Letters, 80, Westbourne-terrace, W.2; Paddington 8040.

HOLLOWAY.—Miss ZOË ROEKE-CREE, R.A.M., (Lond.), Exam. Trinity Coll., Lond., A.M. Institute, RECEIVES PUPILS in Folkestone, Wednesdays and Fridays; special class for children.—Letters, 80, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

MRS. BAXENDALE, Bradbourne, Sevenoaks, Kent, RECOMMENDS to parents High-class GIRLS' SCHOOL—ROSANOFF, Bexhill-on-Sea. Thorough education, good food, home life. Prospectus free.

N.S.P.C.C. Constantly needs Surgical Aid Society Letters.—Please send to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

"I AM WELL SATISFIED with farming in this country (South Africa), and one can undoubtedly do more with capital here than at home."—Read "From a settler in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 190, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

5-10 FOR 5-7 p.m.—SERVICES AVAILABLE of lady educated, trustworthy; Dan (42); Lose dog or withhold letter; 5s. per week; 10s. per month; moderate but essential.—Write Box T.1054, The Times, E.C.4.

THE MARQUIS of READING highly RECOMMENDS the "ART of DRIVING" HANDY MAID; thoroughly experienced most dependable excellent traveller.—Correspondence to 32, Curzon-street. Telephone, Grosvenor 2014.

GOLD NATIONAL Work—Furnished House, Select Church of England district, one double, phone; garage; attendance, board if desired.—Weightman, Pedder and Co., solicitors, 1, Rumford-street, Liverpool.

OLD FOLK do feel the cold so much. We have 500 parcels of clothing all ready to send to them, but more funds are wanted before we can do so. Will you send a gift for this purpose? Warm clothing will also be appreciated.—The Lord Mayor, Mayor, Victoria Dock Mission, Foster Hall, Tidal Basin, London, E.16.

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UNFURNISHED FLAT or small HOUSE on private property.—Can landowner LET to Naval officer's widow? Would spend little money on improvements if required. No agents.—Write Box T.1053, The Times, E.C.4.

SOLICITOR (LL.B), 29, able and experienced, seeks PARTNERSHIP; capital available; good references.—Write Box F.262, The Times, E.C.4.

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SOLARTEX for the sun lamp. Solartex for the sun lamp. Solartex for the sun lamp. Solartex

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT, ALGIERS, MALTA.
By steamers 11,000 to 21,000 tons, weekly services to Egypt from London direct or via Marseilles. Algiers fortnightly from and to London. Malta fortnightly from London via Marseilles. For further information apply P. & O. House (as below).

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visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, etc.), Marseilles (for the Riviera, etc.). Fares from £13 to £25 10s. For Easter Booklet apply as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Rancli	16,000	Brooks	Mar. 7	Mar. 7
Mooltan	20,000	Turnbull	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*Nevasa	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,189	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Viceroy of India	18,700	Odell	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Forbes	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
Chusan	24,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Chitral	15,000	Steptoe	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Mooltan	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Malwa	16,000	Harrison	May 1	May 9
‡Dongola	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chitral	15,000	Niven	June 13	June 20

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan. § Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Perim (cargo)	7,848	—	Mar. 14	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,600	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar	9,000	Sadell	Mar. 6	—
Martin	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
*Lahore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rolls	May 1	—

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANDALA	8,240	Mar. —	Mar. —	Mar. 7
*MANELA	8,363	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,288	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MARGHA	8,067	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19

† From Tyne Mar. 17.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MALDA	8,000	—	Mar. 14	Mar. 22	—
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 18
MADURA	9,077	Apl. 19	Apl. 30	May 9	May 17
MARIANA	9,067	May 3	May 14	May 23	May 31

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	Mar. 7

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROVESON.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
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Monte Carlo (Cok. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Recoupbe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Stock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; to Bombay and Karachi: Gouman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	17,000	Mar. 11
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	15,000	June 6
*REMUERA	11,000	June 13

* Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, London-wall, E.C.2 (Tels. Avenue 9230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada to Montreal or Quebec. Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Barbados, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons	London.	Plym'th.
BENDIGO	13,000	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
*BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
†BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
†BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also by CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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BY THE
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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets inter-changeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tenion.	Naples.
ORAMA	15,000	—	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,005	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
OROSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24

Managers: ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; 36, No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Lyons	8,306	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	8,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
as Way of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 25	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares	7,179	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of York	7,344	Mar. 26	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,331	Mar. 23	Cape Town, Algoa B., East London, Natal.
City of Naples	5,239	Apr. 1	London.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 109-117, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels., Avenue 9240
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " 3340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST-CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS VIA MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE TO PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing: Liverpool.	Sailing: Marseilles.
Leicestershire	12,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 13
Lancashire	12,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Oxfordshire	12,000	Apr. 4	Apr. 10
Staffordshire	15,000	Apr. 17	Apr. 23

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London; S.W.1; Regent 6958, 5087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
EGYPT, CHINA, JAPAN.
ARAMIS ... Mar. 7 and Mar. 21 ... SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LECONTE DE LISLE ... Mar. 14 and Apr. 4 ... CAMBOJE
DIRAUD, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI ... Mar. 11 and Mar. 25 ... LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHANZY ... Mar. 11 and Mar. 18 ... ANDRE
For passages and all particulars apply LONDON: 19, Fenchurch-st., E.C.3; PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

CRUISE BY 25,000 TON LINER.
28 DAYS to ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES, from £35. Special departure, 1st AUGUST. Full details gratis.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
31, Lower REGENT-STREET, London, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA ... MAR. 12
*ASCANIA .. Mar. 14 *ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
LANCASTRIA ... MAR. 8
*ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 †ANTONIA .. Mar. 22
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*ASCANIA ... MAR. 14
*ALAUNIA .. Mar. 21 †AUSONIA .. Mar. 28
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
*LANCASTRIA ... MAR. 8
†ANDANIA .. Mar. 15 †ANTONIA .. Mar. 22
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Glasgow.
‡ Calls Galway.
WINTER CRUISE.
By "ALCANIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 55 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, S.W.1; Southampton, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 5 | Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26
Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19 | Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 2
LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK, via Queenstown.
(2)*†Alberic .. Sat., Mar. 8 | (2)*†Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22
Arabic .. Sat., Mar. 15 | Cedric .. Sat., Mar. 29
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Alberic .. Sat., Mar. 8 Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29
(Via Cardiff and Galway.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Mar. 28.
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and (Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(2) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 15
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Mar. 15 | Apl. 12
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Mar. 29 | Apl. 26
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Mar. 22 | Apl. 19
¶ Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c) ..	Mar. 12	Mar. 18
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE, HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. April 21
The quickest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.	
HAVANA, VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO	Mar. 13th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO	" 10th
GALVESTON, HOUSTON	Wallwright Bros. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First-class fare from £35) Mar. 16
ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
S.S. STATENDAM .. 30,000 tons.
Next sailing .. .. .. April 11
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM .. Mar. 8 *SPAARNDAM .. Mar. 29
* From Rotterdam. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tels., Reg. 6440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., No. Mon. 0021.)

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.
U.S.L. A.M.L.

From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin)	From London weekly. One class only £20 10s. with bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard, 5820).

Pres. Harding .. Mar. 6	Geo. Washington Mar. 18
America .. Mar. 20	Pres. Harding .. Apl. 3

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(HAPAG.)
Accelerated 7 Days Passage.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

Hamburg	March 15
Albert Ballin	March 22
Hamburg	April 12
Albert Ballin	April 19

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
SOUTHAMPTON to HAMBURG,
Mar. 6, Mar. 24.

3 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES
By cruising s.s. "OCEANA."
Next Cruise leaves Venice March 16th.
Visiting the Adriatic, Constantinople, Greece, Rhodes Palestine, Egypt, Sicily, Naples, ending at Genoa April 14th.
Fares from £40 10s.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—
ORDUNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,030	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apr. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORITA	9,298	Mar. 13
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 3
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,037	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1

† Calls Jamaica and Tocopilla, and omits Santander and Coruña.
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
from Southampton, 15th March, 25th April.
MALAGA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
6th June to ATLANTIC ISLANDS, &c.
SUMMER CRUISES TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, &c.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Dover, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	Mar. 29

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	Mar. 7
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Mar. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
D. OF YORK .. Mar. 8 MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24
D. OF ATHOLL .. Mar. 15 D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29
JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF ASIA .. .. .. Mar. 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Mar. 14.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Apl. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apl. 4.
NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Apl. NIAGARA .. Apl. 30
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
91, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Caunte-road, Southampton;
18, Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.
Mar. 14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 5
Apr. 14,165 tons from Southampton Apl. 30
May 14,145 tons from Southampton Apl. 30
Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL DIRECT TO BOMBAY, STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,121 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C., and all Main Booking Offices.
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Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACTAGGART .. Mar. 29 Mar. 27 Apr. —
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.
Newport. Glasgow. Birkenh'd.
CLAN MACTAGGART .. Mar. 29 Mar. 27 Apr. 2
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.
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Marmagoa, Calicut, Cochin, and Tuticorin ports.
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M.S. Sibajak .. .. .. 15,500 Mar. 7
M.S. Indrapoera .. .. .. 10,780 Mar. 21
S.S. Insulinde .. .. .. 10,000 Apl. 4
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March 25	M.Y. "Stella Polaris"	6,000	19	238 0 0
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Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
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NO EMIGRANTS. FIRST CLASS ONLY.
No liners have such luxurious state rooms throughout.
"AVILA STAR" } COMFORT } 20 Mar.
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DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA
By personal visits secure for Britain your share of the great trade of these wonderful countries.
£100 BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
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BY WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER.
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No other liner has such luxurious public rooms of such large and well-appointed State rooms throughout.

MARCH 14th	27 days	Various Cruises to the most
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The restful sun decks away from games; spacious enclosed promenades; spacious saloons; charming Ball Room, Open-air Swimming Pool, Louis XIV. Restaurant, &c.
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S.S. "CHENANGO" .. .. .. Mar. 22
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WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfast, 3gns., 4gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door. Phone, Kens. 4713.

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DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 2gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-119, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.) Resident owner.

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EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of the advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come at will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

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EXCEPTIONALLY well appointed HOUSE; ideal; central; 2 minutes Piccadilly-circus.—73, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9, near Warwick-avenue Tube. Padd. 6035.

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Inclusive terms from 3½ guineas.
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HYDE PARK.—Large SERVICE ROOMS (divans) 21s. to 25s. 6d. with breakfast; other suites available; exceptionally fine position; close Tubes, omnibuses, shops, parks.

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38 and 39, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Separate tables. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily, including four meals, bed, bath, and attendance).

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ONLY ONE ROOM LEFT (large), furnished or unfurnished; use of kitchen, bath; moderate; close buses, Underground; recommended.—View between 10 and 3 or by appointment.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Apartments and Suites; light, lines, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive.—Phone, Regent 4108.

QUEEN'S GATE (off).—Artistic newly decorated SUITES; own phone; bath. Also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Western 0936.—Write Box T.1012, The Times, E.C.4.

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RESIDENTIAL SERVICE SUITES and chambers, two minutes Tube and Paddington; newly furnished and decorated; hot water; all meals available; valeting; new management.—Secretary, 53, Gloucester-ter. Padd. 7797.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, private 'phones. From 2gns. Meals optional.—30, Ossington-st., Hyde Park W.2.

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Within three minutes of Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tube to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnight's trial.
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BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND ELECTRIC FIRES.
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LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths, single from 3½gns., double from 6½gns. per week.
Bed and Breakfast from 8s. 6d.
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Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations.
TWO newly decorated GUEST HOUSES offer ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATS and SUITES, run on the most up-to-date lines; first-class cuisine and service; all rooms fitted hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; rooms, 2gns., breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 2gns.—Telephone, Paddington 8295.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 26s. to 30s.; double, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—6, Chepstow-gardens, W.5 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8228.

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6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

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A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, constant heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; excellent table; billiards, bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, and breakfast, 6s. 6d.

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93, GOWER-STREET, LONDON.—Comfortable BED ROOMS, breakfast, 2s. 3d. weekly; gas fires; quiet (not boarding) house; central colleges, City, shops, theatres.

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MAIDA VALE, W.9. Room and Breakfast or partial board; young society, music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 3457.

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2 GNS. BED and BREAKFAST; sunny bed-sitting room, beautifully furnished. Phone, Victoria 3486.

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BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds; 100 yards sea; central for everything.

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Hot and cold water bed rooms, central heating, chef de cuisine; most comfortable; garage; from 3½ guineas Telephone 5109.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BOURNEMOUTH.—Superior APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE; from 3gns. inclusive; near sea, Square, Pavilion.—"Redcliffe," 85, Lansdowne-road.

BOURNEMOUTH.—COLLINGWOOD, WEST CLIFF, two minutes Pier, Square, and all attractions; hard court; garage; Easter programme; Phone 991.

BRIGHTON, Kemdrah, Marine-square.—Facing sea; very comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent catering and attendance. From 2½gns. Phone 3484 Grove.

ELIZABETHAN MANOR; GUESTS RECEIVED; beautiful gardens, modern conveniences; central heating; golf, yachting; 1½ mile station, 1¼ hour London.—Write Box 03630, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FERRING GRANGE, NEAR WORTHING.—Magnificent Country Mansion, near sea; extensive wooded grounds; central heating; 3½-4gns.—Phone Goring 31.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car; wireless; good cuisine; moderate.—Write Box Z.733, The Times, E.C.4.

MIDHURST.—Ideal winter resort.—The Gate House provides every comfort, with excellent cuisine; quiet situation; golf.—Mr. and Mrs. Botham. 'Phone 58.

PAIGNTON.—Comfortable APARTMENTS; 10 minutes sea; delightful country surroundings. Terms apply Miss Eagles, 71, Blatchcombe-lane, Paignton, Devon.

SPRINGTIME in CORNWALL.—"The Bide-a-While," Fort Gavera, Port Isaac, has a most attractive and moderate early season tariff.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

THE CHILTERN HILLS.

PRESTWOOD PARK, GT. MISSENDEN.
Old-world Country House of charm and distinction; extensive grounds, beautiful historic country; 30 miles London; tennis, croquet; near golf; South aspect; farm produce. Terms 3gns. Also 5, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2; and at 9, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W.5. (Prohibition 4929.)

TO AMERICANS and OTHERS.—Lady with large comfortable house and grounds, near Edinburgh, offers HOSPITALITY, and use of large saloon car, with chauffeur, for month of May or June.—Write Box F.472, The Times, E.C.4.

WORTHING.—GUESTS RECEIVED private house; central; minute sea front, Pier, Pavilion, shops.—Miss Lowe, 10, Liverpool-road.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 5s. (minimum)

CHARLES AUSTIN BUNWORTH CAMPION Deceased.—Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of CHARLES AUSTIN BUNWORTH CAMPION of 50A The Avenue, Beckenham in the County of Kent formerly of Leitrim Shortlands in the said County Esquire (who died on the 22nd day of July 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Registry of the Probate Registry to Charles Ailsworth Gifford Campion one of the surviving Executors therein named, on the 22nd day of February 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the Executor on or before the 8th day of May 1930 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims and demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of March 1930.
WALKER, MARTINEAU & Co., 26 Theobalds Road, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1, Solicitors for the said Executor.

COMPANIES ACT 1929. In the matter of FIELD STUD Limited. In pursuance of Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS in the above matter will be held on Wednesday, the 12th March 1930 at 12.15 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Evans, Smith, Boothroyd & Co., 7a, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, for the purposes provided for in such section.

C. E. THURLOW, Secretary.

IN the Matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1929 and in the Matter of ALFRED SHARPE'S COMPANY Limited. The Senior Official Receiver having reported to the Court the result of the meetings of Creditors and Contributories herein, notice is hereby given that the Court has fixed Tuesday the 11th day of March 1930, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of Mr. Registrar Stiebel, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, for the consideration of such report, and that the Creditors and Contributories may then attend the appointment of a Liquidator and Committee of Inspection as shall appear necessary or advisable. Any Creditor or Contributory is entitled to be heard.

Dated this 28th day of February 1930.
G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

IVEAGH BEQUEST (KENWOOD) ACT 1929. Notice is hereby given that the Administrative Trustees for the purposes of the Deed of Trust scheduled to and ratified by the Iveagh Bequest (Kenwood) Act 1929 have in the exercise of their powers under Sect. 9 (1) of the said Act, made regulations as to the conduct of persons admitted to the Mansion House and for securing the due care and orderly management of the Mansion House and that an APPLICATION is about to be made to the Secretary of State to CONFIRM such REGULATIONS pursuant to Sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the said Act.

The principal subject matters of the said Regulations are:—

Provisions precluding unauthorised removal of any book or ornament exhibited for show in the Mansion House; smoking and the consumption of refreshments (otherwise than in the Refreshment Rooms) therein; the introduction of dogs and animals into the Mansion House; the unauthorised giving of lectures or distribution of written or printed matter in the Mansion House; Provisions for the delivery up to the attendants for safe custody during the time of a person's visit to the Mansion House of articles likely to cause injury or damage to the pictures and other contents; Provisions for regulating or restricting admission to the Mansion House to outbuildings and offices and in particular to those parts thereof proposed to be reserved for staff or administrative purposes not open to the public.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained on Application to the Manager, The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead, N.W.3, or at the office of the undersigned.

Objections to the said Regulations may be made in writing to the Secretary of State and addressed to him at the Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

Dated this 28th day of February 1930.
TRAVERS SMITH BRAITHWAITE & Co. 4 Thavies Inn, London, E.C.1, Solicitors for the Administrative Trustees of the Iveagh Bequest.

JOHN MATTHEW GRIFFITHS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JOHN MATTHEW GRIFFITHS late of Lower Eye Kington, Herefordshire (who died 30th August 1929; Letters of Administration to the said Estate being granted on the 4th November 1929 out of the Gloucester District Probate Registry to George Griffiths and John Joseph Aleman) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 10th May 1930 after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1930.
VAUGHAN & BAKER Kington, Herefordshire. Solicitors to the said Administrators.

JOSEPH GARSIDE TAYLOR, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claim or demands against the estate of the said JOSEPH GARSIDE TAYLOR, of 17, Lawson Road in the City of Sheffield, Director of a Limited Company (who died on the 9th day of December, 1929, and whose Will was proved on the 22nd day of February 1930, in the Principal Probate Registry by John Henry Burrows and Francis Hubert Smith the Executors therein named), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their said claims or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 6th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of February 1930.
RODGERS & Co., 30, Bank Street, Sheffield. Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY. Matrimonial Jurisdiction, Suit No. 280 of 1930. In the matter of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. DOSLYN ELLA BRODIE otherwise Bombay European Inhabitant residing in Forbes Street within the Fort of Bombay Petitioner. CAPTAIN WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL BRODIE of Bombay European Inhabitant whose whereabouts are now not known Respondent.

To CAPTAIN WALTER SCOTT CAMPBELL BRODIE Respondent aforenamed. Take Notice that you are required on or before the 1st day of April 1930 to enter an appearance either in person or by your Advocate in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay should you think fit so to do and to make answer to the charges in this Petition on or before the 1st day of May 1930 and take further notice that the hearing of this Petition will stand for the 10th day of June 1930 when you are required either to appear in person or by an Advocate properly instructed by you in that behalf in this Court and that in default of your so doing the Court will proceed to hear the said charges proved and pronounce Judgment, your absence notwithstanding.

This Notice to appear is issued by Messrs. Kanga & Co., Solicitors whose address for service is Yusuf Building Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Witness Sir Anderson Harrington Marten, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 11th day of February 1930.

(L.S.) sd. R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.
sd. E. FAHEY, The 11th day of February 1930.

RE BENJAMIN BRECKNELL TURNER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of BENJAMIN BRECKNELL TURNER late of High Elms, Burgh Heath Road Epsom in the County of Surrey who died on the 12th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved at the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 25th day of January 1930 by Philip Dymock Turner and Laurence Arthur Miller the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 10th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 27th day of February 1930.
F. F. MILLER & MILLER, 187, Piccadilly, London, W.1 Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ELIZABETH CULLEY, deceased, late of Elm Cottage, Binfield Heath Shiplake in the County of Oxford Widow who died on the 23rd day of December 1929. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the Estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned George Brock Knight of Queen Street Chambers Maidenhead Berks Solicitor to the Executors of the Will of the said Elizabeth Culley deceased on or before the 10th day of May 1930 after which time the Executors intend to distribute the Estate of the said Elizabeth Culley among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by the said Solicitor.

Dated this 1st day of March 1930.
G. BROOK KNIGHT, Queen Street Chambers, Maidenhead. Solicitor to the Executors.

RE Mrs. ELEANOR BARRETT PALMER deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of ELEANOR BARRETT PALMER late of the Marlston House near Newbury in the County of Berks, Widow (who died on the 9th day of February, 1929, and whose Will and Codicils were proved by Ethel Mary Exall Palmer of Prior's Court, Chevening, Berks, Esquire J.P. Walter Matthews Dumbleby of 29 Craven Road, Reading, Esquire and Frederick Charles Rudds Smeath of 1 New Court Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, Esquire the Executors therein named), in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 10th day of April, 1929), are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 8th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 27th day of February 1930.
WATERHOUSE & Co., 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE the Estate of GEORGE BALTIC ALTON, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Section 27.—Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any Debts, Claims or Demands against the Estate of GEORGE BALTIC ALTON, late of 12 Vicarage Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham, Retired Engineer Commander, R.N., who died on the 25th day of November 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Birmingham District Probate Registry on the 11th day of February 1930 by The Public Trustee, the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned on or before the 10th day of May next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 26th day of February 1930.
HUNT & HUNT, Romford, Essex. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. WORLD'S GARDENS (1929) Limited. Take notice that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held on Friday the 7th day of March 1930 at 2.30 p.m. at Westminster House Old Broad Street in the City of London for the purposes set forth in Sections 238 and 239 of the Companies Act 1929.

The Company intends to nominate Mr. W. H. Cork of 19 Redcliffe Gardens, City of London as Liquidator for the Purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company.

Dated this 27th day of February 1930
In Order of the Board
W. J. HEPHER Secretary

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice, In Bankruptcy. No. 11 of 1930. In Re ROBERT WESTON HOWELL, late of Beodles Club, St. James Street, London, but whose present whereabouts the Petitioners are unable to ascertain, a Major in His Majesty Army a domiciled Englishman.

I, WALLACE HEPBURN of 43, Bucklersbury London E.C.4 Chartered Accountant hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.

WALLACE HEPBURN

28 February 1930

WILLIAM JOHN ATKINS, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Section 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM JOHN ATKINS, late of 9, Kingsland Road, Wolverhampton in the County of Stafford, Corn Merchants, who died on the 4th day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved by the Public Trustee, one of the executors named in the said Will, on the 8th day of February 1930, in the Principal Probate Registry, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the Public Trustee, on or before the 12th day of May 1930. (2) That after that date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of February 1930.
SHELTON & Co. 47, Queen Street, Wolverhampton. Solicitors for the said Executor.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

For SALE privately.
FINE PROPERTY.
Good Investment.

CHATEAU DE MONTIGNY,

Montigny-les-Cormeilles (S. et O.)
(15 kilometres from Paris.)
Every comfort. Perfect condition.
Entire vacant possession.
Numerous outhouses, stables, garage, &c.
Wooded park: tennis; kitchen garden and orchard, pastures; springs. Area 18 hectares 18a. 75ca.
Apply Me. BEZIN, Notaire, Paris, 14, Rue des Pyramides.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BIRKENHEAD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (G.P.D.S.T.).
The Council of the G.P.D.S.T. invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEAD MISTRESS of Birkenhead High School. They must be delivered not later than the 6th March, 1930, to the secretary of the G.P.D.S.T., Broadway Chambers, S.W.1, from whom particulars as to the form of application should be previously obtained. The duties of the new Head Mistress will begin on the 1st September, 1930. Commencing salary not less than £550 per annum.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.
APPOINTMENT OF
LADY PROBATION OFFICER.
The Justices invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of LADY PROBATION OFFICER. Age 35 to 45 years; Salary £170, rising by annual increments of £10 to £250. Applications, giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of three testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th March, endorsed "Probation Officer."

CHARLES T. BARTON, Clerk to the Justices.
Police Courts, Liverpool.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.
SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN THE GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (FLYING).
The Air Ministry invite APPLICATIONS for the above-named APPOINTMENTS from well-educated candidates of good physique between the ages of 18 and 22. Appointments are made by selection after Application forms and full details of the conditions of service may be obtained from the Secretary (S.7.A.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL, N.W.10.—APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of an APPEAL OFFICER in the Secretary's Department. Forms of application, which must be returned not later than first post on Monday, 10th March, 1930, may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Hospital, 22nd Feb., 1930.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

Council invites APPLICATIONS for the following POSTS:—
1. LECTURER (MALE) in Education. Initial salary £320 per annum.
2. ASSISTANT LECTURER (WOMAN) in Education, with qualifications in Handwork. Salary £250 per annum.
Particulars of these appointments may be obtained from the Registrar, by whom applications must be received on, or before, 24th March.

GEORGE GRANT, Registrar.
28th February, 1930.

POSTS FILLED

INSTITUTION of Structural Engineers.—The position of Secretary having now been filled, the Council wish to thank those who made application.

ORIENTAL Club Secretaryship.—The Committee thank applicants for their letters, the number of which has made it impossible to reply to each individually. Those under consideration have been accordingly engaged.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of losing lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS; testimonials typed by return post, 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 20 5s., 50 7s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

AUDIT Clerk for important City chartered accountants; Public School type; sound auditing and some taxation experience; age about 27; commencing salary about £250.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager for Wholesale Food Distributors; organising ability essential; capable of controlling large out-side and inside staff.—State in confidence present position and duties, age, salary required, references. Box 853, care of Hooper and Batty, Ltd., 15, Walbrook, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant with about two years' experience since qualifying, for London; man of Public School type with provincial experience considered; commencing salary £250.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

CHEMIST wanted; thorough knowledge basic and acid colours, able to produce bright colours fast to light, innocuous to water and oil, for printing crêpe papers for new factory; permanency; good wages for right man.—Write, giving particulars, to "Dart," Box 858, Sell's, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CLERK in charge of the Appeal Department of a London hospital required, chiefly to organize schemes outside the general raising of the ordinary voluntary income.—Write, stating age, with salary required, with full particulars of previous experience and results obtained to Appeals, care of J. S. May, Advertisement Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMEN (Junior) required, with experience on small electrical apparatus, circuit design, &c. Call or write fully: Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

DRAUGHTSMEN (Junior) required, with experience on telephone cabling layouts and calculations (cable measurements).—Call or write, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

DRAUGHTSMEN, Junior (Power), required, with experience on flatback type switchboards.—Call or write, stating experience, age, and salary required, to Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

ELECTRIC cleaner Representatives wanted for London; liberal terms; easy, attractive proposition; full assistance given and training where necessary; for good men other lines will be given.—Write New System, Private Telephones, Ltd., 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.

ESTABLISHED firm of exhibition organisers in London have vacancy on the staff for Canvasser in the London district; liberal commission to good salesman; permanency if suitable.—Write, giving age, references, and full particulars of selling experience, Box G.628, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERT in Modern Bookkeeping and Banking Organisation, knowledge French and German, sought for research work in Milan, Italy.—Apply, with detailed curriculum vitae, to M.V.667, Rudolf Mosse, Milan, Italy.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

INSURANCE Inspector.—A leading insurance company transacting all classes of insurance has a vacancy for Resident Inspector for Bedford and adjoining counties. Applicants should contain particulars as to age, experience, new business record and salary required.—Write Box F.469, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Graduate (London preferred) wanted as Assistant Secretary at the University Correspondence College, Cambridge; office experience in position of some responsibility desirable; salary £200-£250, according to qualifications.—Write fully, stating age and when free, to 11, Burlington House, Cambridge.

OIL Company has vacancies for accountants for service in (a) Gold Coast, (b) Belgian Congo. Applicants should be between the ages of 25 and 30, single and with a sound knowledge of accounts. In addition, candidates for the appointment in the Belgian Congo must have a good French.—Write, with full particulars, to Box L.A., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words and it desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at The Times Weekly Edition, Printing House-square, E.C.4, as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should reach "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4, not later than Wednesday morning for publication in the following issue.

REQUIRED, Chauffeur for London and 20 miles round; exceptional opportunity for first-class salesman of good appearance and education; prospects considerable; the organisation has branches all over Great Britain; expenses and liberal commission; age 23 to 45; applicants who possess organising ability, personality, initiative, and drive will be given every opportunity to secure lucrative, congenial, and interesting executive posts after proving their worth; inexperienced salesmen will also be considered.—Apply to-day (Monday), 10 to 12 or 2 to 4, Phillips, Ltd., 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1 (second floor).

SHIPPING Clerk required by London house; must have experience of Customs bills of lading, and general shipping work; age 25-30.—Write, stating full particulars and salary required, to Box 771, care of Street's, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

TEA Planter.—Required immediately, Assistant with garden experience Northern India.—Apply, giving full details, Clarke and Co., Eastern Appointment Specialists, 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

TELEGRAPHISTS (Female) required; must be experienced.—Call or write fully, Employment Dept., Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Aerodrome-road, Colindale, N.W.9.

WANTED by a world-famous manufacturer, Two Young Men to train in their business for responsible positions; only men who have superior education, are ambitious and alive, need apply. Write, stating age, and a prosperous career to the right man.—Write Box P.355, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, an Electrical Engineer, aged 30 to 35, for post as Textile Factory, in India; applicant must be physically fit, be experienced in and have a complete and thorough working knowledge of H.T. and L.T. switchgear, transformers, A.C. motors and generators, suitable for high and low tension cables, rewinding of armatures, &c., and capable of effecting mechanical repairs and erecting all electrical plant; the term of service is for five years, pay Rs.450 per calendar month for the first year, rising yearly by Rs.25 per month to Rs.750 per calendar month in the fifth year; unfurnished quarters provided free of charge; free passages; leave on full pay in the hills in summer.—Write Box P.367, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking an

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

BUSY DAYS AT NEWMARKET

PROBLEMS OF BREEDING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It must be many years since training at Newmarket has been as uninterrupted as it has been this winter. I understand that, with the exception of one morning, and then only the first lot were affected, work has been possible every day this winter. The going there at present is perfect and has been for some time. Indeed, if there is not rain on the Heath soon the going may become too firm. I walked over large parts of the Heath last week and I have never before in February walked on such going.

I know of few things more pleasant than a visit to Newmarket at this time of the year. It may be cold and raw on the wind-swept Heath in the early morning, but it is healthy and exciting for any one interested in thoroughbreds. At 8 o'clock in the morning the Heath, on both sides of the Town, seems to be alive with horses, some galloping, some cantering, and others walking round, each one mounted. If any reminder were needed of the approach of a new season under Jockey Club Rules it is to be found on Newmarket Heath. In the early morning are to be seen not only hundreds of horses, some already famous, some still being initiated into the meaning of serious work, but also trainers whose names every one interested in racing will soon be mentioning all and every day, famous jockeys back from their winter holidays, and an owner or two down to see work and to discuss with trainers the prospects of the coming season.

I have never before seen at this time of the year more fit, or almost fit, horses at Newmarket than I saw last week and I have never seen so many good-looking maiden three-year-olds. The long and dry summer of last year prevented many two-year-olds from being trained seriously. Some, indeed, were never started in a race, while others were run just to gain a little experience, being at the time far from wound up. It will be no easy matter to win a maiden three-year-old race at the beginning of the season, for the fields will necessarily be large and the number of fit horses much greater than usual. It is more than probable that the winner of this year's Derby, and other Classics, is still a maiden and may, as yet, have never been seen on a racecourse. I saw a number of good-looking maiden three-year-olds last week who will be perfectly fit to run in the first few weeks of the season, and many of them are much better looking than the average maiden. Many of the two-year-olds also seemed much above the average size, due no doubt to the sunshine of last summer, for nothing does a horse so much good as the sun on his back.

INTERESTING HORSES

Perhaps the most interesting horses at the moment at Newmarket are the Lincolnshire Handicap entrants now being trained there. I saw most of them doing some sort of work. Porthole, who on some form can be said to be rather kindly handicapped—the Hurst Park Handicapper appears to think that he has been given considerably too little weight—looks remarkably well, but he has looked well before and run badly. It was said in the early winter that he had become rather excitable and difficult to handle, but he appeared docile and well behaved at work. Grandisson also looked well and moved freely, but he has always been a horse who takes much out of himself by his excitability before a race. There is, I should think, no doubt at all that he will be Lord Glanely's runner for the race. Elton and Leonidas II. also looked well, as did San Marino. I did not notice the apparently much-fancied Guards' Parade, but saw Pachalik, and, whatever his fate in the Lincolnshire may be, I am quite prepared for him to win a good handicap before the season is concluded. Guards' Parade is apparently one of the favourites, at present, for the race, but I fail to see why he should after all this time win such a race. It is said at Newmarket that his trainer has found out what was wrong with him all last season and that he is now back in his old and best form. I seem to have heard such stories before, and I shall want to see Guards' Parade show his old form on a racecourse before I believe that he has discovered it once again. Personally, I very much doubt whether the Lincolnshire will go to Newmarket this year, for I do not think that any one of their runners will beat the selected of Mr. Cohn's pair, Vatout and Slipper. I have reason to believe that Mr. Cohn will decide this week which, or neither, of the two shall be started. If either is started he will certainly be my selection for the race.

It is early yet to write about the other older horses that I saw last week, but mention must be made of an old friend of mine, West Wicklow. I saw him leading Bosworth in a mile-and-a-quarter gallop and going really magnificently. He looks even better than he did last autumn when Mr. Douglas Pennant and Todd, his trainer, had with him their great and deserved triumph at Newmarket. He is now trained by Butters and looks and is so well that one of the early long-distance handicaps, perhaps the Chester Cup, may well be won by him. Bosworth, who is going with him, will probably be the best of our four-year-olds and a not unworthy champion of this country against the foreign invasion which will be made on Ascot and other places. One of his most discussed rivals at the moment is the Australian-bred Strephon, a son of Lord Astor's Eclipse winner Saltash. Strephon is a good-looking chestnut horse, but for reasons which there is no need for me to go into here I am not in the least afraid of his presence in any race in which such as Bosworth can oppose him. That he will be placed to win races there is no doubt, but he will not win the Gold Cup, and so far as he is concerned the other races do not matter. I also noticed Sir Cosmo doing light work. He is one of the handsomest horses in training and over his own distances is probably one of the best in training. Mention of handsome horses reminds me that there is probably no stable in the country, not even Manton, Stockbridge, or Whatcombe, possessing such a handsome string as that trained at Newmarket by Boyd-Rochfort. The fortunes of that fashionable stable will on that account be followed by many people with great interest, but it is to be remembered that horses are not placed first in races for their looks.

BLOODSTOCK BREEDING

I have just been reading parts of the 18th volume of the Bloodstock Breeders' Review, published by the British Bloodstock Agency at 26, Charing Cross-road, London, W.C.2, at £2. Its illustrations, its facts, its figures, its admirably written review of the Racing Year in this country, by Edward Moorhouse, its shorter reviews of racing in every other country, its general articles and its hundred and one other things make it indispensable to every one interested in racing. It has, further, the great advantage that it is so charmingly compiled that it is one of those rare books that one can pick up time after time and always find something interesting to read. Its analysis of the Stud Book Supplement, to which I made a long reference a year ago, is one which should be read by every breeder in the world, and also studied with care by all members of the Veterinary profession interested in the thoroughbred. I propose in the course of the next few days to go further into those figures in so far as they relate to the fertility of our leading stallions. Whether the number of the barren mares and the number of slipped and dead foals are due to the sires or to the mares I do not pretend to know, but I do know that the figures show a very alarming state of affairs, into which an inquiry should at once be instituted. As to who should institute this inquiry does not matter at the moment, but the body to take action should be the Jockey Club or the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, of which Lord d'Abernon is president. I will mention now just a few figures connected with stallions and their fertility which seem to me amazing. Call Boy, standing at 400 guineas and serving approved mares only and no maidens, had only three foals last year out of 21 mares. Santorb, a winner of the Gold Cup, had 18 barren mares out of 40 served. Buchan had 16 barren mares and four slipped or dead foals out of 41 mares served. Diomedes served 34 mares and 12 of them were barren. Abbots Trace had 41 mares and 14 of them were barren, while another six slipped their foals or had dead foals. I have mentioned sufficient to show that something is wrong. I shall analyse fully and carefully the figures in the course of the next few days, and I have no doubt that they will show that something should be done at once. I shall also suggest what may be some of the reasons for this state of affairs.

GATWICK MEETING

Gregalach, after all, was not started for the National Trial Steeplechase at Gatwick on Saturday afternoon, although he had been sent to the meeting, and I understand that he will not be seen again on a racecourse until he runs in the Grand National at Aintree. His absence on Saturday disappointed many visitors, but they saw, nevertheless, an interesting race, even if they did not see in the field a great horse. Shaun Goilin, who won at Liverpool last autumn and has since been much discussed in connexion with the Grand National, was made a pronounced favourite, although his chance over this course did not appear to be outstanding on his last running at Birmingham. Once again he ran rather indifferently. At the end of the first circuit of the course he was last, and, although later he improved, he never promised to be concerned with the finish. The extra distance at Aintree and the stiffer Grand National course may enable him to do better, but his chance of success later in the month seems rather remote.

The result of the race, Peggie's Pride winning by two lengths from Alike, with Coral Reef II. four lengths away third, suggests that if Gregalach had been started he would have won, for he had beaten Alike by a long way at the last meeting at Kempton Park. Alike ran well on Saturday, for she was always nicely placed, and when she took the lead after jumping the last fence it seemed that she would win, but she was beaten on the Flat for speed by Peggie's Pride, whom she has to meet on a few pounds worse terms at Aintree. It is not without interest to note that until he had won this race Peggie's Pride would not have been qualified to run in the National if the Topham alterations in the conditions had been made. It may be that one of Saturday's field will win this year's Grand National, but if they do I cannot help thinking that they will have to be very lucky, or Gregalach and others unlucky. Merrivale II., who had been fourth at Kempton Park in the race won by Gregalach, was again fourth, after being up with the placed horses at the last fence, so that there is apparently nothing wrong with the form. Lordi and Rhyticere ran fairly well, but did not accomplish anything to cause their friends to have any real hopes for success at Aintree.

The remainder of the afternoon's programme does not call for much comment. After making a bad mistake at an early fence, Old Hickory, the favourite for the opening race the Chequers Selling Steeplechase made up the lost ground and was in front at the last fence, but he was caught on the Flat by the unconsidered Nursemaid, who won by a short head. Alliteration always runs better on this course than on any other. He started at short odds for the Copthorne Selling Hurdle, in which he made all the running. He may have been stopping at the finish, but he held on long enough to win by half a length from Bantling, with Grange View, who might win a similar event soon, a good third. I had thought that, in the absence of Puttacota, Douanier might win this race, but he was kept for a later event, the Stayers' Hurdle, for which he was started in preference to his stable companion, Master Orange. After his win in a similar event at Kempton Park a few days before, Loyal Scot was not unnaturally made a strong favourite for this race, the best supported of the other starters being Dandy Dennis, who had also run well at Kempton Park, and who now met Loyal Scot on slightly better terms than had been the case on the previous occasion. Both ran well, but neither could win, the unconsidered Douanier, ridden by Stott, challenging them at the last hurdles and winning rather cleverly by half a length from Dandy Dennis, with Loyal Scot third. Douanier, like so many other winners under National Hunt Rules, was bred in Ireland, in which country he won several times over hurdles before he was sent to be trained by Poole at Lewes.

Slater, in spite of taking most of his fences sideways and having to carry 13st. 3lb., was a very comfortable winner of the Horne Steeplechase, and the meeting was then concluded with the Rusper Hurdle, for which the Newbury winner, Ennis Bridge, started at evens, with the French-bred O a very good second favourite at 2 to 1. O had run twice before in this country. His first race was at Newbury in January, when he was soon tailed off. Among the runners for that race was Ennis Bridge, who fell close to the finish when going well. If both of these horses had stood up Ennis Bridge, who was receiving 10lb., would have finished a long way in front of O. On Saturday Ennis Bridge was giving 4lb. to O. O's second race in this country was at Hurst Park, when he was not placed behind Western Flier, to whom he was giving 12lb. There was no mistaking the confidence in his chance on Saturday, the market showing that he was fully expected to win. He took the lead two furlongs from the finish and, drawing away from Porthaon on the Flat, he won by two lengths, with Ennis Bridge third.

By his success O does not get a penalty for the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park, in which his weight is 11st. 9lb. In the same race Porthaon has been given 10st. 7lb. On Saturday Porthaon was receiving 10lb. and was beaten by two lengths, which suggests that O is about 16lb. better than Porthaon, exactly the number of pounds that the Sandown handicapper had estimated before the race was run on Saturday, although how he arrived at those weights I cannot say, for the form of O was unknown, as was the form of Porthaon, from a handicapping point of view. I also fail to understand how the weight allotted to Engelberg in the same race at Sandown Park has been arrived at, for Engelberg has no real form over hurdles. He has been given 10st. 11lb., at which weight he may be a good thing for the race or have no chance at all. I expect that it will be found that the selected of Engelberg and Porthaon, if all goes well with them, will be playing a very important part in the race on Saturday, March 22.

HAWTHORN HILL PROSPECTS

MAIDENHEAD SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The best here may be Kinawley, who won last time out and will be ridden by Payne; Always Blue, who fell at the last fence at Gatwick when leading in the race won by Slieve Grien; and Shadow, who used to be considered above plating form and who was second in his last race at Newbury behind Old Hickory. The form of SHADOW seems to me the best and he is therefore my selection. He will be ridden by Speck.

MONDAY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Yarmouth and Brewster are not likely to be started. If one of them is in the field he would win, but I shall assume their absence. The best of the others and a possible winner may be PENDARVES'S SELECTED.

THREE-MILE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Spear o' War in such company would have a good chance if started, which seems improbable. Early Surprise is now a useful steeplechaser, and is quite nicely in hete, while Gold Flare has a nice chance on his last running. I choose EARLY SURPRISE.

WINDSOR HURDLE (2m.).—Sobrino always runs well, and even with top weight has a fair chance. Big Black Boy has won his last two races with something to spare, and has a good chance, while Golden Bay comes into the race on his last running at Plumpton. The probable winner, however, at the weights seems to me to be LORDLAND, who is in here with a very convenient weight and will be ridden by Stott.

BRACKNELL STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—I do not think that old BEGGAR'S END is nearly so good as he was, but he ought to be able to win in this company. Cylvida and No Fooling may be the best of the others.

BRAY HURDLE (2m.).—ON APPROVAL has a big penalty for his win at Kempton Park, but he will be ridden by an apprentice from Wootton's stable, so that the penalty will be less than intended. He won so nicely last time out that he may well win again and is my selection. Faithful Garry may be the best of the others and an alternative selection.

HAWTHORN HILL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The MAIDENHEAD SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. R. Balding) G. Balding	a	11	12
LE SULTAN (Mr. P. Cottage)..... S. Bennett	a	11	12
aKINAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan)..... Goby	a	11	12
WEST COUNTRYMAN (Mr. T. Y. Hooley).....			
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	11	12
WHITE RISING (Mrs. Clark)..... East	a	11	7
SHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom)..... W. Nightingall	a	11	7
aSLIEVE GRIEN (Mr. J. Hobden)..... Benson	a	11	7
GUIDANCE (Mr. J. Hobden)..... Benson	a	11	7
aCAPTIVATING JUMBO (Capt. T. S. O'Kelly).....			
..... Private	a	11	7
WINNALL (Mr. Y. Smyth)..... W. Smith	a	11	7
JUGGLER (Mr. Thrale)..... Laye	a	11	7
aTIDE ENQUIRY (Mr. H. Luther)..... H. Smyth	a	11	7
SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. G. S. Langlands)..... G. Langlands	a	11	7
APRIL FOOL (Mr. E. Wigram)..... Stott	a	11	7
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. C. E. Rose)..... Rayson	a	11	7
DILIGENCIA (Miss M. Drake)..... A. Law	a	11	7
RHYDUDD (Mrs. G. G. Bennett)..... G. Bennett	a	11	7
OLAF (Major H. Mumford)..... Bosley	a	10	0
OUR EMPIRE (Capt. D. P. Simson)..... C. Chapman	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINAWLEY, W. Payne; WHITE RISING, H. East; SHADOW, Stott; ALTITUDE, E. Wyatt; GUIDANCE, F. Maxwell; WINNALL, Smyth; TIDE ENQUIRY, Bennett; SECOND NATIONAL, L. Rees; ALWAYS BLUE, C. Rhodes; RHYDUDD, Mr. Doherty; A. Lindar will ride either Winnall or Tide Enquiry.

2.30.—The MONDAY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aJESU (Mr. C. H. S. Dixon)..... J. Beary	a	12	0
GREY PILOT (Mr. D. Faber)..... Rayson	a	11	9
BREWSTER (Mr. W. Hutchinson)..... Hedges	a	11	9
aTOWER HILL (Mr. J. P. Johnson)..... Pendarves	a	11	9
aYARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Aspinall)..... Thrale	a	11	9
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens)..... Stevens	a	12	0
QUADRANGLE (Mr. H. G. Blazeby)..... Blazeby	a	11	9
DRUIDES (Mr. ——)..... Tarry	a	11	9
GREY SHADOW (Mr. C. Hooper)..... Laye	a	11	9
ACHROY (Mr. W. Hutchinson)..... Hedges	a	11	9
UNCLE SAM (Mr. H. F. Bennett)..... W. Hartigan	a	11	9
CARLE DURE (Mr. J. Powell)..... A. Scott	a	11	9
HELIASTER (Mr. R. Pulford)..... Pulford	a	11	9
WILD SCOT (Mr. F. Bonas Rose)..... Law	a	11	9
CHEVRIOLET II. (Mr. H. Stevens)..... Stevens	a	11	9
EPILOGUE (Mr. J. P. Johnson)..... Pendarves	a	11	9
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Aspinall)..... Thrale	a	11	9
DOUBLE LIFE (Mr. A. Law)..... A. Law	a	11	9
aPRINCIPIO (Capt. J. B. Leigh)..... Sheard	a	10	0
WELL HIT (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)..... De Mestre	a	10	0
PURPLE EMPEROR (Mr. H. Bletsoe)..... Bletsoe	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JESU, L. Rees; SKY PILOT, C. Rhodes; TOWER HILL, G. Tuscan, F. Brookes; LEGISLATOR or CHEVRIOLET II., W. Payne; EPILOGUE, Owner; PRINCIPIO, F. Maxwell; DRUIDES, —; CARLE DURE, —.

3.0.—The THREE-MILE STEEPLECHASE of 75 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
REDLYNCH (Mr. J. Pendarves)..... Pendarves	a	12	2
SPEAR O' WAR (Lord Queenborough)..... Bennett	a	12	2
aGOLD FLARE (Mr. J. M. Woodville)..... Sneyd	a	12	2
HEARTBURN (Lord Allendale)..... R. Gordon	a	12	2
LEXIDOR (Mr. W. Cazalet)..... Dober	a	12	2
F COPTORE (Mr. C. Emanuel)..... Dober	a	12	2
aAFRICANDER (Mr. A. Dorn)..... C. Leonards	a	11	12
ROYAL PARDON (Mr. C. W. Nicholl)..... W. Nicholl	a	11	12
aMASTER ORANGE (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Johnson).....			
Mr. MADCAP (Mrs. Jones)..... Bamford	a	11	2
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens)..... Stevens	a	11	2
ZAMBAZ (Mrs. L. R. Berwick)..... Boswall-Preston	a	10	9
aLADY LADY (Mr. W. G. Clarke)..... Cooke	a	10	9
aMAISON DIEUX (Mr. C. Good)..... Pendarves	a	10	9
MR. X. Mr. F. J. Hobgood)..... Powell	a	10	9
BEAU COPEN (Mr. R. A. G. Edwards) Private	a	10	9
WILD ROSE (Mr. J. P. Johnson)..... Pendarves	a	10	9
COMICAL CHARLIE (Mr. E. A. Pearce) Whiting	a	10	9
THE WOOD (Mr. Hunter Simmonds)..... Dick	a	10	9
THE DEVIL (Mr. H. E. Jeffreys)..... Pulford	a	10	9
THE SPRING IV. (Mrs. E. A. Dodd)..... Briscoe	a	10	9
BALLYBRIGAND (Mrs. M. F. Forrest)..... Milnes	a	10	9
aCOUNTESS NIGHT (Mr. C. W. Norman) W. Smyth	a	10	9
aGERSTE (Mr. C. W. Norman)..... W. Smyth	a	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLD FLARE, F. Maxwell; AFRICANDER, —; MAISON DIEUX, —; EARLY SURPRISE, F. Price; ZAMBAZ, C. Wenham; GALLANT LADY, Mr. Lowrie; MASTER ORANGE, Owner; MR. X, Mr. F. J. Hobgood; BEAU COPEN, Mr. R. A. G. Edwards; WILD ROSE, Mr. J. P. Johnson; COMICAL CHARLIE, Mr. E. A. Pearce; THE WOOD, Mr. Hunter Simmonds; THE DEVIL, Mr. H. E. Jeffreys; THE SPRING IV., Mrs. E. A. Dodd; BALLYBRIGAND, Mrs. M. F. Forrest; COUNTESS NIGHT, Mr. C. W. Norman; GERSTE, Mr. C. W. Norman.

3.30.—The WINDSOR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton)..... F. Wootton	a	12	7
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	12	4
THE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) Poole	a	12	2
SONNY (Mr. E. G. Shaw)..... Cosden	a	12	0
HARFAGON (Mr. J. J. Roberts)..... Foster	a	12	0
RALPH (Mr. A. M. Jones)..... Jones	a	12	0
TROUTWAL (Miss O. R. Black)..... O. Stanley	a	11	12
aGOLDEN BAY (Tth. ex.) (Mr. J. Mayo).....			
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey)..... C. Chapman	a	11	12
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Moti)..... Thrale	a	11	10
aLORELAND (Countess di Sapi Rifa)..... F. Hartigan	a	11	5
ATHOS (Sir Darcy Lindsay)..... Edwards	a	11	0
HURRICANE JAMES (Mrs. M. H. Forrest)..... Milnes	a	10	10
BESWYKE (Mr. W. Hutchinson)..... Hedges	a	10	9
aSCUFFLE ALONG (Mr. A. C. Bostwick)..... Anthony	a	10	9
aTHE SCRIBBLER (Sir P. Newson)..... W. Nightingall	a	10	7
CYCLONE (Mr. S. Saville)..... Beary	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOBRINO, J. McGonigal; BIG BLACK BOY, W. Payne; SONNY, Mr. E. G. Shaw; HARFAGON, F. Rees; GOLDEN BAY, R. Vipan; LORELAND, W. Stott; SCUFFLE ALONG, Owner; THE SCRIBBLER, G. Pelletin.

4.0.—The BRACKNELL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
HOLIDAY HALL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. A. L. Hartsworth)..... Poole	a	13	0
COOLCONNON (7lb. ex.) (Major J. M. J. Eyres)..... Turner	a	12	11
BEGGAR'S END (Lord Queenborough)..... G. Bennett	a	12	7
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. B. Pelre)..... Pelre	a	12	2
CRACKAJOUN (Mr. H. S. Henderson)..... Powell	a	12	0
CYLVIDA (Mrs. J. de Sellecourt)..... J. Anthony	a	11	6
DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves)..... Pendarves	a	11	3
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. B. Philips)..... H. Thompson	a	11	1
aCEASE FIRE (Captain J. V. Bridges)..... I. Anthony	a	11	1
aBLACK SHEEP (Mr. R. Beasley)..... A. Law	a	10	12
SOON TOPP (Lord Allendale)..... R. Gordon	a	10	12
aSTART AGAIN (Mr. T. Hartigan)..... G. Anthony	a	10	11
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands)..... G. Langlands	a	10	10
aPOSTOON (Mr. W. A. Bankier)..... I. Anthony	a	10	7
PINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law)..... A. Law	a	10	5
TOORISTOO (Mrs. H. E. Symons)..... Reed	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BEGGAR'S END, F. Rees; WROXHAM BRIDGE, Owner; CYLVIDA, T. Cullinan; DARING BOY, F. Brookes; NO FOOLING, —; CEASE FIRE, —; BLACK SHEEP, G. Turner; SOON TOPP, Mr. Matthews; START AGAIN, W. Stott; TOORISTOO, —; POSTOON, D. Morgan. D. Williams will ride either No Fooling or Cease Fire.

4.30.—The BRAY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 75 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
TALPA (Mrs. J. de Sellecourt)..... J. Anthony	a	12	0
PORPORINO (Mr. S. Wootton)..... F. Wootton	a	12	0
aON APPROVAL (12lb ex) (Mr. Hunter Simmonds)..... Dick	a	12	0
BLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis)..... Tarry	a	12	2
MYTAGOGUE (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	a	11	11
NEAR EAST (Mr. H. B. Bradd)..... James	a	11	9
THE CRUSADER (Mr. C. E. Rose)..... Rayson	a	11	9
aFAITHFUL GARRY (Mr. J. Tiller)..... Larkin	a	11	7
COPTHORNE (Mr. D. Hennage)..... Pendarves	a	11	7
aBARAUDINE (Mr. E. Wigram)..... G. Bennett	a	11	7
NUMIDIAN (Mr. G. Bennett)..... G. Bennett	a	11	7
QUOSHNU (Mr. John Reed)..... Coombes	a	11	3
aZENITA (Mr. A. C. Bostwick)..... A. Law	a	11	3
MERRY PEACHUM (Mr. E. A. Crosse)..... Dick	a	10	9
ORCHARD HILL (Squadron-Leader C. A. Hider)..... Ridley	a	11	0
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain C. B. Pelre)..... Pelre	a	10	9
aAYRON (Mr. G. Reed)..... Pulford	a	11	0
KHADIR (Mr. C. Bennett)..... G. Bennett	a	10	12
MURPHY (Mr. W. Hurd)..... G. Bennett	a	10	9
MONICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson)..... A. Law	a	10	7
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson)..... Hedges	a	10	7
BILL STEER (Mr. H. E. Lawrence)..... Poole	a	10	6
aPARAMOUNTCY (Mrs. M. Payne)..... Anthony	a	10	5
SOUTHFORD (Captain H. E. Broughton)..... T. Leader	a	10	4
COOLE (Mr. H. Lester)..... J. Reed	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TALPA, T. Cullinan; ON APPROVAL, H. Nicholson; FAITHFUL GARRY, W. Stott; ZENITA, Owner; BYRON, F. Brookes; KHADIR, Pelleria; DREAM O' FORTUNE, D. Morgan; SOUTHFORD, —.

GATWICK RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The CHEQUERS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

NURSEMAID, b m. by Eiberic—Lady Peasemoor (Mr. Petre-Duncombe). 5 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..... Mr. Brown 1
OLD HICKORY, b g. by Grave Greek—Walnut (Mr. F. A. Clark). aged. 11st. 13lb. Mr. A. Bostwick 2
CYLBAIRN, b g. by Cyllus—Cottage Maiden (Mr. S. Darnell). aged. 11st. 9lb. (car. 11st. 12lb.) ..... Mr. G. S. Poole 3
Largie (Mr. W. Harris). aged. 12st. 5lb. ..... E. Visall 0
Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson). aged. 12st. 5lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. S. Langlands). aged. 12st. ..... Owner 0
April Fool (Mr. E. Wigram). aged. 11st. 12lb. ..... Stott 0
Merrie Memories (Mr. J. F. Hackett). aged. 11st. 11lb. ..... L. Rees 0
Prince Regent (Mr. G. W. Pennington). aged. 11st. 6lb. ..... S. Bennett 0
Ground Scout (Mr. J. M. Clayton). aged. 11st. 6lb. ..... Stott 0
Letham (Colonel A. C. Little). aged. 11st. 1lb. ..... G. Wilson 0
Lochnaree (Mrs. Vlasto). 6 yrs. 10st. 13lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Manser's Pride (Mrs. N. Cobb). aged. 10st. 11lb. ..... G. Gaskell 0
Porphyrion (Mr. E. B. Shey). aged. 10st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0

(Winner trained by Powell, at Aldbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—4 to 4 aget Old Hickory, 11 to 2 Ground Scout, 7 to 1 April Fool, 8 to 1 Porphyrion, 100 to 8 Letham, 50 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit representing 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 10s. 2d.; places, 4s. 6d., 5s. 9d.; Manser's Pride, 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,922 units; total place pool, 6,794 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Porphyrion was fourth and Prince Regent last.

The winner was sold to Mr. T. Fitton for 110 guineas.

2.50 (2.51).—The COPTHORNE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

ALLITERATION, b g. by Charles O'Malley—C.C. (Mrs. C. Brinton). aged. 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Hamey 1
BANTLING, b g. by Friar Marcus—Linz (Lord Londesborough). 6 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ..... P. Kelly 2
GRANGE VIEW, b f. by Cottage—Lwyn-yr-Eos (Mr. G. H. Rigby). 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... E. McCarthy 3
John Haig (Mrs. L. Rhill). 5 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. W. Speck 0
Red Conrad (Mr. J. P. Johnson). aged. 11st. 3lb. (car. 11st. 4lb.) ..... Owner 0
Tarsus (Mr. Briscoe). 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Gurney 0
Venetian Star (Mr. W. Hutchinson). aged. 11st. ..... W. Davies 0
Borjom (Mr. G. A. Butchers). 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Butchers 0
Dark Lad (Mr. A. W. Hedges). 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... Major H. Miles 0
Patsy (Mr. J. Sale). aged. 10st. 11lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Monk's Dream (Miss Williams-Bulkeley). 6 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. F. Maxwell 0
Lyra (Mr. A. Bassett). 6 yrs. 10st. 7lb. (car. 10st. 9lb.) ..... L. Rees 0
Typhoon (Mr. J. R. Sowerby). 5 yrs. 9st. 13lb. ..... J. Leeson 0
Dark Eagle (Mr. F. Pollitzer). 4 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Prickly Heat (Captain J. B. Powell). 4 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
My Toy (Mr. R. N. Willett). 6 yrs. 9st. 9lb. ..... S. Kavanagh 0
Bath Chap (Mrs. J. Woodman). aged. 10st. 11lb. ..... T. Piggott 0
Signet (Mr. J. Pundarres). aged. 10st. ..... W. Redmond 0

(Winner trained by Turner, at Singleton)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 aget Alliteration, 9 to 2 each Bantling and Borjom, 10 to 1 each John Haig and Venetian Star, 100 to 7 each Prickly Heat, Grange View, and Red Conrad, 25 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 2d.; places, 4s. 4d., 1s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,718 units; total place pool, 6,254 units.

Won by half a length; two lengths separated second and third. Monk's Dream was fourth and Signet last.

The winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

2.55 (2.56).—The NATIONAL TRIAL STEEPLECHASE (handicap) of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 150 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Three miles and a quarter.

PEGGIE'S PRIDE, ch g. by Tidal Wave—Magic Maid (Mr. H. B. Benadi). aged. 11st. 7. McCarthy 1
ALIKE, br m. by Scotsbanan—The Very Same (Lady H. McClintock). aged. 11st. ..... Mr. M. Barry 2
CORAL REEF II., b g. by Gainsborough—Lady Pilot (Major I. Straker). aged. 10st. 10lb. G. Gaskell 3
Lordi (Mr. A. M. Jones). aged. 12st. 4lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Shaun Goilin (Mr. W. H. Midwood). aged. 11st. 9lb. ..... A. Waudby 0
Brave Cry (Mr. W. Parsonage). aged. 11st. 6lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Saveroake (Mr. C. Alson). aged. 11st. 4lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Rhyticere (Mr. V. Emanuel). aged. 11st. 3lb. G. Hardy 0
Easy Virtue (Mr. W. P. Tyer). aged. 11st. 1lb. ..... Payne 0
Arantius (Mr. M. D. Blair). aged. 10st. 12lb. ..... F. Foster 0
Ardeen (Sir K. Fraser). aged. 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Croney 0
May Crescent (Mr. D. Faber). aged. 10st. 7lb. ..... C. Rhodes 0
Merrivale II. (Lord Westmorland). aged. 10st. (car. 10st. 2lb.) ..... R. Gordon 0
Wood Owl (Mr. G. Bates). aged. 10st. ..... F. Brookes 0
Irish Temple (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). aged. 10st. ..... Elder 0
..... D. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by James, at Nuthehl, Sussex)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 1 aget Shaun Goilin, 7 to 1 Rhyticere, 7 to 1 Easy Virtue, 10 to 1 each Lordi, Coral Reef II., and Irish Temple, 100 to 8 each Brave Cry and Alike, 100 to 7 each May Crescent and Merrivale II., 25 to 1 each aget the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 77s. 3d.; places, 12s. 6d., 7s., 19s. 3d. Total win pool, 11,660 units; total place pool, 9,370 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Merrivale II. was fourth and Ardeen last.

3.30 (3.33).—The STAYERS' HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

DOUANIER, b g. by Sanaman—Lady Tariff (Mr. P. Hammersmith). 6 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ..... W. Stott 1
DANDY DENNIS, b rig. by Tredennard—Royal Emblem (Mr. T. Walton). 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... D. Butchers 2
LOYAL SCOT, br g. by Stedfast—Scotch Wife (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell). aged. 11st. 12lb. ..... T. Leader 3
Fair Weather Jack (Mr. A. E. Berry). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Moloney 0
Montpelier (Mr. G. Bates). aged. 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Landseale (Major D. Malr). 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Rickaby 0
Clash Morgan (Mr. W. Hutchinson). aged. 10st. ..... F. Prendergast 0
Llandreamer (Mr. V. Stapleton-Brotherton). aged. 10st. 13lb. ..... A. Robson 0
Tan Girl (Lady H. McCalmont). 6 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ..... Mr. M. Barry 0
Caramond (Mrs. O. A. Greenstede). aged. 10st. 12lb. ..... Mr. West 0
Irish Lord (Mr. M. Stephens). 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Royal Rowland (Mr. T. Kimbell). 6 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 0
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Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

F.A. CHALLENGE CUP

FAILURE OF HOME TEAMS

The remarkable thing about the four games played on Saturday in the sixth round of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup was the failure of any team playing on its own ground to win its match. Two were beaten at home. Two were able to draw, so that they will now have to appear on their opponents' grounds in replayed games during the week.

Six of the eight teams taking part in the round were clubs in the First Division of the League. The other two, Nottingham Forest and Hull City, were from the Second, and both of them figured in the drawn games. Which of the two accomplished the better performance it would be difficult to say. Nottingham Forest drew with Sheffield Wednesday, the soundest side of the year, at Nottingham, while Hull City drew with Newcastle United at Newcastle, but Newcastle have been playing indifferent football this season.

The replayed games will be as follows:—

Wednesday at Hillsborough, Sheffield, SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY v. NOTTINGHAM FOREST.

Thursday at Hull, HULL CITY v. NEWCASTLE UNITED.

The draw for the semi-final round will be made this afternoon.

THE ARSENAL'S FINE VICTORY

WEST HAM OUTPLAYED

The Arsenal qualified to be London's representative in the semi-final round of the Football Association Cup competition by beating West Ham United at Upton Park on Saturday by three goals to none.

So emphatic a victory had not been expected, as the record of the teams, both in the League and in Cup-ties, had suggested a closely-fought game, but The Arsenal found the form which earlier in the season was disappointingly elusive, and West Ham were outplayed alike in attack and defence. More than 40,000 persons saw the match, and several thousands more were unable to obtain admission to the ground.

It would have been a greater game to watch if West Ham could have been more effective, but a side with ability and team spirit was never allowed to show its quality. Two serious weaknesses were exposed. The backs faltered under pressure and never recovered from early mistakes, which included a case of deliberate handling punished by the award of a penalty kick, from which Baker scored. This unsteadiness in defence has been noted in other games, but it has often been covered by the dash and skill of forwards who have made attack the real defence of the team. The forwards, however, have shown a tendency this season to rely a little too much on the goal-getting powers of Watson. Ruffell has been cutting in less than was at one time his policy, and the inside forwards have, to a substantial and often valuable extent, concentrated chiefly on making openings for the centre-forward. Watson on Saturday was dominated by Roberts, and could neither force nor manœuvre himself into shooting positions. This threw the line out of gear, and occasional flashes of brilliance by Gibbins and Earle in the inside positions led to nothing. The Arsenal attack, on the other hand, was always difficult to hold. Lambert improves in pace and skill with every match, and he solved the problem of evading Barrett by adopting roving tactics. James and Jack were too clever for the West Ham half-backs, and Bastin again showed himself a resourceful and speedy outside-left.

The ground was firm, and a cross wind made a light ball rather difficult to control. This was a factor which had some influence, as James and Jack, by craft and experience, were quicker than their opponents to trap the ball or to outwit the half-backs in getting possession of it. Their short passes along the ground, too, were remarkably accurate. Quite early in the first half it became obvious that The Arsenal were the better side and that Lambert was going to be more dangerous than Watson. Roberts was relentless, and Watson could not get away from him. Lambert, on the other hand, gave continuous trouble, and was ready to take all the hard knocks that came to him without being checked. The Arsenal obtained the lead 11 minutes from the start. Bastin centred the ball from a good pass by James, and Jack headed accurately for goal. Tragedy intervened for West Ham. Hufton would probably have got to the ball, but Cox pulled it down with his hand. The penalty was inevitable, and Baker, who took the kick, shot hard and low into the back of the net.

The home team never seemed likely to recover from this setback. Lewis had only one hard shot to meet before the interval, though Gibbins, with a header, once sent the ball against the crossbar. Most of the attacking was at the other end of the field, and Hufton achieved one remarkable save by getting the side of his foot to a drive from Bastin when he was not in a position to go down with his hands to the ball. The second half brought no change in the run of the game. Hufton had always to be on the alert in his goal; and Lewis, in the other, was seldom troubled. James, playing as a forward, gave as fine a display as he has shown since he joined his present club, and the havoc he and Jack produced among the West Ham half-backs provided many opportunities for Lambert, who made the issue certain 16 minutes after the restart with a good goal. In a dash through the centre-forward was strongly tackled, but he kept the ball, and gave Hufton no chance with his shot. The third goal did not come until four minutes before the end, and Lambert was again the scorer. He beat Cox, and Hufton had no choice but to come out to narrow the angle for the threatened shot. Lambert, however, slipped the ball round the goalkeeper and then went on to walk the ball into the net.

The teams were:—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Hufton, goal; Earl and Cox, backs; Collins, Barrett, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Earle, Watson, Gibbins, and Ruffell, forwards.

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and Jones, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Blackburn Rovers.

SECOND DIVISION

SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Millwall (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Queen's Park Rangers (4.15).

NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.15).

(NORTHERN SECTION)

STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Hartlepools United (3.0).

For poring over dry books

Schweppe

The Original

SODA WATER

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY HELD

AN EXCITING FINISH AT NOTTINGHAM

Nottingham Forest and Sheffield Wednesday played a drawn game in the sixth round of the F.A. Cup competition on Saturday, each side scoring two goals.

The match was a great attraction, and, with the weather beautiful, it was soon evident that the record attendance figure for the City ground at Nottingham would be broken. The huge crowd which made its way over Trent Bridge included many thousands from Sheffield, and when the teams entered the field, in spite of the closing of the gates some time before, there were as many as 44,000 present, as against the previous highest figure of 35,000.

Nottingham Forest, in the earlier rounds, have shown themselves to be dour Cup-fighters, and more than once they have pulled the game round after being behind. On this occasion they were facing very different opponents from those whom they have previously encountered, and it really did seem as if it would be impossible for them to recover when, at the end of 20 minutes, they were two goals down against League champions playing championship football. Once again, however, they fought back gallantly, and although they could never rival Sheffield in football ability, they successfully interfered with their machine-like accuracy, and, throwing them out of their stride, showed that Sheffield were by no means the unbeatable side they had appeared. Not only did they prevent them from adding to their lead by some wonderful defensive play, but their own somewhat disjointed attack seized chances to level the score, and nearly won the game in the last few minutes. There was then a scene of intense excitement when, with Nottingham Forest launching a great attack, first Morton just failed and then Scott headed towards goal only to see Walker kick the ball out from under the bar with his goalkeeper well beaten.

The first few minutes were spent in midfield, but then Sheffield Wednesday settled down to play a game which for some time proved too good for their opponents, as, indeed, it would have done for most other teams. The ball was kept moving swiftly and neatly along the ground, and while it was all done at a great pace, and with the direction of the attack constantly varying, every man seemed to know his part, and to be ready on the instant to back up if by any chance one of his colleagues should miss or be robbed of the ball. It meant that there were no gaps left anywhere, and it was always a Sheffield man who just got there first. Nottingham were only able to break away occasionally, but they went near once when A. C. J. German, the old Oxford University player, met a free kick, well taken by Wallace, with his head and the ball went only just wide. Sheffield, however, soon opened the scoring. Rimmer passed to Allen, who sent the ball back to the outside-left. Rimmer then tried what looked uncommonly like a long pass to the opposite wing. The ball, however, had a slight swerve on it and headed for the far top corner of the goal. Dexter sensed the danger but jumped probably just a little too soon, at all events it was a difficult shot to save, and it curled round and over his hands into the net. There may have been an element of luck about this goal, but there was none about the second, which came a few minutes later. Rimmer once more had a hand in it, for he broke away, and then passed in midfield to Allen. The outside-right ran down and centred beautifully. Dexter dashed out, but Allen used his head just at the right moment to deflect the ball past him into the goal.

Nottingham were being so rushed that they were finding it difficult to make any concerted efforts. Some beautiful dribbling, and a perfect pass by Seed to Hooper, nearly led to another Sheffield goal, and then Rimmer tried to find his way through, while Marsden gave Burgess a chance to send in a hard ground shot. Just before half-time Nottingham attacked and German, who had just previously been fouled by Leach, sent the ball over to the left wing, where Morton managed to get the better of Walker and to pass inside to Loftus. It was obviously a great chance, and Loftus made no mistake, for he dribbled on, and then, from close range with his left foot, gave Brown no chance of saving. Leach received a stern warning from the referee for another foul before the interval, after which he turned himself into a third back, while Seed dropped a little behind his other forwards to fill the gap.

This move appeared to affect the attacking powers of the team, but it did not prevent the home side from equalising the scores after another quarter of an hour's play. Graham, the hard-working centre half-back, sent a long pass forward to Dickinson, who used his pace to leave Leach behind, and to dash between the backs. He shot on the run with his left foot for the far corner of the goal. Brown was helpless, but it looked for a moment as if the ball would just pass outside. It hit the inside of the goalpost, however, and bounced into the net. Sheffield Wednesday tried hard to regain the lead, and Seed was always doing his utmost to put his side on the attack. Nottingham, however, defended splendidly, Barrington time and again intercepting cleverly. Five minutes from time came the great Nottingham effort to win the match, but it was unsuccessful, and just before the finish Sheffield had another chance, Barrington coming to the rescue when Hooper got clean away on the right.

The teams were:—

NOTTINGHAM FOREST.—Dexter, goal; Thompson and Barrington, backs; McKinlay, Graham, and Wallace, half-backs; Scott, A. C. J. German, Dickinson, Loftus, and Morton, forwards.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach, and Marsden, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

THE ARMY TEAM

The following team has been selected to represent the Army against the French Army in Paris to-morrow:—

Musician R. V. Dunn (Royal Horse Guards), goal; Rifleman A. Weatherhead (Rifle Brigade) and Private A. Baird (R.A.M.C.), backs; Corporal T. Jones (K.O.S.B.), Corporal A. Dalhousie (The Worcestershire Regiment), and Corporal W. Bell (Northumberland Fusiliers), half-backs; Sergeant J. McGowan (K.O.S.B.), Corporal C. Hanaible (The Cheshire Regiment), Lance-Corporal A. W. Bolton (R.A.S.C.), Private H. James (King's Shropshire L.I.), Lance-Corporal D. Allen (The Sherwood Foresters), forwards.

AMATEUR RESULTS

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
KINGSTONIAN	2	*CLAPTON	0
DULWICH HAMLET	3	*LEYTONSTONE	1
OXFORD CITY	1	*WIMBLEDON	0
*CASUALS	1	ST. ALBANS CITY	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*BARKING TOWN	1	BARNET	0
*ENFIELD	2	HAMPSTEAD	2
*SOUTHALL	1	FINCHLEY	0
*WEALDSTONE	4	REDHILL	3
*UXBRIDGE TOWN	9	CHESHUNT	1

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*CARSHALTON ATHLETIC	2	CHELMSFORD	1
*CHAT WANDERERS	2	MITCHAM WANDERERS	0
*CRAYS ATHLETIC	2	EPSOM TOWN	0
*TOOTING TOWN	4	ERITH AND BELVEDERE	1
*WALTHAMSTOW GRANGE	2	BOSTALL HEATH	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*BRENTWOOD AND WARLEY	0	MAIDENHEAD UNITED	0
*CHELSEA UNITED	5	G. E. (ROMFORD)	1
CRITTALL ATHLETIC	1	*COLCHESTER TOWN	0
*EGHAM	3	HAYES	1
*LYONS CLUB	2	SLOUGH	1
*METROPOLITAN POLICE	8	AYLESBURY UNITED	0

DIVISION I.

HOUNSLOW	2	*POLYTECHNIC	1
EASTBOURNE COMRADES	2	*APSLEY	1
*COWLEY (OXFORD)	5	R.A.F. (UXBRIDGE)	1
HAYWARD'S (ENFIELD)	2	*HITCHIN TOWN	1
WATFORD OLD BOYS	5	*HERTFORD TOWN	2

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

FOURTH ROUND

*CIVIL SERVICE	4	EALING ASSOCIATION	2

(Replayed 6p.)

LONDON SENIOR CUP

SECOND ROUND

*WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE	5	LEYTON	0
*ILFORD	3	TUFNELL PARK	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP

SECOND ROUND

*NUNHEAD	2	WOKING	1

(Replayed 4c.)

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

MIDLAND BANK	5	*BANK OF ENGLAND	3
*CARSHALTON	4	KEW ASSOCIATION	1
*IPSWICH TOWN	6	EASTBOURNE	2
CAMBRIDGE TOWN	3	*OLD LYONIANS	2
*WESTMINSTER BANK	1	BARCLAYS BANK	0
*ALEXANDRA PARK	4	WISCHMORE HILL	0
*NORTHMEAD	3	BRITANNIC HOUSE	1
*LEYSDOWN	2	TOC H	0
HIGHGATE	2	*ALLEYN OLD BOYS	1
CUACO	2	*EAST GRINSTEAD	1
*N.P. BANK	3	CRYPTOD WANDERERS	1
IBIS	3	*CROUCH END VAMPIRES	1

SOUTHERN OLYMPIAN LEAGUE

*P.T.A.	4	CENTURIA	2
*ST. MICHAEL'S (LEIGH)	4	THOS. COOK AND SON	0
OLD LEYSDOWNIANS	3	*WATFORD AMATEURS	0
*REGGATE PRIORY	3	NORTHERN	0

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

*BEDFORDSHIRE	3	BERKS AND BUCKS	2

OTHER MATCHES

CORINTHIANS	2	*PORTSMOUTH	1
*LONDON CALEDONIANS	3	OXFORD UNIVERSITY	0

*Home team.

A ROUGH GAME AT NEWCASTLE

HULL CITY DRAW

Newcastle United and Hull City met in a sixth round F.A. Cup-tie at Newcastle on Saturday, which ended in a draw, each side scoring one goal.

The match was a typical Cup-tie, if that phrase be taken to mean a game full of hard, unscientific football, over-keenness, big kicking, and a general neglect of the first principles of the game, but it was, happily, not typical of the spirit in which most Cup-ties are fought out. It is never pleasant to write of foul play, but Saturday's game demands it. Gallacher's football career has not been blameless, but that does not excuse the tactics one or two of the Hull City players employed against him from the beginning of the game almost to the end. At least five times in the first half he was brought down by the most patently unfair methods, and the resultant free-kicks were nothing like a sufficiently severe punishment.

To turn to the more pleasant subject of the play, Hull City were slightly, but only very slightly, lucky to force a replay. When Newcastle United took the lead after about half an hour's play, they looked a winning team and there were signs of neat, coherent football emerging from the welter of aimless kicks and charges up and down the field, but Hull City were quick enough on the ball and relentless enough in their tackling to prevent Newcastle from settling down to their proper game. They equalized after about 12 minutes' play in the second half, and, up till the last few minutes, when Gibson, in goal, had, and took, the chance to distinguish himself, they had enough of the play to make the match, so far as the amount of attacking done was concerned, even enough.

As always in games in which there is little good and clever football, the backs showed up more prominently than the forwards. In Richardson, Newcastle have a very fine young back indeed, and he was one of the few players to think, not only of the necessity of getting rid of the ball, but of the virtue of placing it, while Thomson was altogether too much for Taylor. Bell and Goldsmith, for Hull, had an immense amount of work to do, as the half-backs in front of them were often beaten by the mid-field passing of the Newcastle forwards, and they got through it very creditably. Starling, although he was inclined to hang too far back, was the best of the Hull City forwards, while Gallacher, although he was marked as closely at inside-right as he would have been in the centre, gave a wonderful exhibition of ball control, although his passes were not as accurate as they usually are.

There was an immense crowd of some 64,000 people present at the start, and their sympathies seemed more or less evenly divided between the two teams. The day was fine, but the ground, although hard underneath, was slightly treacherous on top, and it was obvious from the beginning that the ball was going to be lively and difficult to control. Before the match had been going many minutes Newcastle were awarded a number of free-kicks, none of which, however, led to anything, although Weaver had a reasonable chance when he took one just outside the penalty area. At the other end McInroy caused some excitement by dropping a centre of Taylor's, but the ball was safely cleared, and the game became no more than a series of kick-and-rush raids punctuated by free-kicks. Newcastle, in spite of the spoiling tactics of Hull City, were every now and again producing football which did not outrage their traditions, and, after 30 minutes, they took a lead they deserved. Boyd, taking advantage of a momentary hesitation on the part of the Hull defence, put across a beautiful centre which Lang, running in, headed past Gibson. The Newcastle forwards before half-time took part in one more good movement, which ended with Lang shooting straight, and not very hard, at the goalkeeper. The Hull forwards, meanwhile, in spite of the indifferent support they were getting from their half-backs, were by no means idle, and Howieson, after a clever dribble which beat three or four men, might well have scored for them had he gone on a few yards farther and not attempted a wild shot from some way out.

Newcastle had a great chance of going farther ahead in the first minute of the second half, as Lang, picking up a through pass, was left with only Bell to beat. Instead of running on and then putting the ball back to Hutchinson, who was backing him up, he tried to dribble round Bell, and lost the ball. Lang had another chance a few moments later, but this time Gibson beat him by a foot in a race for the ball that took him 20 yards from his goal. Alexander, who had been very well looked after by Harris, got in a shot from the position of inside-right which went only just wide, but after about 12 minutes Hull got their goal. Duncan got the ball from a throw-in some 15 yards from the corner flag and sent across a centre which Alexander and two Newcastle defenders jumped for. It was Alexander who got his head to the ball, however, and McInroy had no chance of saving. There was no more scoring after that and the game continued on its tear-away lines. Gallacher moved to the centre-forward position, but, although Newcastle attacked strongly towards the end, Gibson ensured that the teams should fight another, and, it is to be hoped, a better-tempered battle.

The teams were:—

NEWCASTLE UNITED.—McInroy, goal; Richardson and Thomson, backs; Matthison, Harris, and Weaver, half-backs; Boyd, Gallacher, Hutchinson, McDonald, and Lang, forwards.

HULL CITY.—Gibson, goal; Goldsmith and Bell, backs; Walsh, Childs, and Gowdy, half-backs; Taylor, Starling, Alexander, Howieson, and Duncan, forwards.

CORINTHIANS WIN AT PORTSMOUTH

In a friendly match played at Fratton Park on Saturday the Corinthians beat Portsmouth by two goals to one, the winning goal being scored a minute before time.

The Corinthians again played W. H. Webster, the Cambridge University inside-left, on the left wing, and at the same time gave a trial to E. O. W. Hunt (Old Malvernians) at outside-right, and more Corinthian centre-kicks were seen sailing across the opposing goal-mouth than have been witnessed for a very long while. Both these players did very well indeed. A. G. Bower and D. Lomax were sound at full-back, but the Corinthians' great strength lay in their half-back line. This consisted of J. G. Knight, W. T. Whewell, and F. H. Ewer, all of whom played splendidly, although Knight found Cook too clever for him at times. The three inside forwards, A. G. Doggart, G. D. Kemp-Welch, and F. N. S. Creek, combined very well at times, but were rather weak in taking advantage of several perfect centre-kicks from the wings. Gillfillan played a great game for Portsmouth in goal, and it was due to his brilliant saves that the Corinthians did not score several more goals. Cook was probably the best player on the field. He did not seem able to go wrong, and more than once deceived his opponent by pushing the ball between his legs. He and Smith (J.) were the brains of the forward line.

From the kick-off the Corinthians attacked and Kemp-Welch just missed. Soon afterwards Doggart sent in two hard shots which Gillfillan did well to save. Portsmouth retaliated and Howard Baker had to cope with a hard shot from Smith. Play was even until half-time came with no score. After the interval the Corinthians forced the pace and Kemp-Welch opened the scoring. Portsmouth made desperate efforts to equalize and were eventually rewarded with a goal through Easson, who was put through by Smith. Cook played wonderfully well during this period and gave his side several splendid chances of scoring. These chances were not taken, and the Corinthians came again to score the winning goal two minutes from the end. Kemp-Welch was again the scorer, this time with his head.

The teams were:—

CORINTHIANS.—R. Howard Baker, goal; A. G. Bower and D. Lomax, backs; J. G. Knight, W. T. Whewell, and F. H. Ewer, half-backs; E. O. W. Hunt, F. N. S. Creek, G. D. Kemp-Welch, A. G. Doggart, and W. H. Webster, forwards.

PORTSMOUTH.—Gillfillan, goal; Clifford and Bell, backs; Nichol, Kearney, and Smith (W.), half-backs; Ross, Smith (J.), Weddle, Easson, and Cook, forwards.

AMATEURS AND F.A.

A meeting of the county and other associations affiliated to the Football Association will be held at Duke's Salon, Holborn Restaurant, London, to-day at 5 p.m., to consider, among other questions, the representations of amateur associations on the Council of the F.A. The Rev. Herbert Dunnico, M.P., will preside.

SCHOOL MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
OLD WYKEHAMISTS	2	*WINCHESTER	1
OLD WYKEHAMISTS II.	4	*WINCHESTER II.	1
*WINCHESTER III.	2	OLD WYKEHAMISTS III.	1
OLD WESTMINSTERS	5	*WESTMINSTER	0
*BRADFIELD	2	R.N.C., DARTMOUTH	1
*BRENTWOOD	4	OLD CHOLMELEIANS "A"	0

*Home team.

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

LOCK-TO-LOCK COURSE AT CAMBRIDGE

The Cambridge crew rowed a lock-to-lock course upstream on Saturday, when they improved considerably on their previous performance over the same course earlier in the week.

Conditions were favourable, and, with a slight following wind, rowing at 27, they covered the distance in 17min. 41sec., or nearly half a minute better than on Wednesday.

The crew will have their last outing on home waters on Wednesday, and will make their first appearance on the Thames at Henley on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. P. Haig Thomas will take over the duties of coach.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	St.	lb.
D. Haig Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4
2. H. E. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	5
3. A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	13
4. P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	9
5. M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
6. J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
7. W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	9
R. F. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	6

INTER-UNIVERSITY RACE

LONDON BEAT READING

The fourth annual race between crews representing the Universities of London and Reading was rowed over a downstream course of nearly two miles at Henley on Saturday, when London won by one and three-quarter lengths.

The race was started from stake-punts moored just off the top end of Phyllis Court Wall, and Mr. Vaughan Morgan (Leander Club), who acted as umpire and starter, got the crews away to a good start. London, who had drawn the Berkshire station, were right out in the middle of the river, and they immediately made for the calmer water under the Berkshire bank. Instead of the Reading coxswain (O. H. H. Orton) seeking the shelter of the Bucks bank, he made the fatal mistake of following the London crew, and so took his own crew out into the middle of the river. He then realized his mistake and steered back for his own station, but by that time he had lost much ground. London made a splendid start, rowing 21 and 40 in the first half and full minute, to 16 and 31 by Reading, and at the end of a minute London led by a length. In the second minute London rowed 36 to 30 by Reading, and at the White House, London were half a length clear. The Reading coxswain still kept his crew out in the river instead of steering under the bank, and London gradually increased their lead. They maintained a much higher rate of striking than Reading, who were far from happy in the rough water.

At Fawley, reached in 3min. 48sec., London were leading by 2½ lengths, and rowing comfortably at 33. Opposite Remenham Farm, Pennell tried to instil some life into his crew, but they were very tired. Coming to some calmer water down Temple Island, Reading made another effort and gained slightly, so that at the Regatta Starting Post, reached in 7min. 53sec., London were just over two lengths ahead. Approaching Greenlands, Pennell worked his rate up to 32, and they further decreased London's lead. However, London worked up to 36 for the final burst, and they reached the winning post, at Greenland's Boathouse, in 10min. 52sec.

The crews were:—

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—F. E. Bhad (King's School, Warwick, and University) (bow), 10st. 11lb.; W. Whitechurch (Bedford Modern and King's), 11st. 5lb.; E. F. Walker (University College School and University), 11st. 4lb.; E. D. Baker (St. Paul's and King's), 12st. 11lb.; W. H. Dormor (Oundle and King's), 13st.; J. Jackson (Tennison's and University), 12st. 2lb.; E. G. Turnbull (University College School and University), 13st. 2lb.; V. F. Underwood (Strode's and University) (stroke), 10st. 7lb.; M. F. G. Wentworth (Haileybury and University) (cox), 8st. 8lb.

UNIVERSITY OF READING.—F. P. H. Leeming (Holloway and St. Patrick's) (bow), 10st. 10lb.; J. W. Hupkes (Stedelyk Gymnasium, Utrecht, and St. Patrick's), 12st. 8lb.; S. H. Talbot (Highgate and Wantage), 12st. 9lb.; H. P. Jones (Newport and Wantage), 12st. 8lb.; T. E. M. Balding (Radley and Wantage), 12st. 8lb.; G. A. Jones (Dulwich and St. Patrick's), 11st. 11lb.; A. E. Foster (Reading and St. Patrick's), 12st. 12lb.; W. R. Pennell (Gresham and St. David's) (stroke), 11st. 8lb.; O. H. H. Orton (Hampton and Wantage) (cox), 8st. 5lb.

ASTON VILLA BEATEN

HUDDERSFIELD'S RECOVERY

Huddersfield Town beat Aston Villa in the sixth round of the Football Association Cup Competition at Birmingham on Saturday by two goals to one.

Huddersfield well deserved their victory. They had the safer backs; Wilson, at centre half-back, played a magnificent defensive game that was mainly instrumental in breaking up the Aston Villa attack, and their wing forwards were the outstanding players on the field. Jackson's close dribbling, combined with his bursts of speed, make him one of the most dangerous forwards in the game today. His liability to appear at any point in the forward line is also disconcerting to the defence. He obtained the decisive goal, and is one of the greatest match-winners there has ever been. On the opposite wing Smith gave a faultless display, of a more orthodox nature, that contributed almost equally to Huddersfield's success.

The match was played in fine weather before a crowd of 66,000, the gates being closed 20 minutes before the start. At first Aston Villa showed much of the brilliant form which gave them their victory over Blackburn Rovers in the previous round of the competition, Huddersfield, who appeared to be the heavier side, were having almost as much of the game, and the rapidity with which, in the first quarter of an hour, the ball moved from end to end of the field, with each forward line attacking in turn, was remarkable.

The run of the game was definitely changed after 30 minutes by a penalty given against a Huddersfield defender for handling a shot sent in from the edge of the penalty area by York. Brown gave Aston Villa the lead from the penalty kick that was awarded. Immediately after this Huddersfield began to attack with increased determination, and gradually took a grip on the game which they never lost. They forced three corners in succession before drawing level, after a further 10 minutes, as a result of the finest piece of play that the match produced. This was started by Kelly sending Jackson away on the right wing. Jackson, when appearing to be going on himself, passed in to Lewis, who sent the ball at once out to Smith on the opposite wing. Smith ran on, tapped the ball in to Lewis, received it back immediately, and scored with a hard, low shot while running at full speed. No Aston Villa player touched the ball during the whole movement, and the goal received great applause. Half-time arrived with Huddersfield still pressing and the scores level.

After the great pace at which the first half had been played the game after half-time started quietly. Then Huddersfield gradually began to assert their superiority, with the speed of Jackson and Smith again the main factor. Aston Villa's half-backs, especially Gibson, were playing a splendid game, but with their own forwards unable to get away in the centre they were inclined to be overworked. After a quarter of an hour Huddersfield took the lead. They were awarded a free-kick near the half-way line, and Wilson, who took the kick, sent a long dropping shot into the Aston Villa goal-mouth, where Olney caught the ball at about the height of his waist, but, with Raw close upon him, dropped it. Raw fastened on to the ball, sent it across the front of the goal, and Jackson tapped it into the net.

The rest of the match was mainly conspicuous for magnificent but unavailing efforts by Aston Villa to recover. In these Houghton was the best of the forwards, and only some desperate tackling near the Huddersfield goal prevented him from scoring. Jackson now adopted the policy, which appears to have been justified by the result of the match, of falling back to a position almost behind his own centre half-back. The Aston Villa right half-back, Gibson, moved to inside-right in an endeavour to strengthen the Aston Villa attack in the centre, and Beresford took his place. But what was gained in thrust by this change was lost in cohesion, and although Aston Villa attacked with a vigour that could not have been excelled there was a tendency to bunch, and their usual scientific movements had gone.

The teams were:—

ASTON VILLA.—Olney, goal; Smart and Mort, backs; Gibson, Talbot, and Tate, half-backs; York, Beresford, Brown, Walker, and Houghton, forwards.

HUDDERSFIELD TOWN.—Turner, goal; Goodall and Spence, backs; Fogz, Wilson, and Campbell, half-backs; Jackson, Kelly, Lewis, Raw, and Smith (W. H.), forwards.

RESULTS AND TABLES

F.A. CUP—SIXTH ROUND

	Goals		Goals
HUDDERSFIELD TOWN (Smith, Jackson)	2	*ASTON VILLA (Brown)	1
*NEWCASTLE UNITED (Lang)	1	HULL CITY (Alexander)	1
*NOTTINGHAM FOREST (Loftus, Dickinson)	2	SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (Rimmer, Allen)	2
ARSENAL (Baker, Lambert 2)	3	*WEST HAM UNITED	0

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*DERBY COUNTY (Barclay 2, Bedford)	3	MIDDLESBROUGH (Warren)	1
*EVERTON (Martin, Dean)	2	BLACKBURN ROVERS (Boorton, Puddefoot)	2
LEICESTER CITY (Hine 2)	2	*LEEDS UNITED (Jennings)	1
*MANCHESTER CITY (Johnson, Brook, Tait 2)	4	LIVERPOOL (Smith, McPherson, Hodgson)	2
*SUNDERLAND (McLean, Gurney, Clunas)	3	SHEFFIELD UNITED (Pickering 2)	2
*BOLTON WANDERERS (Butler, Blackmore 2, Hilditch own goal)	4	MANCHESTER UNITED (Reid)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	28	17	6	5	73	35	40
Derby County	31	17	5	9	65	57	39
Manchester City	31	15	6	9	73	58	36
Blackburn Rovers	31	14	8	11	79	70	36
Leicester City	32	14	9	12	68	64	34
Huddersfield Town	30	14	5	11	47	50	33
Leeds United	30	15	2	13	58	44	32
Bolton Wanderers	32	12	7	13	59	53	31
Liverpool	31	12	7	12	52	61	31
Sheffield United	31	13	4	14	65	63	30
Aston Villa	29	13	4	12	59	58	30
Manchester United	31	11	6	14	50	60	30
Middlesbrough	30	13	3	14	45	61	29
West Ham United	31	12	5	14	64	61	29
Portsmouth	30	10	8	12	52	51	28
Burnley	31	10	7	14	60	73	27
Birmingham	29	10	7	12	45	45	27
Arsenal	29	10	6	13	46	43	26
Everton	31	8	10	13	53	65	26
Sunderland	29	9	7	13	46	61	25
Newcastle United	28	10	2	16	53	74	22
Grimsby Town	29	8	6	15	49	71	22

SECOND DIVISION

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR (Cook, Bellamy)	2	*BRADFORD CITY	0
BLACKPOOL (Broadhurst)	1	*BRISTOL CITY	0
*CARDIFF CITY (Williams, L. Jones)	2	BRADFORD	0
BURY (Smith, Robbie, Amos)	2	*NORTS COUNTY (Andrews)	1
*PRESTON NORTH END (Harrison, Russell, McClelland)	3	BARNSLEY (Wallbanks)	1
*READING (McPherson, Messer, Baggett)	3	CHELSEA (Miller)	1
*STOKE CITY (Wilson)	1	MILLWALL	0
*SWANSEA TOWN (Hardy)	1	WEST BROMWICH ALBION	0
*WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS (Hartill 2)	2	SOUTHAMPTON	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	30	17	8	5	66	34	42
Blackpool	30	20	2	8	78	57	42
Chelsea	30	14	10	6	54	31	38
Bury	31	16	4	11	65	51	36
Bradford	30	14	7	9	60	52	35
Wolverhampton Wanderers	31	14	7	10	61	53	35
Cardiff City	31	13	6	12	45	35	32
Southampton	31	13	5	13	55	55	31
Tottenham Hotspur	31	11	9	11	47	47	31
West Bromwich Albion	29	13	4	12	76	58	30
Stoke City	32	11	8	13	56	56	30
Nottingham Forest	29	9	11	9	38	42	29
Charlton Athletic	28	11	6	11	50	48	28
Hull City	28	11	6	11	41	40	28
Preston North End	31	10	8	13	47	59	28
Bradford City	31	9	9	13	47	57	27
Reading	32	8	10	14	39	55	26
Notts County	31	6	13	12	41	51	25
Millwall	30	9	13	11	42	58	25
Swansea Town	32	8	8	16	40	54	24
Barnsley	31	8	8	15	41	56	24
Bristol City	30	8	6	16	46	67	22

THIR

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

ARMY BEAT THE NAVY

The second match in the Services' Tournament was played at Twickenham on Saturday, when the Army beat the Royal Navy by two goals and two tries (16 points) to two goals (10 points). The Duke of York honoured the game by his presence, and there were about 15,000 spectators.

The weather was in favour of a fast and determined game, and both sides were full of experienced and well-trained players, but somehow the ball and not the man was the master most of the time. This was not always the fault of the man, for the ball had a knack of rolling and bouncing that would have deceived anyone. Most of the rolling and bouncing came about only because of bad kicking to touch, wild punting ahead, or ill-judged passing. The Army deserved their victory, for they played more polished football and held their own well enough in the rough and tumble, but they had to thank their opponents for two of their four tries—a bad tackle and an unfortunate fumble being the main causes. The Navy had as many chances to score as the Army, but their passing and backing up were erratic. The Navy pack stayed the pace well, but their heeling was too slow to give their half-backs a clear chance to open up the game effectively. In a lesser degree, the same remark applied to the Army pack, whose front row appeared to do their work well, as the veteran Luddington and his fellows did theirs, but were rather clumsily, if vigorously and tirelessly, supported by the men behind. Even so, the backs, and especially the Navy centres, disappointed their partisans repeatedly when the ball did come to them in favourable positions. J. R. Cole, the Army's stand-off half-back, was the only midfield player really to play up to his reputation.

THE NAVY'S BAD START

The Navy found themselves five points down after only two minutes' play, and, although they had more than their share of the chances to attack, and several times nearly got there, they had a second try scored against them in the last two minutes before the interval. The Navy fell still farther behind at the start of the second half, the Army's third try making the score 11—0. Then, at last, the Navy really woke up, and by forcing a try between the goal-posts reduced their opponents' lead to 5 points. Here the game half promised to develop a great tug-of-war all round, and indeed if T. S. Lee had been able to take at full tilt the pass that would have given him and his side another try between the posts anything might have happened. Instead, R. G. S. Hobbs, who on the day's play looked a forward of the International class, led two splendid relieving rushes for the Army, and a minute or so later, from a loose scrummage formed in the Navy's "25," Cole took his pass and went straight through the defence to score a try, which was converted, and made the score 16—5. That made the situation almost hopeless for the Navy, who, in the face of an Army pack who had found their second wind in the nick of time, deserve every credit for scoring a second try, which was converted. This final effort, however, came too late, and the outstanding incident of the closing moments was a splendid run by C. C. McCreight, the Army's scrummage half-back, who is at his best when he suddenly breaks away from a mass of players.

It was a good run by McCreight, with Sir T. G. Devitt, who was playing on the right wing with J. A. M. Rice-Evans for a centre during the first half, that upset the Navy's calculations two minutes after the kick-off. From the next scrummage the ball reached Rice-Evans very quickly, but it required fine dash by that player to reach the goal-line fairly wide out and D. H. Nott also did well to place a goal. Soon afterwards, J. W. Forrest made a splendid attempt to kick a penalty goal for the Navy, for whom the strong running of Lee and of W. H. Wood, whose size and length of stride were rather too much for Devitt, promised the most for their side behind the scrummage, with the energy and surprising speed of E. H. Harding, Marine Webb, and R. K. Hodgkin, the more threatening factors up in front. Once, from a rush by the Army goal-line, Harding missed a touch down by the fraction of a second. The Army recovered from a rather bad time shortly before the interval, when the forwards took up the game. Once again it was an entirely unexpected development that led up to the Army's second try a few moments before the interval. A powerful rush and a hard kick ahead sent the ball rolling past Gosling and up to the goal-line. Harding joined Gosling in a dash back to retrieve the situation, but he could not get the ball and H. Bew got the touch down of a try.

AN EXCITING SECOND HALF

A. L. Novis partnered Devitt in the second half and soon had the satisfaction of giving him a run for the goal-line, though it was an excellent cut-through by Cole that really made the opening. Devitt was left with Gosling to pass, but it seemed from a distance that the Navy full-back missed him. Nott's place-kick was a good one, but not quite good enough. This further misfortune roused the Navy pack to a magnificent effort, and if the midfield players could have supported them better the last quarter of the game might have been most exciting. R. K. Hodgkin, who suddenly broke loose and was brought down only a few inches short of the goal-posts, very nearly had the honour of scoring the Navy's first try. Instead, from the next scrummage, Marine Webb forced his way over and a goal was kicked. The Navy failed to follow up this effort of the forwards, and Cole's try for the Army decided the match. In the last few minutes a breakaway by A. E. Hargrave and a determined run by D. St. C. Ford led to the Navy's second try, which was converted.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieutenant C. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Devonport), back; Sub-Lieutenant D. J. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Medway), Lieutenant G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), and Lieutenant W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Hrebus), three-quarter backs; Lieutenant A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Devonport) and Sub-Lieutenant G. Webster (R.N.E. College, Devonport), half-backs; Lieutenant T. G. P. Crick (H.M.S. Vernon), M.-A.-A. W. G. E. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieutenant J. W. Forrest (H.M.S. Excellent), Marine C. Webb (R.M. Dep't, Plymouth), Lieutenant-Commander D. Orr-Ewing (H.M.S. Victory), E.-R.-A. E. H. Harding (R.N. Barracks, Devonport), and Sub-Lieutenant R. K. Hodgkin (R.N.E. College, Devonport), forwards.

THE ARMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. P. de V. Hunt (Royal Artillery), back; Lieutenant Sir T. G. Devitt (2nd Seaforth Highlanders), Second Lieutenant J. A. M. Rice-Evans (2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant A. L. Novis (2nd Leicestershire Regiment), and Lieutenant G. Peddie (Royal Artillery), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant J. R. Cole (2nd Loyal Regiment) and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (Royal Artillery), half-backs; Corporal G. Townend (1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Lieutenant H. H. C. Withers (Royal Engineers), Lieutenant H. Rew (Royal Tank Corps), Captain O. H. B. Rodham (Indian Army), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant D. H. Nott (2nd Worcester Regiment), Second Lieutenant K. J. MacIntyre (Royal Tank Corps), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (Royal Artillery), forwards.

Referee.—Mr. A. E. Freethy.

BRISTOL'S BIG SCORE

Owing to several of their leading players being injured in their semi-final tie of the Hospital Cup competition earlier in the week, Guy's Hospital had a very weak side for their match against Bristol at Bristol on Saturday, and were beaten by four goals, one penalty goal, and four tries (35 points) to a dropped goal and a try (7 points).

Except for D. Borland and W. Bryant, Bristol were at full strength, and not unnaturally proved to be much the better side. They dominated the tight scrummages, though Guy's counteracted this to some extent by some excellent play in the loose, with Hoghton, Kunovsky, and Lashmore always prominent. For Bristol Broome played a great game and scored two excellent tries, while others who were frequently conspicuous were Parsons, Hazell, and Smith.

In the first half Guy's put up a good fight, though Bristol did most of the attacking and scored tries through Lillicrap and Sherman, one of which Collins converted. Hazell kicked a penalty goal and then Guy's replied with a try by Atkins after a good passing movement. After the interval Guy's were quite outplayed, and Bristol added tries through Lillicrap (two), Broome (two), Sherman, and Babington, Hazell converting three. Near the end of the game Lewis dropped a goal for the visitors.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS WIN

HARD GAME AT TEDDINGTON

The Old Merchant Taylors beat the Old Alleynians on the Old Merchant Taylors' ground at Teddington on Saturday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a try (3 points). The Old Merchant Taylors were without G. E. Buncombe, and R. G. Turnbull had to play at centre three-quarter back instead of on the wing, while in the Old Alleynians' team C. A. Osborne changed position with K. E. W. Andrene.

The game opened with some hard forward play which continued through the game. The Old Merchant Taylors' pack, who are not quite up to their usual standard this season, did well to hold the Old Alleynian forwards, among whom were K. J. Stark, T. E. Priest, and A. F. Heppenstall. On the other hand, the Old Merchant Taylor three-quarter backs were superior throughout the game. After 10 minutes' play Andrene fumbled a pass and J. R. Dothie went quickly round the scrummage, picked the ball up and made some ground, and a final pass went to K. M. Wilkins, who got a try between the posts. F. F. Spragg converted.

Shortly afterwards Dothie started another attack, but A. N. Newell was well tackled by E. C. P. Whiteley, who played a good game. The Old Alleynians then pressed, and from some loose play in the Old Merchant Taylors' 25 Stark obtained a try. His kick failed. Dothie broke away again and A. W. Brown ran over for a try, which F. F. Spragg converted. Immediately afterwards R. F. Tebbutt led a forward rush that ended in the Old Alleynians having to touch down. W. R. Spragg had to leave the field with a cut scalp, and just before half-time a dangerous rush by Stark was well stopped by L. Bywater.

Soon after the game had restarted E. F. Andrews gave a long pass to Newell, who then scored the best try of the afternoon; his speed and clever change of direction proving puzzling to the opposing side. The kick failed. The Old Merchant Taylors' superiority outside was now marked. W. R. Spragg had come back, and Turnbull made a lot of attacks, and it was only Whiteley's defence that kept the score down. Priest and Stark were always prominent in the Old Alleynian pack, and M. C. Chand got the ball away well from the scrummage, but the Old Alleynian three-quarter backs were too slow to be effective.

Turnbull made a good opening and H. D. Heck got over in the corner for a try which was not converted. The Old Alleynians retaliated with a rush by Stark, and F. P. Spragg just saved a try by rather acrobatically taking the ball off Stark's toes and finding touch. Just before no-side Heppenstall was nearly over.

The teams were:—

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—F. F. Spragg, back; A. N. Newell, L. Bywater, R. G. Turnbull, and W. R. Spragg, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, E. F. Andrews, K. M. Wilkins, M. Vaughan, T. G. Blumeon, J. C. Arnold, A. W. Brown, and P. G. C. Edwards, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; A. E. Wood, E. D. Miller, C. A. Osborne, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; K. E. W. Andrene and M. C. Chand, half-backs; P. H. Fenton, G. G. Knight, J. S. Talbot, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, T. E. Priest, F. King, and G. Bethell Jones, forwards.

CLOSE GAME AT LEICESTER

The Harlequins gained a narrow but well-deserved victory over Leicester at Leicester on Saturday by three goals (15 points) to two goals and one try (13 points).

The Harlequins were not at full strength, but Leicester were strengthened by the return of H. D. Greenlees, who played at left centre three-quarter back during the first half, but in the second half went back to his usual place of stand-off half-back. The Harlequins won largely through the play of their forwards; they were lighter and often beaten for the ball in the scrummages, but they never gave in and so enabled their backs to attack when the chance came, and not remain wholly on the defensive. The Leicester pack is composed of big bustling forwards, who gave their backs many chances, but their passing was poor and seldom threatened danger. The outstanding player behind the Leicester scrummage was Greenlees: he was strong in defence, his kicking being well judged. When he returned to half-back the attack was strengthened by his good passing and occasional break through.

The Harlequins' half-backs made a useful link between the scrummage and the three-quarter backs. H. C. Pattinson was fast, and G. C. A. Adams and H. K. Chapman ran and tackled strongly. J. S. R. Reeve had not many chances, but showed himself sound in defence. J. C. Hubbard kicked accurately, and converted the three tries scored.

The Harlequins were the first to attack, and Reeve took play to the Leicester "25" with a good run. Good kicking by Hubbard kept Leicester in their own half, and Pattinson intercepted a pass and broke away on the wing and passed to G. C. A. Adams, who scored behind the posts, Hubbard converting. The ball was gradually taken to the Harlequin line in a series of forward rushes, and when it was heeled quickly B. C. Gadney scored between the posts, and F. D. Prentice converted. Although Leicester were getting the ball in most of the scrummages, they were slow in heeling and the ball was often delayed in the back row, and when it came out the passes were smothered. G. C. A. Adams and Chapman took part in a good run and carried play to the other end, but lost the ball. A. H. Greenwood and G. R. Beamish rushed away, but Beamish was off-side when he crossed the line. Pattinson got away and ran half the length of the field to score between the posts, and Hubbard converted again. W. E. Farndon, after a good run, scored at the corner flag, but Prentice failed to convert, and half-time arrived with the Harlequins leading by 10 points to 8.

At the start of the second half the Leicester three-quarter backs lost some chances by bad passing. Their forwards broke away, but Beamish knocked on. Hubbard took play to his opponents "25" with a long kick, and Laird took a pass from D. F. Phillips and broke through and again a try was scored between the posts and Hubbard converted. Leicester then pressed constantly but the Harlequin defence held out. At length Gadney scored from a scrummage on the Harlequin line and Prentice converted.

The teams were:—

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; J. S. R. Reeve, R. H. Chapman, G. C. A. Adams, and H. C. Pattinson, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; P. W. Adams, R. H. Corker, A. E. C. Prescott, M. L. P. Jackson, G. R. Cockell, D. H. Dudley, R. L. Hammond and P. T. Dunkley forwards.

LEICESTER.—C. Manson, back; C. E. A. Flewitt, J. R. H. Pott, B. C. Gadney, D. Cotton, and W. E. Farndon, three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees and R. C. Gadney, half-backs; F. D. Prentice, D. J. Norman, G. R. Beamish, S. H. Sanders, E. A. K. Weiner, F. G. Coleman, A. H. Greenwood and F. S. Clarke, forwards.

M. ROBSON IN FORM

Oxford University were beaten by Blackheath at Oxford on Saturday by three goals, a dropped goal, and a try (22 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

R. P. Jacob was to have played for Blackheath at left wing three-quarter, with M. Robson, the Oxford player, in the centre, but he did not turn out. In a game which was remarkable for fast, open play, Robson was at his best. He scored two tries through his quickness to seize a chance, and in the second half dropped a goal from a rather difficult position. He was also sound in defence, but he owed a great deal to the chances given to him by J. T. Kemp and C. C. Bishop. The Blackheath half-backs were too clever and resourceful for the Oxford pair, as W. Roberts was rather off colour. Their understanding was perfect. But for some fumbling of passes Blackheath might have scored oftener. The Oxford forwards played hard in the tight and the loose play, and R. B. Mackay and F. L. Horde were quite good on the wings, but in the centre the backs were rather crude and their tackling poor.

Shortly after the game started Bishop cut through and Robson took a difficult pass with one hand and scored a try, which Kemp converted. Then Cridlan led an Oxford rush, and clever play between Howard and Mackay ended in Howard scoring. Shortly afterwards, with the Oxford backs and forwards backing one another up nicely, Horde ran well and scored a second try, which Lovegrove converted. Before half-time Robson scored again, and thus Blackheath got the lead.

In the second half all the scoring was done by Blackheath. First Bonaventura forced his way over the Oxford line from a five-yards scrummage, and then, after Robson had dropped a goal, Morris ran through, and Bishop was up to take his pass and score. Kemp converted three tries.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—R. W. Lovegrove (New College), back; F. L. Horde (Brasenose), R. C. Alexander (Trinity), L. J. Reed (Brasenose), and R. B. Mackay (Balliol), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Brasenose), and R. W. Parr (Brasenose), half-backs; W. E. Henley (New College), C. A. J. Richards (Brasenose), S. Macdonald-Smith (New College), G. V. Shillito (Wadham), G. O. Cridlan (Worcester), P. D. Howard (Wadham), H. G. Kelly (Exeter), and T. L. Tanner (Trinity), forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; T. Preston, M. Robson, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and D. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; L. W. Gadd, J. V. Rowley, B. H. Black, R. S. Ashford, W. Tucker, L. S. Bonaventura, W. E. Pratten, and C. B. Bailey, forwards.

CAMBORNE AT FAIRLOP

CLOSE GAME WITH OLD BLUES

Camborne paid the first visit to London in the 50 years' history of the club on Saturday, when they were beaten at Fairlop by their old rivals, the Old Blues, by a penalty goal and three tries (12 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

The Old Blues for the last few years have regularly included a match with Camborne in their western tours, and of the eight games so far played in Cornwall each club has won four, with a margin of points in favour of the Old Blues of 94 to 87. Last November Camborne won a close game. Until Saturday, however, Camborne had never returned the visit. The team brought about 300 supporters with them to London, and in the morning visited the Cenotaph, where a wreath was placed in memory of old members of the club who died in the War.

Camborne had their best team out except for their captain, and a fast and exciting game was played, the Old Blues just deserving to win. There was little to choose between the forwards; the solidly-built Cornishmen perhaps scrummaged better and heeled more cleanly, but the Old Blues were excellent in the loose, especially when playing against the wind in the second half. For the backs, the breeze, which blew strongly down the field, made passing the light ball difficult and caused much scrappy play. The Camborne backs, when it was in their favour, made good use of long kicks down the field which often led to dangerous attacks, but though J. Gill got the ball away smartly and P. Collins, the acting captain, was the most dangerous three-quarter back on the field, the line as a whole was not as good as that of the Old Blues. Their combination, however, was disorganized by injuries, first to H. Rowe, the stand-off half-back, early in the game, and, when he returned at half-time, to F. Rogers, the left centre three-quarter back. For the Old Blues, the defence and attacking powers of E. M. Undery, at scrummage half-back, were invaluable. A. C. Bennett and K. C. Oliver, in the centre, played a sound game, and the wings made good use of their few chances.

In the first half with the wind behind them the Old Blues kept up an almost continuous pressure, but for a long time the keen tackling of the Cornishmen and the Old Blues' inability to combine effectively prevented any score being made. Twice Undery got through to the full back, but his passes were dropped. After a few minutes Camborne lost Rowe, but the numbers were soon equalized by an injury to J. R. Harrison, an Old Blue forward. The first points came after about 20 minutes, a good penalty goal kicked from 35 yards' range by T. N. Pearce. The Old Blues maintained their attack, varied by an occasional rush by Camborne, but it was within a few minutes of half time when Undery broke through again and gave to T. G. Jennings, who dodged the back to score in the corner. Almost immediately afterwards came the first good passing movement of the match, the ball going across the field for Jennings to get a second try. Pearce failed with both the difficult kicks.

Play was fairly even in the second half, though Camborne were more often dangerous. Whenever the Old Blues attacked the Cornishmen regained the advantage with long punts, many of them by Collins, or forward rushes. Once R. A. Jones got clean away for the Old Blues, but Collins, now playing at stand-off half-back, came across in time and then Collins himself was nearly in. The Old Blues, however, soon increased their advantage. After a long passing run by the forwards, C. Ford cleared from the Camborne goal, but N. K. Payne got the ball and was only pushed into touch at the opposite corner. From the line out Harrison—who had returned to the field, only to retire again before the finish—struggled over for another try.

Twelve points down, Camborne then made a great attempt to save the game. G. House, on the right wing, followed up a long kick quickly and was nearly in. Their first try, however, was obtained by a forward, J. Carter, who broke away from a scrummage near the 25 yards line. This try was not converted, but soon afterwards Gill made a good run and Collins carried on the movement to score a clever try to which Ford added the goal points. Before the end another long kick nearly resulted in Camborne adding to their total, but a fine kick relieved the pressure, and Bennett regained the attack for the Old Blues with a break away to the Camborne "25."

The teams were:—

OLD BLUES.—S. H. Wales, back; T. C. Jennings, K. C. Oliver, A. C. Bennett, and F. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; A. G. Hooper and E. M. Undery, half-backs; Garrard, J. N. Young, D. C. Roberts, D. S. Mactaggan, R. E. Peters, T. N. Pearce, and N. E. Payne, forwards.

CAMBORNE.—P. Collins, back; G. House, P. Collins, F. Rogers, and C. McCabe, three-quarter backs; H. Rowe and J. Gill, half-backs; J. Carter, G. Thomas, J. C. Baker, J. Lally, C. Rockett, W. Bawden, J. Peters, and J. Lee, forwards.

GOOD GOAL KICKING

Manchester beat Blackheath at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Saturday by three goals and a dropped goal (19 points) to three goals (15 points).

The game was mainly notable for the fact that all the tries scored were converted, a rare occurrence in these days, but apart from that the standard of play was poor. It seemed strange to see what was practically an "A" fifteen represent Blackheath against a first-class side like Manchester, who have a splendid record this season, but the Blackheath reserves rose to the occasion in fine style. After being 15 points down at half-time, they rallied splendidly and more than held their own. If they had taken full advantage of their opportunities towards the end they might well have won the game.

Manchester were fortunate in having a good lot of backs, who combined well. R. Thompson and A. P. W. Greenhalgh were clever half-backs, getting the ball away quickly to their three-quarter backs, who were formidable attackers. D. Peak was most dangerous on the right wing, being about the best player on the field in attack and defence. L. J. O'Reilly and D. P. Hickey were also very good, while H. Hurd was an efficient full-back. The forwards played a hard game, with A. C. Gillies, F. Hughes, R. H. Marchington, and H. C. S. Jones always in the thick of the fray.

The Blackheath forwards were certainly better than their backs. H. A. Brashier, G. N. Wentworth, G. Laing, and G. Marnham were perhaps the best, but all of them worked hard. J. G. Edmiston rendered yeoman service at half-back, and was ably assisted by W. E. Millard. C. S. Taylor played well in attack and defence on the right wing, and A. R. Chorlton was also good, while S. T. A. Rudcliffe was a capable full-back, his kicking into touch being particularly valuable to his side.

The play went from end to end at the start of the game, each side pressing in turn. After about 10 minutes' play D. Peak ran more than half the length of the field to score a try for Manchester, which was converted by F. Hughes. Blackheath pressed for some time, but the visiting forwards made a splendid rush and F. Hughes obtained a try, which he converted with a good kick. A. Rendall made a poor attempt at kicking a penalty goal for Blackheath. The home side continued to attack, but Manchester were not to be denied, and after L. J. O'Reilly had made an opening D. P. Hickey scored a try, which was converted by F. Hughes. Manchester made several good movements before the interval, when they led by 15 points to nothing.

Blackheath rallied at the start of the second half. They made several dangerous movements, and at last a clever passing round between A. R. Chorlton, D. W. Brough, and J. B. Worley ended in Worley scoring a try, from which A. Rendall kicked a goal. Manchester did some keen attacking, and C. T. B. Leigh dropped a goal after D. Peak had just failed to score. A. C. Gillies made a splendid dribble for Manchester. Blackheath put in a good rally, and H. A. Brashier scored a try, from which Rendall kicked a goal. Blackheath seemed to be inspired that they could score, and more combined play ended in C. S. Taylor going over for a try, from which A. Rendall kicked another goal. Play near the end was keen. A. R. Chorlton was injured and off the field for five minutes, G. Laing taking his place on the left wing, but there was no further scoring.

The teams were:—

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; D. Peak, C. T. B. Leigh, L. J. O'Reilly, and D. P. Hickey, three-quarter backs; R. Thompson and A. P. W. Greenhalgh, half-backs; Dr. A. C. Gillies (captain), H. C. S. Jones, S. W. Livesey, F. Hughes, H. Hunter, A. H. Walker, R. H. Marchington, and K. F. Massey, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; C. S. Taylor, R. G. Hopkins (captain), D. W. Brough, and A. R. Chorlton, three-quarter backs; W. E. Millard and J. G. Edmiston, half-backs; J. B. Worley, A. Rendall, H. A. Brashier, N. H. Cartmell, G. Laing, G. Marnham, H. H. Hampton, and G. A. Wentworth, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. J. Hughes (L.S.I.F.C.U.).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The Gloucestershire team to play Lancashire in the final of the Rugby County Championship at Blundellsands on Saturday next will be selected from the following:—

H. Boushion (Gloucester), back; G. Hayes (Cheltenham), M. A. McCandle (Gloucester), W. Burland (Bristol), and R. James (Gloucester), three-quarter backs; R. Carter (Bristol) and G. Davies (Cheltenham), half-backs; J. S. Tucker (Bristol) (captain), W. Wadley (Gloucester), A. Carpenter (Gloucester), T. Sayer (Gloucester), J. Davies (Gloucester), W. Bryant (Bristol), E. Weaver (Chelterford), R. Williams (Barts), and N. Harris (Cheltenham), forwards.

BIG SCORING AT RICHMOND

LONDON SCOTTISH WIN

London Scottish beat Richmond in a high-scoring match at the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday afternoon by two goals and four tries (22 points) to two goals and two tries (16 points).

There were many notable players absent on either side and the game hardly ever reached a high standard of play, though the ground was in excellent condition and favoured a fast and open style of game. The play was open and fast enough and the amount of scoring made it always interesting and exciting to watch, but there were a great many passes dropped at vital moments in the centre and that was probably due to a biting wind which swept across the field. As the score shows the defence was not very sound and that was particularly true of London Scottish. They had far more of the ball than Richmond, for their forwards were playing in irresistible style, but while they threw away many chances by careless passing they also allowed Richmond to make the most of their opportunities, and the Richmond tries generally came in sudden and unexpected bursts which a more sound and resolute defence might easily have stopped. The first try scored by Richmond which gave them the lead about mid-way through the first half was a clear example. J. W. Wainwright, a very fast runner, got clean away after some good passing out to him on the wing, and as he was coming on the London Scottish full-back stood waiting for him and missed his tackle altogether. Had he rushed in he would have been sure of his man. Just the opposite happened a few moments later when E. G. Taylor in a strong run got past W. F. Gaisford, the Richmond full-back, and was so amazed at his feat that he stopped and was caught up by another defender.

It was some time before London Scottish were able to score, though they pressed almost constantly from the start. Then F. H. Waters picked up the ball in some loose play, ran for the line, and gave R. M. Findlay a pass from which he scored in the corner. Then came Wainwright's try, which A. D. Allen converted with a splendid kick from the touchline. Just before half-time London Scottish got the lead back when R. R. R. Maclennan forced his way over in some loose play.

Almost directly after the kick-off in the second half Findlay scored again after good play by W. G. Dove and A. M. Young, and Waters converted with a good kick. Richmond scored through Turquand Young, who got the ball near the posts unmarked, but an easy goal kick was missed. Then Maclennan and Watherston scored for London Scottish, one try being converted, and it seemed as if they were to have an easy victory when Richmond quickly got two more tries, the first after a fine run by T. J. M. Barrington, who got right behind the goal for the try to be converted, and the second in a forward rush when J. T. C. Clarke got the touch down. Immediately E. G. Taylor scored after a fine run by H. C. W. Green.

London Scottish forwards were splendid and were not easy to hold. W. G. Dove was the best of their backs. Richmond had A. G. Cross at stand-off half-back, who has been playing for Cambridge University lately. He is a remarkably neat and accurate player, who gives and takes his passes well, and without any fuss or show he did much to get the ball quickly to the other backs and enable them to get moving quickly up to the attack.

The teams were:—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—W. B. Sample, back; R. M. Findlay, A. M. Young, H. C. W. Green, and G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; W. G. Dove and G. McLaren, half-backs; C. R. McCullough, W. N. Rougheed, F. H. Waters, A. F. McLeod, R. R. F. Maclennan, J. G. Watherston, D. J. W. Dryburgh, and H. A. Aitchison, forwards.

RICHMOND.—W. F. Gaisford, back; J. W. Wainwright, T. J. M. Barrington, C. P. M. Green, and D. F. Cox, three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross and and M. F. Bunney, half-backs; J. T. C. Clarke, J. A. Dashwood, E. Gibson, D. Turquand Young, G. K. E. Pope, T. A. Martin, N. G. Fisher, and A. D. Allen, forwards.

NEWPORT BEAT CARDIFF

Newport beat Cardiff at Newport on Saturday by a penalty goal and two tries (9 points) to a penalty goal (3 points). There was unusual interest in the match, as Cardiff had won the first three games and Newport were especially keen to avoid a fourth defeat by Cardiff in one season, a fate they suffered in 1897-98 and 1903-8.

The day was bright and keen, and the ground perfect, and though a stiff wind blew across from the Gymnasium it did not interfere with the play. Newport had the wind in their favour in the first half, but Cardiff made little use of it and frequently kicked poorly, but he did better from a number of penalty kicks, from one of which came the first score, a goal finely taken by Everson from near half-way. Cardiff then attacked, and a penalty kick for them in an easy position enabled Stone to make the scores equal.

In the second half Newport steadily improved and Cardiff failed to get together. So quick were Newport on the man with the ball that sometimes Cardiff lost 20 or 30 yards through slow passing. Turnbull tried often to break through, but Jones could do little in attack. Powerful rushes by the Newport forwards, improved kicking by Everson, and clever running by Lyle gave Newport a decided advantage. Still they could not score, for the centre play was weak. Once or twice the way seemed clear, but slow and inaccurate passing and the quickness of the Cardiff backs prevented scoring. One chance went wrong at centre, when Morley was splendidly placed on the right, but from the next scrummage the ball was swung out swiftly to the right and Lyle scored a fine try as the result of the best combined play of the game. He had to run his fastest to beat the defence, but he got the ball down just in time to avoid being driven into touch in goal by the Cardiff back. Cardiff attacked after a mistake by Everson, but he sent them back with a penalty kick to touch, and when Morley tried to drop a goal and the ball went wide Lyle ran up to score another try.

The teams were:—

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson, back; A. C. Lyle, L. J. Lewis, J. R. Edwards, J. C. Morley, three-quarter backs; A. R. Tovey and R. T. Carter, half-backs; H. T. Phillips, J. C. Slade, H. C. Day, W. J. Jackson, P. Bance, H. Peacock, R. C. Herrera, W. C. Morgan, forwards.

CARDIFF.—E. Price, back; S. Hughes, G. Jones, B. E. Turnbull, A. J. Thomas, three-quarter backs; H. Pook, T. Stone, half-backs; S. C. Graves, T. Lewis, V. Griffiths, A. Clark, H. Brothers, R. F. Turnbull, R. Barrell, I. Isaacs, forwards.

THE GAME IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow Academicals were beaten by Glasgow High School F.P., at Anniesland, on Saturday, by 2 goals (10 points) to a goal and a try (8 points). It was one of the keenest games played in Scotland this season, but though at one time the winners were 8 points behind they never looked like being beaten. In the second half the High School asserted their superiority and their forwards fairly overwhelmed their opponents. The Academicals only once got beyond the halfway line in that time, and only for a short stay.

At the start the High School dominated the play, but Waddell got away and passed to Moir, who scored near the corner flag, but Dykes failed with the kick at goal. Offside against the High School allowed the Academicals to attack and Waddell scored between the posts, and Warren kicked a goal.

The second half started in favour of the High School, and Andreoli took advantage of a slip by Waddell and scored in a favourable position for Hill to kick a goal. Then in a scrummage near the Academicals' line the forwards scored in a mass and Hill kicked a second goal.

The teams were:—

GLASGOW ACADEMICALS.—A. S. Dykes, back; J. F. Forrest, J. M. Summers, J. C. Warren, and R. Moir, three-quarter backs; R. Waddell and T. C. Bishop, half-backs; J. N. F. Blackster, J. Findlay, R. W. Brown, W. G. Miller, J. G. Garrow, C. W. Cree, G. C. Scott, and J. W. Waddell, forwards.

GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL F.P.—R. W. S. Patrick, back; W. P. Andreoli, N. Birrell, W. G. Steward, and C. M. Douglas, three-quarter backs; J. T. Hill and W. A. Hearne, half-backs; G. A. Lyons, L. T. Laidlaw, C. C. Langlands, I. MacLaren, W. A. Macpherson, R. Bowans, T. W. Scott, and L. M. Stuart, forwards.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Bromsgrove Town	9	*Bromsgrove School	3
*Wellington School	43	Queen's, Taunton	0
		Nottingham High School	13
*Ratcliffe College	14	Denstone	3
*Rydal School	6	Birkenhead Park III.	3
Rosslyn Park Extra	22	*Haberdashers School	3
*Bancroft's School	20	Old Blues Extra "B"	0
*Ellesmere College	16	Calday Grange	11
London Scottish "B"	13	*Herne Bay College	5
*Whitgift	16	Guy's Hospital "B"	5
*Birkenhead School	9	H.M.S. Conway	0
Peterborough Town "A"	14	*King's, Peterborough	12
*Stonyhurst	9	*Preston Grasshoppers	6

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Barrow	29	Keighley	0
Wigan Highfield	0	*Batley	2
Hunslet	17	*Bradford Northern	6
Hull	12	*Featherstone Rovers	3
*Huddersfield	21	Bramley	0
Hull Kingston Rovers	39	Castleford	3
*Leeds	16	St. Helens Recreation	6
*Oldham	18	Dewsbury	4
*Salford	14	Rochdale Hornets	3
*St. Helens	23	Leigh	7
*Swinton	37	Halifax	7
*Warrington	28	Broughton Rangers	0
*Wigan	28	Widnes	0
*York	15	Wakefield Trinity	11

* Home team.

MATCH AT WINCHMORE HILL

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BEAT ROSSLYN PARK

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat Rosslyn Park in a close game at Winchmore Hill on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to nothing. The result should encourage St. Bartholomew's Hospital for their match against London Hospital in the semi-final round of the Hospitals' Cup, which will be played to-morrow, because Rosslyn Park, with a side similar to that which played on Saturday, recently beat London Hospital with a good deal to spare.

Both St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Rosslyn Park have packs of more than average ability this season, and so it was hardly surprising to find the battle being waged principally among the forwards. Rosslyn Park scrummaged better and heeled oftener, but in the loose St. Bartholomew's Hospital more than held their own, and they made some strong rushes. The forwards on both sides were frequently penalized, usually for off-side, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital were the chief sufferers. The Rosslyn Park attempts to kick penalty goals were poor and the result was not affected. P. T. Cooper and R. Berkeley Bassett played well for Rosslyn Park, and C. R. Jenkins, J. R. Jenkins, and W. M. Capper for St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The Rosslyn Park backs hardly made as much use of their openings as they might have done. W. R. Collins put in a good run now and again and kicked well in the first half when the wind was behind him, but the three-quarter backs were so keenly marked that they seldom looked dangerous. J. T. C. Taylor was the outstanding man on the other side. In the first half he made a good opening for R. M. Marshall to score the opening try, and after the interval, when Rosslyn Park were making determined efforts to score, Taylor often sent them back with long kicks to touch. The three-quarter backs naturally suffered, as their forwards were not getting the ball, and in the circumstances they did quite well to score twice. As they could not attack they showed all their energy into defence with great success, and it was noticeable that they did not pass as widely as they have done in some previous matches.

Rosslyn Park kicked off with a strong wind at their backs, and they were the first to attack. Lusty was soon given two chances to kick penalty goals from a position that was not too difficult, as the wind was helpful, but he missed both, and presently Taylor slipped through and sent Marshall in for the first try. Capper just failed to convert from a difficult position. Castle nearly got over for Rosslyn Park after taking what seemed to be a forward pass, but he was pushed into touch, and from the line-out the Rosslyn Park three-quarter backs started another movement. Powell, however, intercepted the pass to Redmond, and ran over half the length of the field before being brought down. Before half-time Lusty and Kendall missed further penalty kicks. Although they were playing against the wind Rosslyn Park had rather the better of the game after the interval, but they could not break through the Hospital's defence. A few minutes from the end Belby got the ball from a loose scrummage, and Prowse scored the second try in the corner.

The teams were:—

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—T. J. Ryan, back; R. M. Marshall, T. E. Burrows, C. B. Prowse, and J. D. Powell, three-quarter backs; P. J. Belby and J. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, C. B. Thompson, W. H. D. Robertson, J. Capper, R. N. Williams, J. R. Jenkins, B. S. Lewis, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK.—G. V. Johns, back; G. M. Castle, J. D. Bradford, E. R. Lander, and J. M. Redmond, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Wodehouse, half-backs; P. T. Cooper, J. N. Jones, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. J. Lusty, R. G.

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

THE SOCIETY BEAT CAMBRIDGE

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society's match against Cambridge is always good fun, but it is better fun at some times than at others. If the sun shines Worlington is a little Heaven below, and if the wind blows straight off the Ural Mountains Worlington is still the best of all inland courses, but it demands Spartan qualities. On Saturday the sun did shine; the greens were like divine ice, and all was well with the world. The Society captain had collected a really good side, but captains propose—and I need not finish the proverb. The usual number of telegrams depleted him to the tune of E. F. Storey, D. E. Landale, J. S. F. Morrison, and T. A. Bourn. Therefore, when, after a desperate finish, the Society visitors won by a single point, they had far exceeded their hopes of giving the University a respectable match.

I really do not think they ought to have won, and Cambridge to some extent blotted their copybook after their fine play against the professionals on Thursday. At the same time they are a good, solid team, and the faith of their supporters as regards Hoylake is tolerably robust. For some time they have been like a boat's crew in which every one is rowing in the wrong place, but, having indulged in a general post in Foursome partners and regained confidence, they will, I am sure, give a good account of themselves.

The first pair, E. M. Prain and H. C. Longhurst, just lost both their matches, the first to R. H. Oppenheimer and S. H. R. Martin, and the second to Oppenheimer and G. Illingworth. In the morning they were decidedly unlucky. They were one down with two to go, but had reached the long 17th in two grand shots, and their adversaries were well short and among the fir trees. Martin played a good run up, but on that icy, slithery green the ball would have been five yards past if it had not hit the back of the hole, leaped in the air, and remained within three feet. The Cambridge pair, in horror and dismay, took three putts and all was over. Only two Cambridge pairs won, and one of these victories was certainly due to E. Martin-Smith, who played admirably. Not only was his long game as steady as a rock, but he has developed a high pitching shot, played rather in the manner of Arnaud Massy, with a long, slow back swing, which was diabolically effective. He is a remarkably improved player. Two old gentlemen, H. W. de Zoete and Sir H. Bray, did nobly to halve their match after losing four out of the first five holes.

In the afternoon the play was intensely close, and every four-foot putt on the ice took years off people's lives. H. W. Higginson and H. Martin-Row won comfortably for Cambridge, but each one of the other six matches came to the last hole. Cambridge spurted bravely, and at one moment seemed to have the match in hand, for they had got back their losses, and their last couple were three up with six to play on two rather decrepit adversaries. Now and again, however, age will be served. The holes came back until it was all square with one to play, and that one was the short fifth, to which no hackneyed metaphor as to Scylla and Charybdis does the faintest justice. The venerable Dallmeyer caused some ribald mirth by taking a wooden club with the wind behind him, but youth laughed too soon. He hit a beautiful, high, lazily-flying ball that ended within four yards of the pin, and that it won the match. It was a stroke of genius, and it won the match.

The results were:—

MORNING

Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society		Cambridge University	
R. H. Oppenheimer and D. H. R. Martin (2 and 1)	1	E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare)	0
G. Illingworth and P. D. Morton (2 and 1)	1	W. H. Bermingham (Selwyn) and N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex)	0
G. R. Girdlestone and E. Bovis	0	E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke) and H. C. Bond (Jesus) (2 and 1)	1
H. W. de Zoete and Sir H. Bray (halved)	0	W. C. Carr (Trinity) and D. Kerr (Trinity) (halved)	0
Colonel A. W. Tate and L. Williams (3 and 1)	1	I. K. McRusty (Clare) and R. B. Beare (Jesus)	0
L. A. Sneesbam and T. P. Whitaker (3 and 2)	1	H. Martin-Row (Jesus) and H. Hutchinson (St. John's)	0
W. C. Selway and R. G. J. Dallmeyer	0	P. A. Young (Christ's) and J. W. V. Blake (Trinity Hall) (3 and 2)	1
Total	4	Total	2

SINGLES

Major C. O. Hezlet	0	E. H. Baugh (2 holes)	1
W. A. Murray (3 and 4)	1	A. C. Marples	0
C. D. Gray (4 and 3)	1	J. P. Marston	0
C. Wood	0	G. P. Jackson (4 and 3)	1
C. Woodbridge (5 and 4)	1	J. R. Keen	0
E. S. Mays-Smith (6 and 5)	1	C. Sweeny	0
F. F. Moritz	0	E. M. Prain (4 and 3)	1
T. M. Ronaldson	0	H. Schefte (2 and 1)	1
S. J. Chesterton	0	J. W. L. Adams (1 hole)	1
F. P. Mears, Jun.	0	H. C. Longhurst	1
E. Bradley	0	S. Schefte (1 hole)	1
J. R. A. Stroyan	0	E. G. Laugford (1 hole)	1
Total	1	Total	6

AFTERNOON

Oppenheimer and Illingworth (1 hole)	1	Prain and Longhurst (Birmingham and Keith (1 hole)	0
Tate and Selway	0	Martin-Smith and Bond (1 hole)	1
Martin and Whitaker	0	Carr and Kerr	0
de Zoete and Girdlestone (1 hole)	1	McRusty and Beare (1 hole)	0
Morton and Williams	0	Martin-Row and Higginson (5 and 4)	1
Sneesbam and Bray (1 hole)	1	Young and Blake	0
Dallmeyer and Whitaker	0	Schefte and Longhurst	1
Total	3	Total	4

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

One more place in each University side was filled on Saturday, and in each case only one more player remains to be chosen for the University match at Hoylake on March 25 and 26. H. Schefte (St. Paul, U.S.A., and Balliol) has been asked to play for Oxford, and R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus) for Cambridge.

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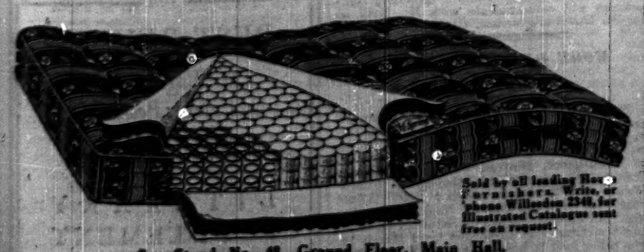

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OXFORD'S SUCCESS AT MID-SURREY

A STRONG FINISH IN THE SINGLES

Oxford beat the Royal Mid-Surrey Club at Richmond on Saturday by ten games to eight.

Mid-Surrey gained a lead of two games in the Foursomes, but Oxford won the Singles by eight games to four. The last six games in the Singles were won by Oxford, as was the top match in which R. H. Baugh beat Major C. O. Hezlet by two holes. Major Hezlet has now been beaten by a University player on three occasions this season, E. M. Prain, the Cambridge captain, having gained two victories over him. Baugh, after losing the first hole, became two down at the seventh, but then won three holes in succession, mainly due to Hezlet's erratic short game, to take the lead for the first time. Baugh was brought back to all square at the 14th, and he lost the next hole by taking three putts. Hezlet, however, had his ball stolen while playing the 16th, and, playing another, he lost the hole for the match to be squared again. Hezlet then pulled two shots to the 17th and hooked into a bad lie at the home hole, losing both and the match.

In the Foursomes Baugh and C. Sweeny won the first three holes against Hezlet and Murray, and increased their lead at the sixth, but their opponents got a hole back at the seventh, where, after Sweeny had missed a little chip shot, Hezlet holed a long putt for a 3. This was the only hole that the Mid-Surrey pair won during the game. Oxford won the eighth, where Baugh almost holed out his tee shot, and they won the ninth in 4 to turn five up, having gone out in 34 strokes. Baugh and Sweeny still held their lead going to the 12th, and the match would have finished earlier had not Sweeny lipped the hole for wins on the 12th, 13th, and 14th greens.

The other Oxford win was gained by S. Schefte and A. M. Tew, who beat Stroyan and E. Bradbery by 3 and 1. Tew holed a 20-yard putt from the edge of the 12th green to put his side two up, but at the 14th Stroyan put a full spoon shot two yards from the pin to win the hole. However, Stroyan missed a short putt at the next hole and hit the rim of the hole at the 17th, after which his partner missed the return and the Oxford pair won the hole and the match. J. R. Keen and N. M. Pugg were all square against S. J. Chesterton and T. M. Ronaldson going to the 16th, but the latter couple, taking only one putt on each of the last three greens, their putt of 10 yards at the 17th being for a win, won by one hole.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Royal Mid-Surrey		Oxford University	
Major C. O. Hezlet and W. A. Murray	0	E. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) (5 and 4)	1
C. D. Gray and C. Wood (2 and 1)	1	J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol)	0
E. S. Mays-Smith and F. F. R. Moritz (5 and 2)	1	G. P. Jackson (Fabians) and E. G. Laugford (Pembroke)	0
C. F. Woodbridge and F. P. Mears, Jun. (1 hole)	1	A. C. Marples (New College) and H. Schefte (Balliol)	0
S. J. Chesterton and T. M. Ronaldson (1 hole)	1	J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Pugg (Exeter)	0
J. R. A. Stroyan and E. Bradbery	0	A. M. Tew (Magdalen) and S. Schefte (Christ Church) (3 and 1)	1
Total	4	Total	2

SINGLES

Major C. O. Hezlet	0	E. H. Baugh (2 holes)	1
W. A. Murray (5 and 4)	1	A. C. Marples	0
C. D. Gray (4 and 3)	1	J. P. Marston	0
C. Wood	0	G. P. Jackson (4 and 3)	1
C. Woodbridge (5 and 4)	1	J. R. Keen	0
E. S. Mays-Smith (6 and 5)	1	C. Sweeny	0
F. F. R. Moritz	0	E. M. Prain (4 and 3)	1
T. M. Ronaldson	0	H. Schefte (2 and 1)	1
S. J. Chesterton	0	J. W. L. Adams (1 hole)	1
F. P. Mears, Jun.	0	H. C. Longhurst	1
E. Bradbery	0	S. Schefte (1 hole)	1
J. R. A. Stroyan	0	E. G. Laugford (1 hole)	1
Total	2	Total	8

R. H. BAUGH'S FINE PLAY

Sandy Lodge played their first match against a University team when they met Oxford, on their own course, in Singles and Foursomes yesterday, and were beaten on the day's play by seven games to six. R. H. Baugh, the Oxford captain, followed up his fine victory over Major C. O. Hezlet on Saturday by beating T. A. Torrance, another Walker Cup nominee, yesterday by three and two.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

Sandy Lodge		Oxford University	
T. A. Torrance and M. C. Young (1 hole)	1	R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and A. P. Marston (Trinity)	0
T. H. P. Kolesar and G. A. Hill (3 and 1)	1	J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and G. P. Jackson (Lincoln)	0
G. G. M. Bennett and J. Thomson Smith	0	J. Keen (Wadham) and E. G. Laugford (Pembroke) (4 and 2)	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Brown and C. S. Gerge (3 and 2)	1	N. M. Pugg (Exeter) and A. P. Miller (Wadham)	0
F. H. Waters and R. J. McKendrick (halved)	0	H. P. Forster (New College) and J. Wilson Young (Balliol) (halved)	0
Total	3	Total	1

SINGLES

T. A. Torrance	0	E. H. Baugh (3 and 2)	1
M. C. Young	0	J. P. Marston (1 hole)	1
T. H. P. Kolesar	0	G. P. Jackson (2 holes)	1
G. G. M. Bennett (5 and 4)	1	J. K. Keen	0
G. A. Hill (3 and 2)	1	N. M. Pugg	0
J. Thomson Smith	0	J. W. L. Adams (1 hole)	1
Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Brown (halved)	0	A. P. Miller (halved)	0
C. S. Gerge	0	E. G. Laugford (3 and 2)	1
F. H. Waters (1 hole)	1	H. P. Forster	0
		Wilson-Young	
B. J. McKeathie	0	(3 and 2)	1
Total	2	Total	6

"NEWS OF THE WORLD" TOURNAMENT

It is announced by the Professional Golfers' Association that the Southern Section's qualifying rounds in the *News of the World* tournament will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, September 10 and 11, at Woodcote Park, Coulsdon, instead of on September 9 and 10, as originally arranged.

Worplesdon beat the Rifle Brigade Golfing Society in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Worplesdon on Saturday by 11 games to one.

Moor Park beat Berkhamsted in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Moor Park on Saturday by 11 games to one.

The Household Brigade beat Mr. R. H. Cobbold's team in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Hindhead on Saturday by six games to five.

The Burhill Club beat the House of Commons Golfing Society in a match by singles and foursomes at Burhill on Saturday by 11 games to six.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

Figures in parentheses denote scratch score.

ALDEBURGH (76).—Monthly Medal.—E. E. Wilson, 87—10—77; W. E. Long, 95—14—81; D. G. K. Garnett, 95—7—88.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (74).—Monthly Medal.—Junior.—T. Rowe, 100—22—78.

BOGNOR (75).—Open Medal.—H. S. Chamberlain, 84—9—75.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Monthly Medal.—E. R. Neve (7), 4 down; J. Flowers (13), 3 down; Captain R. J. Pinto (9), 7 down.

BROMLEY AND BICKLEY (75).—Monthly Medal and "Bindley" Challenge Cup.—Senior.—G. Paton, 82—9—73. Junior.—L. C. Armstrong, 85—12—73.

BROXBOURNE (77).—Bogey Competition.—S. M. Rigley, 2 up; G. R. Christie, 2 up; P. R. Paul, 1 down.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—"Hazzard" Plate. 36 holes final.—J. W. M. Jamieson (3) beat T. W. D. Turner (scratch) by 1 hole.

BUSHEY HALL (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—A. H. Lewis (3), 4 down; Colonel R. Micklem (5), 4 down. Junior.—P. R. Wolff (14), 4 down.

CHERTSEY (72).—Monthly Bogey.—G. Hodsell (9), 2 down. Replayed tie for February Monthly Bogey.—A. V. Bridesland (12), 3 down, beat R. Bell (7). R. O. Lowe (5), and W. M. Philbin (16).

CHIPSTEAD (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—A. W. Saunders, 78—6=72. Junior.—L. Hingham, 99—24=75.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition.—Medal.—A. G. Walsh, 80—5=75.

COULSDON COURT (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—J. C. Gray, 1 down. Junior.—T. E. Parry, 2 down.

CREWS HILL (75).—Stroke Competition.—Senior.—A. C. Stair, 85—10=75. Junior.—J. W. Kendall, 95—20=75.

CROHAM HURST (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—F. W. Wright (9), 1 up. Junior.—E. Fagg (17), 2 up.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. S. Salmon, 74—4=70. Junior.—J. Howard, 93—21—69.

DENHAM (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Group-Captain E. F. Briggs, 86—5=75. Junior.—W. V. Foxcharl, 92—12—80.

EALING (73).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—Harvey Butler, 81—9=73. Division II.—C. E. Sedmere, 93—14=79.

EAST BERKS (75).—Bogey Competition.—G. F. Bright (9), 3 down. Ladies' Medal.—Miss P. Garnett, 93—18=75.

EAST BRIGHTON (74).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—R. Brothers (5), 5 down. Junior.—J. N. Crowe (13), 6 down; W. Curryer (15), 6 down.

EAST DEVON (BUDLEIGH SALTERTON) (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Major W. W. Meldon, 87—11—76; Colonel Dobbin, 89—11=78. Junior.—R. Brooks King, 95—14—81.

ENFIELD (74).—Medal Competition.—Gold.—A. Ricketts, 95—12—83. Silver.—D. A. Goodrich, 92—15—77.

FERNDOWN (76).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—J. E. D. Collins, 88—10—78. Division II.—H. F. Collins, 89—23=66.

FLACKWELL HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. Newitt, 82—9—73. Junior.—G. L. French, 91—16—75.

HADLEY WOOD (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—P. C. B. Beresford, 83—4—78; F. G. M. Bebb, 89—10—79. Junior.—P. King, 98—17—81.

HASTINGS (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Savage, 92—19—83. Junior.—H. E. Cowell, 96—20—76.

HIGHWOOD (BEXHILL) (76).—Monthly Medal.—T. L. McCormick, 91—15—76.

HINDHEAD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—H. F. Tate (8), 2 down; D. Stables (18), 3 down.

IPSLEY (74).—Monthly Medal.—E. H. Furber, 82—3—79.

KNOLE PARK (75).—Monthly Medal.—W. Lister Hartley, 74—2—72. Junior.—L. Mooney, 89—19—70; A. B. D. Cochrane, 91—10—81.

LITTLEHAMPTON (74).—Monthly Medal.—W. E. Balton, 97—16=81; K. H. Whiteway, 94—10=84.

LOOSDON SCOTTISH (74).—Medal Competition.—Senior.—V. A. Lanos, 81—9—72. Junior.—E. B. Mumford, 92—18—74.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Club Cup.—F. G. Smith, 84—14=70.

MALDEN (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—The Rev. R. R. Williams (10), 2 up; A. J. Wilson (12), all square. Junior.—Lieut. Ward (21), 3 down.

MANNINGS HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—G. H. Linstott, 77, scratch. 77. Junior.—J. R. Esser, 87—14—73. Sweepstake.—J. O. Linstott, 85—8=77.

MUSWELL HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Class I.—C. J. Anderson, 74, scratch. 74.

NORTHWICK PARK (78).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. Morton, 87—9=78; R. G. D. Riddell, 80—1—81. Junior.—E. T. Alexander, 100—18—82.

NORTHWOOD (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—F. G. Bagg, 85—10—75. Junior.—A. E. Sabey, 100—20—80.

PORTERS PARK (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. H. Rancher, 78—4=75. Junior.—G. M. Haines, 86—9=76. Ogden Trophy.—F. M. Halsey (receives 8), 1 up; R. H. Rancher (receives 2), all square.

RANELAGH (67).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Basil Middleton, 72—9=66. Junior.—A. M. Howell, 85—16=69.

REDHILL AND REIGATE (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. W. Taylor, 73—3=70. Junior.—G. Austin, 88—14—74.

RICHMOND (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—P. Bonham-Carter, 77—10—67. Junior.—R. B. Ferguson, 87—12=75.

SUNNINGDALE HUNDRED (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—A. H. Gregson, 83—9=74. Junior.—L. Larkin, 95—17=78; C. F. Sanderson, 95—17=78; E. Earle, 96—18=78.

ROYAL ST. DAVIDS (78).—Silver Cup.—Elnion Pierce, 2 down; Edward Jones, 2 down; Commander Browne, 3 down; R. D. Roberts, 3 down; T. W. Pargeter, 3 down.

SUNNINGDALE (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. A. L. Barratt, 84—6=78; C. W. Rowne, 88—10=78. Junior.—R. M. Parker, 95—16=79.

SHIRLEY PARK (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—C. Hill (10), 1 up; F. C. Thompson (9), 1 up. Junior.—H. Brickett (15), 2 down.

SIDCUP (75).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—H. S. Allen, 87—11—74. Division II.—N. D. Bond, 90—14=76.

SOUTH HERTS (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. Baker, 87—12=75. Junior.—W. J. Leg, 94—16=78; W. Yokeman, 95—16=79.

STANMORE (76).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—F. S. Evans, 85—10=75. Division II.—E. P. Bagwell, 89—14=75.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (78).—Gold Medal.—G. E. Perman, 86—4=80. Silver Medal.—F. H. Wood, 95—16=79.

SURBITON (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—T. C. Prior (7), 1 up. Junior.—R. C. Sherrard (18), 3 up.

TEMPLE (73).—Monthly Medal.—L. G. Wall, 85—5=77.

WALASEY (76).—Sixth Winter Monthly Meeting.—A. Locke, 92—16=76; A. C. Crichton, 83—7=75; A. Slater, 95—15=80; D. J. Hawkins, 96—16=80. A. Locke also qualified for Optional Prize.

WELLESLEY (70).—Monthly Bogey.—D. J. Molteno (1), 1 down; C. G. Nash (2), 1 down.

WEST ESSEX (74).—Monthly Medal.—H. J. Curtis, 92—16=76.

WEST HERTS (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. J. Ashwell, 79—1=78; W. A. Beare, 89—10=79; J. K. Wainwright, 92—12=80. Junior.—L. Inskipp, 87—16=71; A. B. Barns, 93—16=77; A. M. Hancox, 93—15—78; F. Smith, 95—13=80; H. E. Holloway, 104—24=80.

WEST HILL (76).—Monthly Medal.—E. P. C. Cotter, 82—6=76.

WIMBLEDON PARK (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. N. Rowse (7), all square. Junior.—J. Stevenson, 102—18—84; A. Messer, 105—21=84.

WEST MIDDLESEX (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—R. M. Rowse (7), all square. Junior.—J. Stevenson (9), 1 up.

WEST SURREY (76).—Monthly Medal.—T. T. Jarvis, 87—11=76; L. Coker, 92—14=78; C. F. Golden, 92—20=72.

WILLINGDON (73).—Medal Competition.—Division I.—J. N. G. Nolan, 81—6=75. Division II.—H. T. Street, 88—12=76.

WIMBLEDON PARK (71).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—G. Sennett (7), 1 up. Junior.—W. S. Adams (11), all square; G. W. S. G. Spencer (18), all square.

WOODCOTE PARK (76).—Handicap Challenge Bowl (18 holes qualifying round).—A. N. Dale, 82—10=72. J. V. Linsley, 86—12=74; F. E. Wright, 86—12=74; F. W. Davis, 86—11=75.

MATCH ON THE BERKSHIRE COURSE

The Army Golfing Society played a two-day match against the Berkshire Club, on the Berkshire Club's course, during the week-end, two series of foursomes being played on Saturday and two yesterday. As a result of the two days' play the Army won by nine games to five.

The results were:—

Army G.S.		Berkshire	
FIRST SERIES			
Captain A. H. Hornby and Captain C. B. Robertson	0	E. Noel Layton and J. E. Mellor (5 and 3)	1
Major C. C. Campbell and Major W. G. M. Sarel (1 hole)	1	Major J. S. Hughes and Captain G. A. L. Drury	0
H. R. L. Beauchamp and Captain G. E. Hawkins (3 and 1)	1	Major R. S. Lambert and Captain Sir A. Russell	0
Captain G. E. Gordon Duff and Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Adair (4 and 2)	1	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Lawson and Major H. Russell	0
Total	3	Total	1
SECOND SERIES			
Campbell and Sarel	0	Layton and Mellor (3 and 2)	1
Hornby and Robertson (halved)	0	Hughes and Drury (halved)	0
Beauchamp and Hawkins	0	Lacon and Major Russell (4 and 3)	1
Gordon Duff and Adair	0	Lambert and Sir A. Russell (1 hole)	1
Total	0	Total	2
THIRD SERIES			
Hornby and Robertson (5 and 3)	1	Lambert and Captain Sir A. Russell	0
Campbell and Sarel	0	Major H. Russell and Captain K. I. Bruce (4 and 3)	1
Beauchamp and Hawkins (1 hole)	1	Mellor and R. Foster	0
Gordon Duff and Adair (halved)	0	Hughes and Drury (halved)	0
Total	2	Total	1
FOURTH SERIES			
Hornby and Robertson (6 and 5)	1	Bruce and Major H. Russell	0
Campbell and Sarel (1 hole)	1	Lambert and Captain Sir A. Russell	0
Gordon Duff and Adair (2 holes)	1	Mellor and Foster	0
Beauchamp and Hawkins (3 and 2)	1	Hughes and Drury	0
Total	4	Total	0

THE SOCIETY LOSE

Having beaten Cambridge University on Saturday the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society played a match against the Royal Worlington and Newmarket Club yesterday, when the Club won by eight games to four.

The results were:—

MORNING

R. Worlington and Newmarket		Oxford and Cambridge G.S.	
J. H. S. Cannon and G. Illingworth (4 and 3)	1	E. H. Oppenheimer and E. M. Prain	0
E. C. Millard and T. P. Whitaker (3 and 2)	1	B. Darwin and K. Martin-Smith	0
Sir C. B. W. Maznar and S. V. S. Cannon (1 hole)	1	H. W. de Zoete and Lt.-Col. A. W. Tate	0
N. C. Selway and W. R. S. Bond (2 and 1)	1	G. R. Girdlestone and H. F. Robinson	0
A. Coote and S. Blackstone (halved)	0	D. H. R. Martin and P. D. Morton (halved)	0
W. C. Carr and S. W. Cole (5 and 4)	1	L. A. Sneesbam and L. Williams	0
W. R. Thomas and R. M. Marks (3 and 2)	1	Sir H. Bray and R. G. J. Dallmeyer	0
Total	6	Total	0

AFTERNOON

J. H. S. Cannon and Millard (3 and 2)	1	de Zoete and Martin-Smith	0
Whitaker and Selway	0	Tate and Prain (1 hole)	1
Illingworth and Blackstone	0	Darwin and Martin (4 and 3)	1
Maznar and Bond	0	Oppenheimer and Morton (2 holes)	1
Cole and S. V. S. Cannon (halved)	0	Girdlestone and Sneesbam (halved)	0
Carr and Marks (2 and 1)	1	Robinson and Dallmeyer	0
Coote and Thomas	0	Williams and Bray (1 hole)	1
Total	2	Total	4

HOCKEY

FIRST ENGLISH TRIAL

	Goals		Goals
PROBABLES	5	POSSIBLES	1
OTHER MATCHES			
WIMBLEDON	2	*MID-SURREY	1
*HAMPSTEAD	3	RICHMOND AND KINGSTON H. A.	2
TEDDINGTON	6	*OLD KINGSTONIANS	1
HOUNSLOW	2	*R.M.C.	0
*TULSE HILL	3	BECKENHAM	2
*ROY. ARTILLERY CO.	3	DULWICH	2
LONDON UNIVERSITY (at Mitcham)	3	STAINES	1
*STAFF COLLEGE	3	SURBITON	2
SPENCER	4	*POLYTECHNIC	3
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK	5	*CUMBERLAIS	2
*BARONS	3	WEST MIDDLESEX	1
*CHEAM	5	BLACKHEATH	1
*BARCLAYS BANK	3	WESTMINSTER BANK	2
HERNE	2	*EAST GRINSTEAD	1
*LLOYDS BANK TOWN	3	LLOYDS BANK COUNTRY	2
NOTTINGHAM	4	ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	2
*OLD FELSTEDIANS	4	OLD LOUGHTONIANS	1

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOCKEY

FIRST ENGLISH TRIAL

The Probables beat the Possibles in the first of the two English Trial games at Beckenham on Saturday by five goals to one. At the last moment C. A. Fiddian Green was unable to play on the Possibles' side at left half-back, his place being taken by E. E. Walker, but it in no way affected the result, as Walker made a very able substitute.

The game was rather disappointing, and there were very few really good combined movements in either line of forwards. W. L. Shorting fully justified his selection at centre-forward, and passed well to both his inside players, but Saville might have, with advantage, returned his passes more often. Milford was very clever at inside left, but by no means accurate in some of his shooting. The experiment of introducing R. Westwood and C. P. Vines as the Possibles' right wing, neither of whom had been chosen in the divisional games, was not a success. The best of the Possibles' forwards was J. N. B. Ashton, at inside-left, and F. W. Carpenter worked very hard in the centre. The best play in the match was to be seen in the respective defences, in which E. S. Hoare, at centre half-back for the Probables, and R. Scott Freeman and S. A. Block for the Possibles stood out.

For the first quarter of an hour the play was scrappy on both sides, and the only really dangerous movement was when Lillis tested Wainwright with a fast shot which he did well to save. Ashton was doing good work for the Possibles, but Hoare repeatedly broke up their attacks, and came very close to scoring himself from a corner. Shorting and Saville were playing well in the Probables' line, and Shorting was unlucky to kick the ball slightly when shooting a good goal which was disallowed. The Probables were having the better of the game, but their shooting was poor, and twice Clements was penalized for sticks in taking penalty corners. Eventually Shorting opened the score for the Probables by following up well from a shot by Milford. They added a second goal shortly afterwards, the three inside players working down well, and with both Wainwright and Block making weak clearances Milford was left to tap the ball into the goal.

The Possibles were very unlucky not to score after this, for Carpenter got well away, and, after drawing Wolfenden out, had his flick-shot into an empty goal handed out over the back line by Clements, who had come across. At half-time the Probables led by two goals to none.

The Possibles attacked strongly after the interval, Wolfenden bringing off good saves from Ashton, Carpenter, and Vines, after a penalty corner and two ordinary ones. A fine run by Milford relieved the pressure, and he only just failed to add to the Probables' lead, but from the corner which followed Hoare added a third by a good follow up. The Probables' forwards then began to combine well, and Milford put them further ahead from a good pass by Saville. Ashton then worked his way down well, and Carpenter scored for the Possibles with the best shot of the game. The Probables' last goal was a very tame one, Saville taking a shot from a low corner which he only half hit, and no one appeared to make the least attempt to save it, the ball rolling quietly into the net. Towards the finish the Probables' left wing made some very good runs and centres, but they were unable to score again, though Saville lost one good opportunity when he skied the ball over the goal.

The teams were:—

PROBABLES.—J. F. Wolfenden (South), goal; Warrant-Officer-Instructor A. W. Godfrey (Combined Services) and H. A. Clements (East), backs; J. K. Boyle (Hinds), R. S. Hoare (Cambridge University), and J. D. Fisher (Combined Services), half-backs; Lieutenant W. M. S. Lillis (Combined Services), S. H. Saville (Hinds), E. R. Milford (Hinds), D. S. Milford (West), and A. D. Ogilvy (South), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—J. F. Wainwright (Midlands), goal; R. Scott Freeman (South) and K. A. Block (East), backs; F. D. Chambers (South), R. N. Piper (East), and E. E. Walker (South), half-backs; C. P. Vines (Hinds), E. R. Westwood (North), F. W. Carpenter (South), J. N. B. Ashton (East), and Flight-Lieutenant R. N. Haugton (Combined Services), forwards.

THE NEXT ENGLISH TRIAL

The teams for the final English trial, to be played at Cheltenham next Saturday, were chosen after the Beckenham game, and contain one or two rather surprising alterations. F. W. Carpenter, who played at centre on Saturday for the Possibles, has now been selected as outside-right for the England side, and on the Rest side J. N. B. Ashton is the only forward to remain.

The sides will be:—

ENGLAND.—J. F. Wolfenden (South), goal; W.O.-Instructor A. W. Godfrey (Combined Services) and S. A. Block (East), backs; Maybrdin (Midlands), R. Scott Freeman (West), and C. A. Fiddian Green (Midlands), half-backs; W. Carpenter (South), R. S. Saville (East), and Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Milford (West), and A. D. Ogilvy (South), forwards.

THE REST.—K. B. Boys, goal; H. Clements (East) and R. Scott Freeman (South), backs; E. E. Walker, J. Piper (East), and Captain J. D. Fisher (Combined Services), and T. Rowan (East), half-backs; J. H. Kendall (South), J. N. B. Ashton (East), J. Gregory (West), L. H. Shelley (East), and M. Hathaway (West), forwards.

WOMEN'S MATCH

WALES AND IRELAND DRAW

Wales and Ireland played a drawn game in the Women's International match at Neath on Saturday, each side scoring two goals.

The match, which was played in beautiful weather, started very evenly, first one side and then the other attacking. From one of these movements at the Welsh end Miss Robinson opened the scoring for Ireland, but Wales soon replied, Miss Harris scoring a goal. The Welsh goal was then again threatened, Miss Jones saving splendidly from Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Charters was playing well at right back for Ireland, and she was frequently responsible for a pass which sent Miss Robinson off down the wing, while Miss Mulligan often stopped a strong Welsh attack at right half-back. The teams changed ends with the score still one all, but early in the second half Ireland again went ahead through Miss Robinson, who scored from a difficult angle.

The Irish forwards were a better line, being swifter and more combined than their opponents, but the Welsh defence held out and sent Miss Harris away to score the equalizing and final goal. A little earlier Miss Cowan shot too soon for Ireland. Although the ball entered the net, it had come from just outside the circle, and the goal could not be allowed. Wales had had to fight for their second goal, and there was a tussle in the goal-mouth before Miss Harris got the ball through.

The teams were:—

WALES.—Miss N. Jones (North), goal; *Miss E. Lawrence (South) and *Miss M. Orsman (South), backs; Mrs. Tuphouse (North), *Miss B. V. James (South), and Miss V. Goodwin (North), half-backs; *Miss C. Davies (South), *Miss A. Lockley (South), *Miss E. Harris (North), *Miss N. Davies (North), and Miss E. Flouilkes-Roberts (North), forwards.

IRELAND.—*Miss R. Bodden (Ulster), goal; *Mrs. Charters (Ulster) and Miss O. Corkey (Ulster), backs; Miss Mulligan (Munster), *Miss L. Wishart (Ulster), and Miss B. Hanna (Leinster), half-backs; *Miss C. Robinson (Leinster), Miss R. Cowan (Ulster), *Mrs. Blake (Ulster), Miss Cummings (Munster), and *Miss S. Kirkwood (Ulster), forwards.

WALES (v. England, at Peterborough, on March 15).—Miss N. Jones (North), goal; *Miss E. Lawrence (South) and *Miss M. Orsman (South), backs; Mrs. Tuphouse (North), *Mi

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE

TOTAL ESTIMATE OF £368,095,208

INCREASE OF £59,531,449

The Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments (Vote on Account) for the year ending March 31, 1931, were issued on Saturday (82, 3d. net). The estimates include pensions, education, insurance, and other grants and Exchequer contributions to local revenues. The total vote on account required is £139,580,000, which represents a provision for between four and five months' expenditure.

The total of the Estimates for the full year is £368,095,208, against a total of £320,190,105 voted for the current year. The latter total, however, includes Supplementary Estimates, and the comparable figure of the amount asked for at the beginning of the present financial year is £308,563,759. On this basis the estimates show an increase of £59,531,449.

The details of the Estimates are as follows:—

CIVIL ESTIMATES	1930 (Net)	1929 (Net) (subject to transfers)
	£	£
CLASS VI.		
Board of Trade	206,741	207,086
CLASS I.		
House of Lords Offices	52,841	52,873
House of Commons	357,162	348,186
Expenses under the Representation of the People Acts	255,060	250,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	329,609	316,253
Privy Council Office	9,209	8,852
Privy Seal Office	22,784	12,870
Charity Commission	41,500	41,544
Civil Service Commission	33,630	31,975
Exchequer and Audit Department	150,550	148,650
Friendly Societies' Deficiency	5,645	5,976
Government Actuary	33,910	36,287
Government Chemist	69,808	67,665
Government Hospitality	26,000	24,000
The Mint	150,000	50,000
National Debt Office	5,128	15,091
National Savings Committee	84,450	82,423
Public Record Office	39,322	37,436
Public Works Loan Commission	10	10
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	—	28,623
Repayments to the Local Loans Fund	80,000	82,216
Royal Commissions, &c.	50,000	37,220
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,432	5,691
Secret Service	180,000	180,000
SCOTLAND:		
Scottish Office	74,743	58,546
CLASS II.		
Foreign Office	195,930	202,130
Diplomatic and Consular Services	1,076,679	1,105,017
League of Nations	92,000	85,600
Dominions Office	58,160	61,781
Dominion Services	81,309	899,270
Empire Marketing	550,000	550,000
Overseas Settlement	833,250	1,380,000
Colonial Office	147,306	143,936
Colonial and Middle Eastern Services	1,218,565	1,048,097
Colonial Development Fund, &c.	812,200	62,200
India Office	172,500	109,500
Imperial War Graves Commission	652,295	537,672
CLASS III.		
Home Office	461,821	430,783
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	71,863	70,580
Police, England and Wales	10,405,308	7,245,860
Prisons, England and Wales	1,003,986	975,250
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England and Wales	212,361	221,567
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	100	100
County Courts	10	10
Land Registry	10	10
Public Trustee	10	10
Law Charges	158,996	159,068
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	38,786	43,353
SCOTLAND:		
Police	1,066,011	866,443
Prisons Department	137,868	135,787
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	57,380	62,880
Scottish Land Court	8,968	8,080
Law Charges and Courts of Law	66,890	66,900
Register House, Edinburgh	10	10
IRELAND:		
Northern Ireland Services	12,629	12,625
Supreme Court of Judicature, Northern Ireland	16,196	17,502
Land Purchase Commission, Northern Ireland	2,175,277	2,097,471
CLASS IV.		
Board of Education	42,495,653	41,685,899
British Museum	297,263	283,559
Imperial War Museum	13,360	12,945
London Museum	4,958	4,962
National Gallery	35,483	140,625
National Portrait Gallery	8,179	7,003
Wallace Collection	11,218	11,037
Scientific Investigation, &c.	232,303	228,378
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain	1,830,000	1,550,000
SCOTLAND:		
Public Education	7,197,422	6,173,485
National Galleries	10,979	10,728
National Library	1,301	705
CLASS V.		
Ministry of Health	19,224,200	21,226,977
Board of Control	194,087	830,587
Registrar General's Office	109,438	94,395
National Insurance Audit Department	173,660	168,610
Friendly Societies Registry	48,104	45,373
Old Age Pensions	35,536,000	35,537,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions	9,000,000	4,000,000
Ministry of Labour	26,591,000	19,811,780
Grants in respect of Employment Schemes	2,250,000	2,015,000
SCOTLAND		
Department of Health	2,791,592	3,110,168
General Board of Control	60,456	92,079
Registrar General's Office	17,264	16,307
CLASS VI.		
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	10	10
Mercantile Marine Services	398,030	409,728
Department of Overseas Trade	502,972	378,633
Export Credits	95,667	72,240
Mines Department of the Board of Trade	173,332	168,215
Office of the Commissioners of Crown Lands	34,142	30,090
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,312,310	2,953,863
Beet Sugar Subsidy, Great Britain	5,400,000	4,250,000
Surveys of Great Britain	143,203	140,980
Forestry Commission	837,800	600,000
Ministry of Transport	208,974	123,452
Development Fund	625,000	300,000
Developmental Grants	200,000	—
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	469,278	446,214
State Management Districts	100	100
SCOTLAND:		
Department of Agriculture	574,918	484,047
Fishery Board	137,443	68,895
CLASS VII.		
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	330,100	271,000
Houses of Parliament Buildings	94,610	95,800
Housing Estates	20,890	11,350
Labour and Health Buildings, Great Britain	642,370	541,400
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain	114,710	107,110
Osborne	17,760	16,230
Office of Works and Public Buildings	613,870	621,520
Public Buildings, Great Britain	1,278,600	1,281,680
Public Buildings, Overseas	237,480	277,050
Royal Palaces	87,970	82,860
Revenue Buildings	1,125,350	1,061,910
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	208,660	235,710
Rates on Government Property	1,917,781	1,938,460
Stationery and Printing	1,679,521	1,587,307
Peterhead Harbour	32,000	32,000
Works and Buildings in Ireland	83,860	98,530
CLASS VIII.		
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	372,692	390,989
Ministry of Pensions	51,603,500	53,723,500
Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions, &c.	675,316	706,120
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	1,592,533	1,536,033
CLASS IX.		
Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), Shipping Liquidation, &c.	20,776	20,876
Australian Zinc Concentrates	120,977	731,050
Railway (War) Agreements Liquidation	100	100
Grant in Aid of the Lord Mayor's Fund	—	125,300
Relief in Distressed Mining Areas in Scotland	—	17,228
The National Radium Trust	—	100,000
CLASS X.		
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues, England and Wales	39,560,000	—
Exchequer Contributions to Local Revenues, Scotland	4,147,362	—
Grant to Rating Authorities, Scotland	800,000	1,200,000*
Grant to Rating Authorities, England and Wales	—	12,000,000
Railway Freight Rebates	—	2,433,333
Private Mineral Railways Local Rates Grants	—	27,000
Total for Civil Estimates	**295,685,558**	**249,486,680**
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS		
Customs and Excise	5,079,600	4,958,000
Inland Revenue	7,055,050	6,640,425
Post Office	60,275,000	59,105,000
Total for Revenue Departments	**72,409,650**	**70,703,425**
Total for Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments	**368,095,208**	**320,190,105**

* Exceeding the Vote for £1,200,000, Class X. 2, which was nugatory, and was surrendered. Vide H.C. 21 of 1929-30.

MEMORANDUM

The Estimates are accompanied by a memorandum by Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who explains that the total of the Civil Service Estimates is £295,685,558. Provision is made for the first time for the permanent Exchequer grants to local revenues payable, as from April 1, 1930, under the Local Government Act, 1929, and the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929. Provision was made in 1929 for expenditure under these Acts amounting to £15,660,333. The net increase over this sum in the present estimates attributable to these Acts is £30,023,047. Of this sum approximately £15,000,000 represents an additional charge on the Exchequer and approximately £15,000,000 is counterbalanced by savings in Consolidated Fund charges by reason of the discontinuance, as from April 1, 1930, of the payments hitherto made to the local taxation accounts for England and Scotland.

Above the £30,023,047 thus accounted for there remains a sum of £16,175,831, making up the total net increase of £46,198,878. The major items contributing to it are as follows:—Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, and Colonial Development Act, 1929, £1,185,000; widows', orphans', and old-age contributory pensions, £5,000,000; increase of contribution to the Unemployment Fund, £6,500,000; housing grants, £774,264; Health Insurance grants, £489,000; old-age pensions, £999,000; unemployment insurance grants, £472,000; grants to local authorities, England and Wales, £1,865,106; general aid grant, Scotland, £403,912; teachers' superannuation, £270,443; grants to universities and colleges, £250,000; agricultural and fishery services—development, education, and research, £722,865; forestry, £227,800; beet-sugar subsidy, £1,150,000.

The chief decreases are:—War pensions, £2,120,000; Australian zinc concentrates, £610,073; small-holdings account, £910,000; *ex gratia* grants (Irish Grants Committee), £797,500. The combined total of the estimates for the Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue Department is £12,134,650, an increase of £536,225. The estimate for the Post Office is for £60,275,000, an increase of £1,170,000 over the total estimate for 1929. This increase, says the summary, will be fully reflected in increase of revenue.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENTS

£12,319,914 REQUIRED

The detailed Estimates for the departments dealing with trade and industry were also issued on Saturday (H.M. Stationery Office, 3s. net).

The sums required amount to £12,319,914, an increase of £1,686,361 on the total for the year just ending. Only two Departments—the Ministry of Agriculture and the Mercantile Marine Services—show decreases. The chief increases are on account of the beet-sugar subsidy, the Development Fund, development grants, and the Forestry Commission.

The net reduction in the estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture is £641,553, but this is wholly covered by a fall of £916,100 in the liability for small-holdings, and masks heavy rises in a number of other sections amounting in all to £429,387, more than was allowed for them in the last Estimates. Grants for agricultural education have risen by £93,400; grants for agricultural research by £67,700; fishery research by £86,100; and there is a new charge of £10,000 towards the administration of agricultural credits. The cost of flax development is £22,400 higher than last year, £26,000 being ear-marked as a loan to the Flax Industry Development Society.

FISHERY RESEARCH

The heavy increase in the cost of fishery research is largely explained by provision for a new vessel for deep sea research work at a cost of £80,000. The World's Poultry Congress, which is to be held this year at the Crystal Palace, is estimated to cost the department £22,500 in addition to the £2,900 set aside for it in last year's Estimates. A surprising increase is shown under the heading of miscellaneous inquiries and experiments by, or on behalf of, the Ministry. These last year cost £2,900 and are estimated for the coming year at £6,300.

The fall in the estimates of the Mercantile Marine Services is £11,698, in which the chief item is a saving of £3,860 on the department's travelling and incidental expenses. The mercantile marine section requires £1,275 less than last year for telegrams and telephones. The salaries and wages of the coastguard section are £1,105 less, and there is a reduction of £1,000 in the incidental expenses of the surveyors. There is on the other side an addition of £1,500 to the cost of the North Atlantic ice patrol.

The biggest departmental increase is that of £1,150,000 on the sugar-beet subsidy, due, apparently, to the cultivation of larger quantities of beet. The Forestry Commission will need £837,800 in the coming year, £237,800 more than this year. Its two largest liabilities are in respect of cottages, &c., for forest workers' holdings, on which £71,450 more will be spent this year than last; and forestry operations, the cost of which has advanced by £29,840. The cost of forestry education has risen by £2,020, and that of forestry experiment and research by £1,950.

OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Overseas Trade needs £124,339 more than last year, though the cost of the British Industries Fair is estimated to cost only £4,425 more. Salaries in the commercial diplomatic service are increased by £20,533; salaries, wages, and allowances of the Department itself have risen by £17,420; the Trade Commissioner services will cost £14,580, with a further rise of £10,154 on the cost of outfit and other allowances in the same services; and commercial missions, for which no allowance was made last year, are estimated to cost £10,000. The cost of the Government's share in the International Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp is estimated to cost £72,150, in addition to the sum of £35,000 voted last year for this purpose. The British Empire trade exhibition at Buenos Aires will account for £8,000. Against these must be set a reduction in the cost of exhibitions in the United Kingdom, which amounted to £57,085 last year and are estimated to cost only £39,070 in the coming year.

An increase of £85,522 is shown by the Ministry of Transport. This includes a rise of £35,189 in the roads department, with a new charge of £6,120 for the new research section of that department. Advances to assist the Crinian Canal undertaking amount to £57,120, as compared with £2,140 last year, and similar advances for the Caledonian Canal will be £15,065, or more than double those of last year. Provision is also made for a further investigation into the possibilities of the Severn barrage scheme at a cost of £14,650, against the £3,625 allocated in last year's Estimates.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research needs £23,064 more than last year. Salaries, wages, and allowances for research work and establishments have advanced by £24,541, and grants are estimated to be £9,250 more than last year. The latter increase is partly accounted for by the contribution of 100,000 francs towards the erection and endowment of a scientific station on the Jungfraujoch. Staff increases explain most of the rise in the cost of research. Four additional officers are required for the National Physical Laboratory, nine on building research, five in the chemical research laboratory, seven on food investigation, seven on forest products, five at the fuel research station, four on physical and chemical surveys, and eight on radio research.

The Fishery Board of Scotland shows a special sum of £50,000 in its estimate, for the purpose of making loans to the herring fishermen to help replace nets and gear lost in the storm off East Anglia on November 11.

A CENTRAL CHEMICAL HOUSE

PLAN TO LINK TWELVE SOCIETIES

A scheme for founding a central chemical house in London was outlined at the ninth annual dinner of the London Section of the British Association of Chemists, at which Mr. William H. Woodcock (chairman) presided, in the Hotel Belgravia on Saturday evening.

Replying to the toast of "The Guests and Ladies," proposed by PROFESSOR G. T. MORGAN, who declared that the proposed central house would be a great thing for the profession, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR ARNOLD T. WILSON said that the scheme he was interested in as chairman of the committee affected 12 of the leading technical societies—the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Institution of Mining Engineers, the Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Institution of Rubber Industry, the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, the Institute of Fuel, the Institute of Metals, the Iron and Steel Institute, the Faraday Society, and the Physical Society. They desired to obtain sufficient funds to erect a central building on a suitable site in which the 12 societies mentioned could be housed under one roof. The 12 societies had agreed to the proposal. In this building their libraries would be pooled to form a general information bureau, to which all the members would have access. A lecture-hall, restaurant, and reading-rooms would be provided. The institutions had between them a membership of over 20,000, and under the scheme each society would be able to retain its own individuality and independence, while the members would be able to meet each other in an informal way. Certain manufacturers' associations had expressed a desire to occupy portions of the proposed building as tenants, so that the manufacturing and sales side of the profession would be in direct touch with the scientific side. A large sum of money was required to carry out the scheme, but nearly £100,000 had been definitely promised, and he was confident that the scheme would be carried through.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION

The main object was to serve the younger generation, who could not afford to pay subscriptions to half-a-dozen learned societies. Chemists had a status that was rapidly growing. Specialisation in scientific work was inevitable, and it had reached a point at which it was impossible for any single investigator to keep himself abreast of current developments outside his own immediate province without the assistance of allied scientific bodies. Further progress in any direction depended upon the close cooperation of allied branches of science. The distinction between pure and applied chemistry was already broken down, and the distinction between organic and inorganic chemistry was far less defined than it was. The new building scheme was the outward and visible expression, in terms of bricks and mortar, of the acknowledged and urgent need of the sciences to cooperate in the search for knowledge. It was designed in every detail primarily to help those of the younger generation who in the course of time would carry the burden which now rested on older shoulders.

PROFESSOR J. W. HINCHLEY proposed the toast of "The British Association of Chemists," and Mr. Woodcock replied.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LEAKAGE

In a Pastoral letter read yesterday in every church of his diocese, DR. P. AMIGO, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Southwark, stated that, since Catholic emancipation, contact with non-Catholic surroundings, the suggestions of non-Catholic learning, and the pressure of non-Catholic opinion had proved too strong for many an ill-instructed or wayward or embittered Catholic. In all ranks of society souls had cut themselves off or had idly drifted away from the Catholic Church. No man knew the full extent of their losses. The causes could be found partly in the social conditions under which many Catholic people are forced to live. By the mere overcrowded proximity in which the very poor reside, they were the most subject to the pressure of surrounding habit and opinion. Moreover, the urgent necessity of finding sufficient means of livelihood, the constant anxiety for the future, the overpowering influence of the squalor of their surroundings, tended to put undue emphasis upon the material side of life. To those who contemplated the slums of our great cities and the relentless materialism of our economic life, the wonder was rather the many who remained faithful than the fewer who failed.

THE MINING INDUSTRY

STEADILY IMPROVING POSITION

The steadily improving position in the mining industry is shown by returns for the South Wales, Yorkshire, and Northumberland areas, all of which disclose credit balances as a contrast to the losses of the last three years. In South Wales the report for the three months to the end of January shows a balance of £484,454, or 9.94d. per ton; in Yorkshire the March ascertainment of miners' wages shows a percentage of 1.62 above the minimum; and in Northumberland the economic yield would give 2.76 above the minimum. In South Wales and Yorkshire the surpluses will go to reduce past deficiencies, but in Northumberland the surplus is to be halved with the men.

Details of this welcome change in the financial condition of the industry are given in the following messages from our Correspondents in the districts:—

CARDIFF, MARCH 2

The report of the joint accountants of the South Wales Conciliation Board for the three months ended January 31, 1930, is the most satisfactory which has been issued since that for April, 1924. It shows a credit balance of £484,454, or 9.94d. per ton, which compares with a loss in the preceding three months of £114,560, or 2.43d. per ton. Against this profit, however, must be set off the loss suffered by the owners under the present agreement. This loss, which has been almost uninterrupted since January 1, 1927, totals £4,949,000, so that under the present agreement the net debit balance to date amounts to not less than £4,465,000.

The percentage on the 1915 standard rates certified by the accountants under the terms of the wages agreement is 18.39, which compares with a certified percentage of 5.49 in respect of the trading results for the three months ended last October.

In his comments on the report Mr. Finlay Gibson, secretary of the South Wales Coalowners' Association, states that the improvement was due partly to an increase in the proceeds and partly to a decrease in the cost of production. There was an advance in the realised pithead proceeds compared with the previous three months of 4½d. per ton, while the decrease in the total cost of production was 7½d. per ton, comprising a reduction of 2½d. in the wages cost and 5½d. in other costs of production. Undoubtedly the most important factor which contributed to this diminution in the costs of working was the more regular working of the collieries.

Comparisons of the statistics for the three months with those of the corresponding three months ended on January 31, 1929, show that output increased from 10,262,000 tons to 11,697,000 tons; exports rose from 5,568,000 tons to 6,592,000 tons; and the number of shifts worked was increased from 9,699,000 to 11,221,000. The wages paid during the 12 months to the end of January, 1929, were £18,926,000, while for the 12 months ended January 31 this year they were £20,689,000, an increase of £1,743,000.

There has been no advance in the general wage rate in the coalfield. On the contrary, there was a slight reduction in the amount of the subsistence wage payable as from January 1, 1929, but the total amount of wages paid out in the 12 months ended last January exceeded that distributed amongst the miners in the corresponding period ended January, 1929, by £1,743,000, or by more than 9 per cent.

Contributory factors to the improved position have been the reduction in railway rates and dock charges under the Derating Act, and of 1½d. per ton in the tipping and weighing charges, the freedom of the industry from any serious labour troubles, and the general increased efficiency at the collieries.

Both the output and the exports of the industry are still substantially less than they were in 1913. The production of the coalfield is about 7,000,000 tons less and exports about 41 million tons less than in the pre-War period.

POSITION IN YORKSHIRE

LEEDS, MARCH 1

The improvement in the coal trade in Yorkshire, which has been steadily becoming more pronounced since last September, has made something of a record jump. The ascertainment in miners' wages for March, announced to-day, shows a percentage above basic rates of 33.62, or 1.62 above the minimum.

Although this was not unexpected in view of the near approach to the minimum last month, it is of special importance, for it marks the first ascertainment above the minimum since June, 1927. The March ascertainment is based on the working, profits, &c., of pits during January, and it means that the owners for the first time in 30 months will not have to make up the miners' wages to the minimum. The miners will not receive the percentage above the minimum, for it will be taken by the owners to assist in reducing the huge deficiency, which up to the end of 1929 stood at £9,489,570. In actual cash the increase above the minimum is £22,515, and thus the total deficiency will be reduced to £9,467,055.

There is a vast difference between the latest returns and those recorded during the long period of slump. A deficiency of over £300,000 has been fairly common, while on several occasions it exceeded £400,000. The lowest ebb was reached in July, 1928, when the owners had to make up wages by £463,649.

It is worthy of note that a year or so ago prominent owners made the forecast that they never expected to get a penny of the deficiencies back. Of course it would take a long spell of good trade to work off the whole of the "debt," and no one entertains the idea that it can be done, but owners will be satisfied if the present returns can be maintained.

The following list shows how the deficiencies have fallen during the last eight months:—June, £316,560; July, £287,549; August, £228,430; September, £176,033; October, £102,310; November, £40,195; December, £29,805; January, 1930 (surplus), £22,515. While there has been a brisker home trade during the last month or two, there has been little passing in regard to foreign orders, importers having had to confine their business largely to the execution of old contracts. Future prospects, it is stated, are not so sanguine as the figures suggest, several factors militating against any great feeling of optimism. Nothing has yet materialized from the efforts to secure better freight charges for British coal on the German State railways, although Yorkshire importers have not renounced hope of having the embargo removed, while the comparatively low subsidy of 1s. 6d. a ton is not sufficiently high, so importers contend, to make British coal competitive in other countries.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MARCH 2

In the present month the Northumberland miners will receive a slight increase in wages for the first time since the national coal strike ended in November, 1926. In the past three years they have received the county minimum percentages on basis rates, but the economic yield of the coal was never high enough until now to exceed the minimum level, and deficiencies month after month as between proceeds and costs accumulated to £2,424,432.

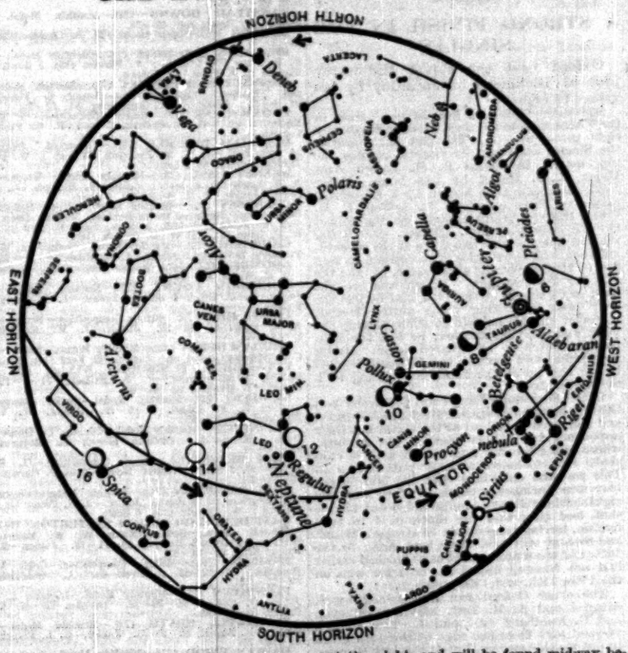
When the county agreement came into operation in December, 1926, the minimum percentage on basis wages was 80, but in consequence of bad trade and lower prices the percentage was reduced in March, 1928, to 40, and so it has continued ever since. As no time in the two periods of these percentages have the economic results reached the minimum, but on the present occasion the minimum level is slightly exceeded, and will permit, through the generous consideration of the owners, of a small advance in wages.

The joint report of the accountants for the owners and for the men shows that the proceeds and costs from the industry in January would provide for 42.76 per cent. on the basis as compared with 23.92 per cent. in February, an increase of 18.84 per cent. The minimum percentage, as stated, is 40, and therefore there is a surplus of 2.76. In the terms of the county agreement this is to be applied towards reducing the accumulated deficiency from previous ascertainments, but by a concession on the part of the owners it has been decided that only half of the surplus shall be applied to the reduction of the deficiency, and that the other half shall be given for the benefit of miners' wages. The advance will therefore be 1.38 per cent.

In Durham County the minimum percentage on basis rates has not yet been reached through the medium of economic results. It is steadily approaching the minimum line, however. The joint report of the accountants indicates that the proceeds and costs of January would provide for 59.52 per cent. on the basis in March, as against 47.58 per cent. in February, an increase of 11.98 per cent. The minimum in the county is 85 per cent., and, therefore, the deficiency is 5.47 per cent. Deficiency wages in Durham County will be the same as in previous months—namely, 65 per cent. on the basis.

STARS OF THE MONTH

THE EVENING SKY IN MARCH



(FROM OUR ASTRONOMICAL CORRESPONDENT)

This diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 11 o'clock at the beginning, at 10 o'clock in the middle, and at 9 o'clock at the end of the month, the time in all cases being local, or, in other words, at places away from Greenwich, the Greenwich times to which the diagram applies are later than the above by the amount of the longitude if the place be west of Greenwich, earlier by like amount if it be east. If the diagram be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words round the circle) is at the bottom, the stars he then has in front of him will be found between the lowest point of the circle and its centre, which represents the zenith or point immediately overhead, and the heavens to his right and left hand will be found in the corresponding positions in the diagram.

The arrows show the direction of the apparent motion of the stars throughout the night because of the rotation of the Earth, and also of their progress through the series of diagrams because of the movement of the Earth on its orbit round the Sun.

The position of the Moon is shown for alternate evenings from the 6th to the 16th. The crescent might have been seen on the 2nd, when it set at Greenwich shortly before 8 o'clock, being then about 54 hours old. It was seen in circumstances very similar to these last lunation, on January 31, when the observer remarked that the crescent was very thin and it was evidently seen with difficulty. Full Moon this month will be at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 14th, and New Moon shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning of the 30th, which is 15 days 11 hours later, or considerably longer than half the average lunation.

The variable star Algol, which is now low in the sky after midnight, and therefore not conveniently placed for observation in morning hours, will be at minimum at midnight of March 4, about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 7th, and at 6 o'clock in the evening of the 10th. Also at half-past 10 on the 27th and between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of the 30th.

PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES

The Spring Equinox, or the beginning of the Tropical Year, which is the division of time used for astronomical purposes, and the natural one, happens this year at half-past 8 in the morning of March 21. Its occurrence at a time which varies year by year is an obvious result of the fact that the length of this astronomical year is not precisely an integral number of days. The Equinox is the instant when the Sun in its annual path through the stars—for it is convenient to look at the matter in reverse sense and consider the Sun travelling round the Earth rather than the Earth round the Sun—crosses the Equator, though the term has come by accommodation to denote the *point where* it crosses. The position of this annual path, or the Ecliptic, as it is called, may be traced in our diagrams, but only approximately, by drawing a curve through the positions of the Moon, and if this is done in the diagram at the head of this column it will be seen that it crosses the Equator in the constellation Virgo, and, if the two curves be produced, at some point beyond the constellation Aries. Actually the point where the Equator and Ecliptic cross, in that part of the sky, is called the First Point of Aries, because when accurate astronomy began it was in that constellation. But because of a slow conical movement of the Earth's axis, the Equator since that time has changed its position in space with reference to the plane of the Ecliptic, and the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, or the First Point of Aries, is now in the constellation Pisces. The Signs of the Zodiac with the Equinoxes therefore "back," or go westward in the sky, whence arises the rather equivocal phrase, "Precession of the Equinoxes," because their position "precedes" in the diurnal motion sense, or perhaps because the return of the Equinox takes place earlier than it would otherwise have done and the conical movement of the Earth like a certain movement of a gyroscopic top is called precessional.

THE PLANETS IN MARCH

Excepting the possible appearance of Venus mentioned below, Jupiter is the only planet to be seen by naked eye in the evening sky. It remains as it has been for some months past in the constellation Taurus, but is moving from west to east and when it reappears after conjunction with the Sun in the latter part of this year as a morning star it will be in Gemini. By computation it is still brighter than Sirius, the brightness of the two objects being nearly equal at the end of March. Venus is beginning to be an evening star, for it is above the horizon for half an hour after Sunset early in the month and does not set until after half-past 7 at the end, when it may be seen low down, due west in the early twilight. Saturn, in the constellation Sagittarius, is a morning star rising in the south-east-by-east about 3 o'clock in the middle of the month, so that it may be seen just before dawn, with Altair high on its left and Antares low on its right, almost in the south. Mercury and Mars both rise before the Sun, but too late to be visible. The position of the planet Neptune is shown, though it is only to be seen by instrumental aid, but is now conveniently placed for observation throughout the night, and will be found midway between Regulus and a fourth magnitude star Rho Leonis 6deg. distant from the bright star.

A message from Berlin in *The Times* of February 24 reported that a comet had been discovered by observers at the Hamburg Observatory at Bergedorf. This was not the first information of the celestial visitor, for a telegram had been received in England some days earlier from the Bureau of the International Union at Copenhagen, through which such things are made known, reporting that the comet Peltier had been observed by Van Biesbroeck, of the Yerkes Observatory, on the night of February 19, which clearly refers to the same object. Mr. Peltier is a non-professional astronomer of Delphos, Ohio, who discovered a comet in November, 1925, and on that occasion also his discovery was duplicated by an observer in Europe. There is no very apparent reason why these astronomers should have been searching one particular region of the sky almost simultaneously except that it was conveniently situated for observation and that a comet should have passed through it just at the time. Consideration of the circumstances leads to the perhaps unwarranted suggestion that few comets come within sight from the Earth and go away undetected. Duplicate discovery happens not infrequently, and as in this case a comet is often discovered when past perhelion and is not at its brightest. The observation at Bergedorf was made on February 18, that at Yerkes on February 19 (local date). The date of Mr. Peltier's first observation has not yet been mentioned, but the comet is already referred to as Schwassmann-Wachmann-Peltier, the first two names being those of the observers at Bergedorf, or alternatively, as 1930a. Sufficient observations have now been made for an orbit to be computed, which has been done with commendable promptitude, and from this it appears that the comet passed perihelion on January 15 last. It moved among the stars very rapidly from the Sickle of Leo in the last week of February and now in the first week of March is passing less rapidly through the region where Lynx meets Ursa Major into Camelopardalis. As the report from Bergedorf described the comet as of 10th or 11th magnitude and the computation shows it to be receding both from Earth and Sun, its appearance is not likely to be at all striking.

LUMINOSITY OF THE NIGHT SKY

The subject of this paragraph is scarcely astronomical, though it supplies the sub-title of a memoir, the first of the series, emanating from the Commonwealth Solar Observatory established at Canberra, Australia, a few years ago, which bears the name of Geoffrey Duffield, the first director, whose untimely death in August last, only a few months after the completion of this memoir, astronomy has to deplore.

It has long been noticed that apart altogether from the light of the stars and the reflection of artificial terrestrial lighting by clouds, the background of the night sky is not completely black, and the departure from complete blackness, small though it is, has been carefully measured by a few people. That the brightness increases from the zenith to the horizon is considered a critical fact. Nothing very certain is known about the cause, but it may be involved with the zodiacal light, with auroral phenomena, or with some permanent layer in the earth's surrounding which has self-luminous or light-reflecting qualities. To investigate this Mr. Rayleigh has designed and had made a number of photometers, which he has supplied to observatories widely scattered over the globe, to determine the intensity of this auroral radiation, if so it may be called, and it is the observations with one of these in the years 1926 and 1927 that are here recorded. These photometers compare the sky-light with a standard light. Coloured filter glasses are placed before the aperture which admits the sky-light so that the latter is divided into three portions—blue, green, and red—the green including the auroral line that is nearly always present in the spectrum of the night sky, and the intensity of each is measured separately.

THE ROTATION OF THE GALAXY

One of the several researches of Dr. Plaskett, to whom the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded this year, may be briefly mentioned as an example of the work now going on in astronomy. According to current ideas a universe of stars is evolved from a rotating nebula and our Milky Way is such a universe in process of formation, our Sun being one of the individual stars. If this is so, it might be possible to detect the rotation, minute though its effect may be, by observation, and several persons, among them Dr. Plaskett, have discussed the observed proper motions of stars with this end in view. The consistency of the position of our Sun in the rotating mass necessary for proof, with that found in other ways, is obviously a point that has to be considered.

UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCHES

OXFORD BEATEN BY CIVIL SERVICE

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

Oxford University played the Civil Service team on Saturday afternoon at their rooms in Oxford, the visitors bringing down 15 players. On the first seven boards, which may be taken as some indication of the placing in the forthcoming inter-University match, there was little in it, but below these the Civil Service team won every game. The following was the score, the Civil Service names being placed first:—

J. Mahood 0, H. T. Reeve 1; G. Wernick 1, S. Adler 0; E. J. Price ½, A. E. Smith ½; F. W. Dunn ½, E. James ½; W. G. Crockett ½, C. A. O. Warman ½; E. Coman 1, W. F. Wallace 0; E. J. Mooney ½, E. S. Bensinger ½; C. M. Cordingley 1, C. Beach Thomas 0; R. C. S. Taylor 1, H. V. Ducombe 0; G. J. Webb 1, E. Wax 0; R. J. Harrison 1, A. K. Turner 0; J. Webb 1, G. J. Miller 0; H. Polman 1, T. H. Silcock 0; P. A. Cooke 1, M. J. Albery 0; A. J. Mann 1, W. W. Heath 0. Total, Civil Service 12, Oxford University 3.

Mr. H. T. Reeve (Oriel) has won the individual championship of the University.

Cambridge University were visited by the West London Chess Club on Saturday, and again scored a decisive victory, as the one game for adjudication cannot affect the result. The following is the score, with the Cambridge University names first:—

R. L. Mitchell —, P. S. Milner-Barry —; Max Black 0, C. H. A. Wheatcroft 1; C. H. O'D. Alexander 1, W. H. Regan 0; W. E. Sandbach 1, Dr. E. S. Duncan 0; J. M. Holford 1, C. E. Ford 0; R. W. B. Clarke 1, W. Henderson ½; R. Hartnett 1, W. H. Robertson 0; M. G. Kendall 0, H. A. Brody 1; J. Brunswick 1, J. W. Saybourne 0; P. Reid 0, F. R. Allen 1; E. F. Fairbairn 1, B. Reynolds 0; M. Benger ½, H. T. Roworth ½; J. F. Banister 0, N. C. Westlock 1. Total—Cambridge University, 7½; West London, 4½. (—) For adjudication.

The unfinished games from the match between the University and North London have been adjudicated by Messrs. J. H. Blake and R. P. Michell, with the following results, in which the Cambridge University names are placed first:—

M. Black draws with E. J. Price; R. Hartnett wins against C. C. Excell; R. W. B. Clarke wins against E. A. Cave; and L. Barford draws with L. T. Lake, making the final score:—Cambridge University, 7; North London, 4.

The unfinished games from the match between Yorkshire and Cheshire in the Northern Union Championship have also been adjudicated, with the result that H. E. Atkins (Yorkshire) draws with M. Sutcliffe; H. W. Hodgkinson (Yorkshire) loses to M. Sutcliffe; and C. R. Gurnhill (Yorkshire) loses to F. Osborn, making the final score, Yorkshire 11, Cheshire, 9.

Devon met Somerset at Exeter on Saturday afternoon, all the boards counting for the Southern Union Championship and for the Montague Jones Cup. The match was very keenly contested, the score when time was called standing at five and a half games all, with five for adjudication. Whichever county wins goes forward to the final round for the cup, which will also be the semi-final round for the championship.

Wellingborough and Kettering met at Wellingborough on Saturday afternoon to contest the final round

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

BISHOP'S WARNING

POSITION OF SERVICE CHAPLAINS

The Bishop of Durham (Dr. Henson) announced at the Durham Diocesan Conference on Saturday that in accordance with the request of the Archbishop of York he had directed incumbents in the Durham Diocese at all public services on Sunday, March 16, to make special reference to the persecution of religious people in Russia, and calling upon the congregations to pray particularly for the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Russian Church.

The Bishop said that the Prime Minister had given a warning that they might but too easily injure by agitation in England those whom they desired to help in Russia. That there was need for that warning could not be doubted. There was real danger—such an intermingling of political and religious motives in relation to the agitation against persecutors who were both Communists and atheists as might destroy the moral impressiveness of the protest. They must be on their guard, especially the clergy, whose utterances would be made in churches, against using language which could suggest any such confusion of politics and religion. The feature which most startled him regarding Russia was the concentration on youth. Russia, not many years ago, was regarded as the most entirely Christian community in the world. The complete downfall of Tsardom had carried with it the downfall of the Church, which had become so closely bound to Tsardom. They could but turn their eyes with anxious questioning on the Church of England and ask themselves whether there were satisfying reasons for thinking that if a similar trial came to themselves they would disclose any stronger hold on their religion.

SERVICES OF PRAYER

ATTITUDE OF THE ADMIRALTY

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in conversation with a Press representative on Saturday, said that comments on the subject of the intercessory services for Christians in Russia had ignored the statement which he made in the House of Commons on February 19, a statement to which no exception was taken by the House. He added:—

"My attention has been drawn to statements in the Press with regard to the Service Orders issued in connexion with the intercessory services for Christians in Russia to be held on March 16. The decision of the Government was made plain by my statement in the House of Commons on February 19. In those answers I indicated exactly why the Admiralty considered the special service ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury ought not to apply to the Parade Service, which is of a compulsory nature. I further stated that there were no objections to chaplains arranging for the necessary services if there was a desire for such in connexion with the voluntary services arranged for from time to time for the personnel. This decision was not made until after the Chaplain of the Fleet had been consulted, and he fully agreed. The Prime Minister is in complete sympathy with the statement in the House of Commons and as regards there being no objection to voluntary services if desired."

A CHAPLAIN'S PROTEST

FORMER BAPTIST PRESIDENT ON GOVERNMENT BAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FOLKESTONE, MARCH 2

At a meeting of the Folkestone Brotherhood to-day the Rev. Dr. J. C. Carlile, a former president of the Baptist Union, spoke on "The Truth about Russia."

He said he was one of the inaugurators of the United Army and Navy Board and Advisory Committee to the War Office, and had still connexions with that body. He was also an officiating chaplain to the Royal Air Force; therefore, he spoke with a full measure of responsibility. A document sent forward in the name of the Government—and as he was a chaplain to the R.A.F. it applied to him—said that the Army Council had decided that it was undesirable that intercessory prayers for Russian subjects should be read at services in connexion with the Forces. That meant that the Government had decided that Army chaplains should not offer prayer for Russian refugees or Russian martyrs. He was a chaplain, and he would offer prayer on March 16. The Government could take his wings and do what they liked with them. He was sure that hundreds of chaplains would take up that position. What the Church of England would do was for it to decide. It was a State Church. He was not under the State, and his prayers and religious views were not dictated or dominated by the change of political parties in this country. He respectfully suggested to the Government that that order should be withdrawn at once. It was a colossal blunder, and an offence to the Free Churches of this country. The Free Church leaders of the country would refuse to obey it. They had not been accustomed to that sort of thing from his Majesty's Government, and they would not have it. The Government knew more than they had admitted. The denomination he represented had given to Mr. Henderson names and addresses of a considerable number of men who had either been done to death or put out of the way by the present Government in Russia.

"THE ADVERSARY OF GOD"

Reference to persecution in Russia is made in the Lenten pastoral letter of Cardinal Bourne, which was read in Roman Catholic churches yesterday. After referring to the Pope's protest against the "awful and menacing condition of Russia," Cardinal Bourne writes:—

"Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant, Jew, all are being crushed and overwhelmed in a destruction which only the adversary of God can inspire. There is, moreover, abundant proof that the agents of religious anarchy in Russia are training and sending forth emissaries to bring about the same ruin of civilized government, and of organized religion, wherever they can gain a footing or obtain a hearing. Meanwhile thousands are suffering in various ways on account of their profession of religion, often even unto death. We most earnestly exhort you, dearly and beloved brethren and dear children in Jesus Christ, to pray constantly for our suffering Russian brethren."

Leading members of the Russian Colony in London attended a memorial service for the victims of Soviet persecution in Russia, held at St. Philip's (Russian Church), Buckingham Palace-road, on Saturday. Bishop Nicolas officiated.

P.B.I. AND TARIFF TRUCE

A letter has been sent by the Federation of British Industries to Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, referring to his replies in the House of Commons on February 11 to questions in regard to the proposal for a tariff truce. The letter states:—"Your replies to these questions might be taken to imply that the representative industrial and commercial organizations of this country, and among them this Federation, had been consulted before you made your proposal to the Assembly of the League of Nations in November of last year. The Federation, therefore, desire to point out: (1) That this Federation was not in any way consulted, directly or indirectly; (2) that, as far as they are aware, this is the first time for many years past that any proposal of importance on an economic subject has been initiated by his Majesty's Government at Geneva without previous consultation with the representative industrial and commercial bodies of the country; (3) that, while this Federation fully endorsed the action of their representatives who attended in the capacity of British delegates and experts the International Economic Conference in 1927 in recommending that every effort should be made to remove or lower tariff barriers, . . . in fact, it is their belief that the proposal for a tariff truce is under present circumstances inimical to the attainment of the recommendations of the Economic Conference, which occasions their opposition."

A VILLAGE INN'S CUSTOMERS

At the Doncaster West Riding Licensing Sessions on Saturday a publichouse serving a village of only 95 people was alleged to be redundant. A police inspector said he visited the premises, the Harlington Inn, Harlington, on one occasion and found only four customers present. Some time later he paid a second visit and again found four customers present—the same four. On a third visit he found only one customer present—one of the original four. The magistrates adjourned consideration of the matter for 12 months.

LONDON RATES

L.C.C. COMMITTEE AND NEW SYSTEM

The Finance Committee of the London County Council proposes that the county rate for 1930-31 should be 7s. 2½d., comprising 6s. 11d. for general county purposes, producing £18,903,250, and 3½d. for special county purposes, producing £677,614. Under the new system introduced by the Local Government Act, 1929, there will be no separate rate for education, and the committee states that it will not be possible, having regard to the new basis of Exchequer grants, all of which are credited to general county account, and to other factors brought about by the Act, to make any satisfactory comparison between the rates for 1930-31 and the period before March 31, 1930.

The estimated expenditure on rate accounts to be provided for is £31,272,269 and this is to be met as follows:—By receipts in aid of services, £2,486,315; general Exchequer grants, £2,550,000; other Exchequer grants, £6,293,820; local taxation licences, £130,000; amount by which estimated balances brought forward exceed balances provided to be carried forward, £231,270; county contributions, £19,580,864. The rateable value on which the county contribution will be raised is £54,660,000, which represents a reduction of £2,810,000 as compared with the assessable value upon which the contributions for the current year were raised. The reduction, due to de-rating of industrial properties, is approximately £3,730,000, but there is an addition in respect of new properties of £920,000.

In order that the county rate precepts may be calculated on the reduced rateable value which will come into force on April 6 it is necessary that the actual making of the rate shall be deferred until after April 5, and the committee proposes that the Council should appoint April 8 for the purpose of making the rate for the first half-year.

The annual estimates of capital expenditure for 1930-31 show an aggregate total in respect of which it is suggested that powers should be sought of £16,027,090, as compared with £11,246,025 for 1929-30. Of this sum £4,848,480 relates to housing and £2,925,000 to repayment of bonds, which is not new expenditure; £750,000 is included for expenditure on the services to be transferred to the L.C.C. on April 1 under the Local Government Act, 1929.

GROSS DEBT

The gross debt of the Council at the end of 1928-29 was £124,423,718. Against this must be set the total of the sinking fund and other assets applicable to the redemption of debt which amounted to £51,874,911, thus leaving a net debt of £72,548,807, as compared with £70,281,435 in the previous year.

The Central Public Health and the Public Assistant Committees of the Council have had under consideration the interment of persons who may die in transferred institutions. It is proposed, as inquiries have not yet been completed, to arrange contracts for 12 months for each of the existing poor law areas, leaving over for subsequent determination a number of matters which are of a less urgent character. The proposed arrangements provide that each body which is buried at the public expense shall have a separate funeral—a hearse to carry only one body at a time and a coach to be provided for each party of mourners. At present, the committees state in a joint report, only a minority of the boards of guardians allow separate funerals. In other cases two or more, up to a maximum of five bodies, are allowed in one hearse.

With regard to cemeteries, it is proposed to discontinue in one case the use of ground known as the "paupers' corner." For the present it is intended to continue existing arrangements for burials in the "common graves consecrated section," which has been used in other cemeteries, and also the arrangements for the payment of chaplains' fees. It is not possible to estimate with any assurance of accuracy the additional cost involved in these proposals, but it may amount to as much as £20,000 a year.

Mr. G. R. Strauss has given notice of a motion, to be seconded by Mr. A. Emil Davies, "that it be referred to the Housing Committee to consider and report whether it would be practicable or desirable for the committee, as an experiment, to regulate the rents on one or more of the Council's estates by a system of rebates based on the size of the tenant's family." The motion will not be discussed at the meeting of the Council to-morrow.

OIL LOCOMOTIVE FOR CHILE

RAILWAY ENGINE WITH FOUR-SPEED GEAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, MARCH 2

Railway engineers throughout Europe are interested in a new geared oil locomotive which has just been completed at the works of Messrs. Hudswell, Clarke and Co., Limited, of Hunslet, Leeds, for the Junin Railway in Chile. It is the biggest thing of its kind ever made in this country, and it is expected that its introduction in Chile, where lack of water and coal creates a difficult railway problem, will lead to big developments in locomotive manufacture and possibly to the creation of a new industry here.

The main features possessed by the new engine are a gearbox giving four speeds forward and four reverse, the first hydraulic coupling ever fitted to a locomotive, the absence of vibration, and the low working costs (under 3s. an hour). Representatives of British and foreign railways, including a number from Germany, have already visited Leeds to see the new engine, which will be shipped in one piece. The gearbox contains 40 gallons of oil and is the largest of its type in existence. The hydraulic coupling, operating like a turbine, transmits the engine power. The engine is four-stroke cycle, solid injection Diesel.

AIR SURVEYS IN EAST AFRICA

CO-ORDINATION OF SCHEMES SUGGESTED

Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has informed the London Chamber of Commerce that the subject of air surveys in the Colonies is at present receiving his careful consideration, and that the special needs of Tanganyika Territory will be taken into account in the formulation of a policy on this subject.

The letter was in reply to a request from the Chamber that any aerial surveys in East Africa should be undertaken on a much larger scale than had so far been contemplated. The Chamber pointed out that reports from East Africa showed that a committee of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika was considering a series of schemes of development with a view to their submission to the Colonial Office under the Colonial Development Act, and that one of the schemes was an aerial survey at a cost of £16,450.

The Chamber also referred to the recent statement of the Lord Privy Seal that an aerial survey of 60,000 square miles was to be undertaken in Northern Rhodesia. Taking these two facts into consideration, the Chamber considered that, in view of the heavy overhead charges incurred in the initial preparation of an aerial survey, it would be more economical to arrange for an extensive survey of 50,000 to 100,000 square miles of Tanganyika Territory in conjunction with the survey of Northern Rhodesia. Such a survey, it was pointed out, might ultimately save expenditure in view of the proposed extensions of the railway system in Tanganyika, on which there was at present a diversity of opinion.

CHARGES AGAINST EX-POLICEMAN

Phillip George Brockett, 32, formerly a police-constable at Teddington, Middlesex, was at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday committed for trial by Mr. Fay on charges of forgery, stealing a police warrant card from a fellow constable, and obtaining credit by fraud from moneylenders. Bail was allowed. Brockett, it was stated, was invalided from the police last November. While subsequently employed as a clerk to Messrs. Shaen, Roscoe, Massey, and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, W.C., two cheque forms were stolen from the office and were forged for £130 and cashed. Part of the evidence against Brockett was the production of some green blotting-paper found on his desk, which bore the impression of an alleged forged signature. The Magistrate said that from some points of view the evidence was slender. It was not conclusive as regarded the blotting-paper, and the handwriting was dissimilar to Brockett's, but he could not withdraw the case from a jury. Brockett pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence.

AMERICAN NAVAL POLICY

SENATOR BORAH'S DEMAND FOR REDUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1

The rather hesitating reply made on the floor of the Senate to Senator McKellar's demand for the recall of the American delegation from London has caused some disappointment among those who do not yet despair of the Naval Conference, and whom the difficulties of the last weeks have awakened to a stronger sense of the efforts that will be necessary if any measure of success is to be achieved.

In the circumstances great interest has been aroused by a speech over the national broadcasting system made last night by Senator Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Borah said he did not agree with the suggestion to recall the delegates. "In the great battle for humanity Americans should be the last to quit the field." He remarked that we can hardly hope for more favourable circumstances at any time in the future for holding a disarmament conference.

And yet [he continued], notwithstanding all this, it may not be possible even under these most favourable circumstances to sink a single ship or discharge a single soldier. If under these circumstances it is found impossible to reduce these vast fighting machines, the people will have little faith in the Kellogg Pact, and far less in the sincerity of Governments with regard to disarmament. The people want peace. The Governments hesitate. The people pray insistently to be relieved of the burden of armaments. The Governments, embarrassed by ancient fears, haunted by obsolete traditions, harassed by old practices, do nothing. . . . I would not presume to make a suggestion to that great Conference, but it would be exhilarating, and I think beneficial, to have these conferences completely and absolutely in the open. It would be interesting to know just what the arguments are which make it possible, and which would seem to justify a disregard for every pledge made by leaders in the Conference. There is the League of Nations, the Locarno Pact, the Peace Pact, and still there is fighting for advantage as if the Conference were a gathering of unfriendly nations, free from pledges, and free from all the obligations of peace. Winston Churchill has expressed a fear that England would lose her long-time dominance of the seas. She will lose it. . . . No single nation will in the future dominate the seas. The sea is the Commons of all humanity. . . . We ought to have intelligence enough to come together as nations and peoples, and put into the law the decree of nature, that is to say, that the sea belongs to all. If we do not do so, undoubtedly failure to do so will find its expression in larger navies.

An appeal for "reduction, not mere limitation" of armaments has been telegraphed to the American delegation to-day by Mr. Raymond Fosdick, of New York, on behalf of 1,200 men and women throughout the United States. There are many here who hope it may prove the beginning of an effective counter-attack against the pessimists, who for a fortnight have been having things very much their own way.

DANGERS OF COMPETITION

MR. ADAMS'S WARNING

In an address broadcast from London to America over the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, said:—

Since 1922 [the year of the Washington Treaty] the United States has not laid down a battleship nor an aeroplane-carrier. Since that date the United States has actually built and put into commission 12 cruisers, and that is all we have that are less than 20 years old. There are 16 others wholly or partly appropriated for, and some of these are in process of construction. We have built no destroyers and only one submarine that had not been begun before the Washington Treaty. This is probably the smallest amount of building of any first-class Navy on record for an eight-year period. Even considering that we had left over from the War an adequate fleet of battleships and destroyers, so small a building programme is extraordinary.

We of the Navy do not rate efficiency by size only. We do not believe that the bigger the Navy the better, necessarily. Our task is to give a justified sense of security to the nation . . . but we do not wish a fleet larger than is necessary for national security. Also, in a measure, the minimum to which the Navy can be reduced depends upon the size of other navies, for the matter is somewhat relative, though not entirely so.

The Navy asks the American people's support in two things—approval of the lowest limit that can be achieved here consistent with the programmes of other nations and with our own needs; and, secondly, approval of the necessary expenditure to build the ships that are agreed on. To those people who believe we are not reducing navies as much as we should, I suggest a study of the programmes at Geneva in 1927. To those who feel we are reducing too much, I suggest a cessation of criticism until the ships provided in the agreement we are working for are all built and there is evidence that the limitation agreed on has in any way jeopardized our security.

If we had no succession of conferences and we were to go on in a competitive building of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, we should undoubtedly have an ever-increasing number of irritating incidents. It is, in fact, quite possible that our Navy would be built by spasmodic irritation. This means intermittent support of the Navy and for each era of support an era of irritation that lessens our sense of security almost as much as the ships it produces increase it. I hope to see the time come immediately as the result of this Conference when the naval appropriations will not be coupled with arguments about the evil possibilities of other navies against us. I do not want to build a Navy on suspicion. I want the United States to build upon an agreed programme, a programme that can be carried out in an orderly manner. . . . There is neither virtue nor prestige in a bigger Navy than our security calls for, nor is there a strengthening of peace or real economy in building the Navy on bursts of competition caused by the building by other nations.

The interests of peace and the interests of the Navy are the same. I do not mean to say that it is not possible for a nation to build so large a navy as to breed the fears that provoke war. It is. Also it is possible to have so feeble a navy as to provoke the indignities that likewise lead to war. There is between these two a point at which a nation's navy breeds serenity at home and no suspicion abroad. We are endeavouring to fix that point for five kinds of ships in five different navies. It is a complicated job, but we have made good progress.

We are here, as the British papers put it, to sit till we settle. We have as much time as anybody, and America can afford considerable patience, for it is well to remember that several of the other nations represented here have much more complicated problems of security than we have, and a few days more or less is nothing compared with the value of arriving at a solution in a calm and unruffled state of mind.

This kind of conferring costs relatively little in money and has infinite possibilities of good will, besides actual economy. It does not cost as much to keep this whole delegation in commission as it does one of the smallest cruisers. If the principle of limitation had not been accepted at Washington, and we had been in a competitive race in all categories, I am certain our Navy would have cost us twice what it has in the last eight years, and for that double cost we should have no more security than we have had, and far more ill will.

LIGHT OLD BAILEY CALENDAR

The calendar for the March Session at the Central Criminal Court, which opens to-morrow, is one of the lightest on record, there being up to the present only 29 persons for trial, as compared with 114 at the January Session and 68 last month, when the list was below the average. The cases for trial this session include one charge of attempted murder, one of causing grievous bodily harm, five charges of bigamy, five of breaking and entering premises, four of false pretences and fraud, two of stealing, one of demanding money by menaces, and one of setting fire to a building.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

AN AGRICULTURAL CRITICISM

ALTERNATIVE POLICY

Lord Beaverbrook's "Empire Crusade" was examined, with special reference to agriculture, in an address by Mr. Montague Fordham at the annual meeting of the Rural Reconstruction Association held in London on Saturday.

Mr. Fordham, who is council secretary of the association and a member of the council and the Policy Committee of the Central Chamber of Agriculture (to which the association is affiliated), said they now saw Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere coming to the front of the stage and turning back with almost hysterical energy to Victorian ideas of free trade and protection, two policies that had always failed to help agriculture and had generally been disastrous. It was, of course, well to make the Empire an economic unit and to give a preference to the Dominions as against foreign nations employing cheap labour. But that did not provide a solution of the agricultural problem. Lord Beaverbrook was the typical stunt reformer and orator of the Victorian Age. He claimed that by building up a system of free trade within a tariff boundary he would cure the disease of agriculture. There was not a scrap of evidence in favour of his remedy. He (the speaker) had written to the secretary of the "Empire Crusade" about it, and was told to look at the United States, where, he was given to understand, he might see a model of Lord Beaverbrook's system at work. But every American authority agreed that internal free trade was a fundamental evil; it had forced down the prices against the producer, forced them up against the consumer, and created a perpetual vacillation of prices. Internal free trade always did that.

The alternative policy of the association and of the Chambers of Agriculture said: Abolish internal and external free trade and substitute a system of orderly marketing and standard prices. That solution had been worked out in detail; it could be applied at once; it meant more employment, increased national wealth, and cheaper food. Though Lord Beaverbrook might beguile England, he could never beguile the Dominions; they would never come in. So, whatever happened in the future, Lord Beaverbrook's scheme would never materialize; but his propaganda work might hold up the right solution for years, with the result that poverty, unemployment, and misery would continue.

The report of the association, which was adopted, expressed the opinion that the time had come to modify the constitution of the association so as to crystallize on three problems: (1) the reorganization of the business side of agriculture by the introduction of a policy based on standard price, standard grade, scientific distribution, and control of imports; (2) the relation of agriculture to unemployment; and (3) the development of electricity.

It was agreed to alter the constitution of the association, subject to slight modifications, in accordance with these recommendations.

Discussing the report, Mr. Frederick Rathbone, a member of the council, said he supported the policy of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, because he thought it would do much good and give a tremendous shake-up to all parties so that they would eventually come to terms. That policy was a national policy and embraced both industry and agriculture, whereas the policy of the association dealt only with agriculture.

In answer to questions arising out of the report, Mr. Fordham said it was possible to get the policy of the association going in three months so far as potatoes in Scotland and eggs in England were concerned, and they might even deal with wheat in the 1931 harvest. They could not bring it into operation by a stroke of the pen, but the appropriate way was to appoint a Government Commission with power to organize the dealers in any particular branch of the agricultural industry into a trust which would have complete control of the marketing of the produce of that particular branch. There was an exact model in the organization of the pork and bacon trade in Denmark.

CONSERVATIVES AND THE NEW PARTY

SIR H. NIELD'S ADVICE

Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs, presided on Saturday at the first of a series of regional conferences of Conservative clubs, held at Branksome, Dorset. Delegates represented clubs in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Dorset, and Wiltshire.

Asked by a Woolston delegate what was the position of a club member, who, having signed the Conservative declaration, joined the United Empire Party, Sir Herbert Nield said:—"So far as I can ascertain, there is nothing in the programme of the United Empire Party—I prefer to call it a crusade, as it was originally—which is at variance with the declaration taken, but if in its development the new party should formulate a programme which is inconsistent with Conservatism, the members who subscribe to it should pause. If it does not conflict with the Conservative Party, there is no reason why the two should not work together, because the aims are largely the same."

Mr. G. R. Hall Caine, the former member and present prospective Conservative candidate for East Dorset, said there were only two methods of getting people back to work: rigid economy in administration and Empire unity. The latter was an ideal for which the Conservative Party had worked for a generation. It was nearer fruition to-day than ever before. They should not be too ready to condemn the efforts being made by the Press in this matter, though they may be late and at the moment may seem antagonistic to Conservatism. Let them welcome the support given to the cause of protection and the Empire and take advantage of it. If they all pulled together for the protection of home manufactures and the extension of preferences to the Dominions, they would bring about not a "party of prosperity" but a country and an Empire of prosperity.

LANCASHIRE FARMERS' DECISION

Lancashire branch of the National Farmers' Union, at Preston on Saturday, defeated by a large majority a resolution from their Parliamentary Committee, and from the St. Helens branch, recommending support to the United Empire Party. Mr. Frank Jones, of Liverpool, the chairman, expressed the opinion that Lord Beaverbrook's policy was the only one put forward for years that was going to benefit the nation and agriculture generally. Mr. James Hill, of Fylde, said he failed to see how the scheme would benefit farmers if it did not raise food prices, and Lord Beaverbrook had said that it would not do so.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY'S VIEWS

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., speaking on Saturday at the annual conference of the Surrey Federation of the Junior Imperial and Constitutional League, said he was not troubled in the least by the formation of an honest United Empire Party or any other party, whatever its name, so long as it was out to put to the country a certain point of view which it honestly believed the country ought to adopt. He welcomed the way in which Lord Beaverbrook had gone out into the country and contributed by his speeches to the clarifying of the issues before the country. The object of political policy at the present time should be to establish a united Empire. The first step towards that was to restore our industries. To do that, it was necessary to have an energetic and scientific policy to protect our markets and also to properly safeguard agriculture. Lord Beaverbrook had said that his party was not a political party but an economic party. There was a tremendous demand to-day for politicians who would tell the real economic truth to the country.

COLONEL ASHLEY AND NEED OF CHANGE

Lieutenant-Colonel Ashley, M.P., formerly Minister of Transport, speaking at the annual dinner of the London Association of Foremen Engineers, at Cannon-street Hotel, on Saturday night, said he hoped that the present controversy about our export trade and Empire free trade, or whatever it was, might lead to more attention being given to this important matter. Whatever the effects on party fortunes might be, he cared comparatively little for that, but he did hope and believe that the propaganda now being carried on in the public Press, to draw attention to the need of some change in our fiscal system, would in the end turn out for good, because hard-headed people and sensible women of this country would realize, as he had realized, that we could not go on any longer under our present régime. We must change in some way or other in order that our workpeople's earnings might be safeguarded and industries preserved.

LIBERAL CRITICISM

Mr. Ramsay Muir, chairman of the Liberal Party Organization, speaking at Bedford on Saturday, said he hoped Lord Beaverbrook would go on, because he was frank about what he proposed to do. If candidates of the United Empire Party and of the Tory Party were put up in the constituencies all over the South of England that would mean, he hoped, 200 more Liberals in the House of Commons. Therefore, while he thought Lord Beaverbrook was talking the most pestilent and dangerous nonsense, he could not help saying "More power to his elbow."

RAISING OF SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

EFFECT UPON TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Delegates to the Association of Technical Institutions discussed at their annual meeting at the Skinners' Hall on Saturday the effect upon technical education of the raising of the school-leaving age.

The Director of Education for Kent (Mr. E. Salter Davies) said that this effect upon certain types of technical work might be detrimental—even disastrous. He was thinking particularly of some of the London institutions, whose work was admirable. It would be disastrous, in his opinion, if anything were done to weaken the voluntary day continuation schools.

Mr. J. H. Everett, Principal of the Technical College, Leeds, speaking of the effect of the raising of the school age upon part-time day courses, said that there was undoubted advantage in daytime study for young people, who showed by their enthusiasm and their willingness to attend evening classes also, on their own account, that they appreciated the privilege. All the arguments that had been advanced for part-time day courses would still hold good, and the chief change necessary would possibly lie in a readjustment of the syllabus. So far as evening classes were concerned the extra education to be received as a result of raising the school-leaving age should be used as a means of generally improving the standard of technical and commercial education, and boys and girls leaving school at 15 should attend an intermediate evening course for at least one year before entering a senior course. In the case of the full-time senior courses it would be necessary in the majority of instances to see that a full-time course in the technical college was not so long as to delay unduly a student's entry into industry.

The council of the National Association of Head Teachers, at a meeting in London on Saturday, passed a resolution urging the Government to ensure the passing of the Education (School Attendance) Bill at the earliest possible opportunity.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 2

The Amy Mary Preston Read Scholarship, value £150, founded in 1922, for literary or scientific research alternately with the Allen Scholarship, has been awarded to Mr. William Keith Chambers Guthrie, B.A., of Trinity College, formerly of Dulwich College, who gained first-class honours in both parts of the Classical Tripos in 1926 and 1928.

The Allen Scholarship, value £250, for literary or scientific research in alternate years with the Read Scholarship, has been awarded to Mr. Samuel Verblunsky, B.A., of Magdalene College, formerly of the Central Foundation School, E.C., who gained the position of Wrangler (Sb*) in the Mathematical Tripos of 1927.

At King's College the following have been elected to Choral Scholarships:—P. M. Heywood (Haileybury College), O. M. Bruce-Payne (St. Edmund's School, Canterbury), J. H. Corner (City of London School), H. M. Waddams (King's School, Bruton), and G. D. G. Perkins (Clifton College).

The Annual Report of the Railway and Canal Commission (Cmd. 3497, 3d.) has been issued. It contains a list of pending and fresh applications for hearing during the last year, with brief statements of claims, and the position of each on December 31 last.

PRICE OF COAL

SIR JOSIAH STAMP AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

In order to prevent misunderstanding inadvertently arising from the debates on the Coal Mines Bill, Sir Josiah Stamp has addressed the following letter to Mr. Lloyd George:—

Euston Station,
February 28, 1930

Dear Mr. Lloyd George,

My attention has been directed to certain observations in your speech on the Coal Mines Bill on February 27, which are being interpreted as implying a statement by me upon the actual effect of the Bill on prices. In my remarks at Mansfield I did not myself speculate a rise in coal prices, or express any opinion, but I referred to the statements by supporters of the measure that a rise was expected to take place for public utility companies, and to the various estimates made. I then took a hypothetical figure (within those estimates), and showed what the effect would be if that figure were in fact realized, both on dividends and on wages. But I made no such unconditional statement direct, or by implication, as is implied in the words that the Bill would "involve either a reduction in the dividends of this country to such an extent that it will be impossible to raise capital for fresh enterprise, or a decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the wages of the workmen."

I am sending a copy of this to *The Times*.

Yours very truly,
J. C. Stamp.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

MR. AMERY AND NEEDS OF THE HOUR

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Marylebone Young Conservatives on Saturday night, said that all was well and must be well, so long as they were united, not in negations or hesitations, but on a bold and comprehensive policy which would meet the real needs of the hour and the demand of the nation to be courageously led out of the slough of despond.

He believed that, under Mr. Baldwin's leadership, steadily, if cautiously, they were feeling their way to such a policy. It was a great satisfaction to him that Mr. Baldwin had made it clear that safeguarding was no longer to be a tentative experimental policy but was to be their practical working method of helping industry. But they could not deal with industry alone. They must have an agricultural policy as effective and as progressive as was their industrial policy.

If they wished for Dominion cooperation in industry they must be prepared to cooperate with the Dominions on the agricultural side. They must not tie themselves down by purely negative pledges which would make it impossible to enter into practical negotiations with the Dominions for a greater measure of free trade within the Empire.

He did not suggest that all the articles should be dealt with by the method of duties. He was delighted that Mr. Baldwin had made it part of their agricultural policy to give a guaranteed price for wheat in this country. If they dealt with wheat and other staple foods in that way, it ought to be possible to adopt reasonable measures to deal with other foodstuffs by other methods.

ST. DAVID'S DAY

LEEKS DISTRIBUTED TO WELCH REGIMENT

The 1st Battalion of The Welch Regiment stationed at Gosport had no parade on Saturday on account of it being St. David's Day. The national emblem—the leek—was distributed informally to all ranks, and later in the day the annual cross-country run of the battalion was held.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at a St. David's Day dinner of the Cardiff Cymmrodorion Society at Cardiff on Saturday night, said that no one was more conscious of the troubled period through which they were passing than himself. He could see a silver lining. He could see Capital and Labour coming together in such a way as they had never done before—talking to each other, instead of at each other.

Mr. George Lansbury was guest of honour at the St. David's Day National Welsh dinner on Saturday night at the Connaught Rooms.

THE DISMISSAL OF HULL TRAMWAYMEN

TERMS OF PROPOSED AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, MARCH 2

The controversy arising out of the decision of Hull City Council, by a resolution passed on December 5, to terminate the services of the whole of the employees, numbering 115, who were retained following their acting as volunteers during the general strike of 1926 will, it is expected, be settled at next Thursday's meeting of the City Council. The 115 volunteers were men who ran the tramway cars during the strike in grave peril of personal injury as brickbats and stones were thrown at the cars by the strikers.

The volunteers were given a solemn pledge by the corporation that if they ran the tramway cars they would be given permanent employment on the undertaking. Within a short time of securing a Socialist majority on the Hull City Council the decision to dismiss the volunteers *en bloc* was arrived at, with the qualification, however, that they should, if they desired, be offered posts in the lowest grades of the undertaking. It will be remembered that Lady Houston took the matter up on behalf of the men and sent a cheque for £1,000 to the volunteers as a Christmas and New Year present. The volunteers formed a defence fund and sought an injunction against the corporation to restrain them from putting their dismissal decision into operation on the ground that the motive of the corporation was *mala fide*, and that they were bringing extraneous political matters into a common contract of service. The corporation agreed not to carry out their threat of dismissal before the trial of an action in the High Court to which they entered a defence. The case is still pending.

The Lord Mayor (Councillor R. Richardson) meanwhile has interested himself in the matter, and the consequence is that he has tabled a resolution which he will submit to the City Council meeting next Thursday. It will be seconded by Alderman H. Webster, a prominent local Socialist.

The resolution shows that after prolonged negotiations with all parties concerned an agreement has been arrived at with the Transport and General Workers' Union. The terms of the agreement were circulated to members of the council on Saturday, and reveal that it provides that all employees who were in the service of the tramways undertaking of the corporation before the general strike shall be restored to their respective positions and seniority in the service as if the events of 1926 had not occurred. The effect will be that five trade unionist employees now engaged as motormen are to be promoted, in order of seniority coupled with ability, to positions as supervisors, and that 17 trade unionist conductors are to be promoted similarly to positions as motormen. It is further provided that this promotion shall take effect notwithstanding that there may exist men rated as supervisors or motormen in the service who are not members of the trade union, and who constitute a supernumerary staff. Vacancies arising in that supernumerary staff are not to be filled, but other vacancies are to be filled by promotion according to the established practice operating before May 3, 1926. The agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years and thereafter continue in force, unless either terminated, modified, or amended by the mutual consent of the corporation and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The town clerk is to be authorized to enter into an agreement with the 115 volunteers, who are plaintiffs in the High Court action, that the action shall forthwith be withdrawn subject to terms which include that the five supervisors agree to vacate the positions they now hold, and to accept other positions in the corporation's service of equal financial value, it to be clearly understood that the position both of the 17 motormen and 93 men in other grades in regard to seniority for all purposes, is that they are all to be regarded as having joined the service in December, 1926; that is to say, after the last of the tramway pre-strike employees had been re-engaged. The 17 motormen affected are to agree, if so desired by the corporation, to act as conductors with motormen's rates of pay. It is expected that the Lord Mayor's resolution will be passed next Thursday, and that the litigation will thereafter come to an end.

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A new Parisian fabric, introducing Fox Hair, for dresses and two piece garments. It is similar to a fine Hopsack in texture and is soft and light, yet delightfully warm. In Beige, Nut, Duck Egg, Lettuce, Almond, Saxe, Wedgwood, Lacquer, Navy & Black. PATTERNS FREE. 54ins. wide. Per yard 14/9

Mattalana
A medium weight double georgette in an attractive Matt weave. Soft and possessing exceptional draping qualities, this new fabric will make up into smart dresses and light coats for Spring. Colours: Lemon, Beige, Olive, Stone, Wine, Bottle, Nigger, Lido, Navy and Black. PATTERNS FREE. 54ins. wide. Per yard 8/11

Basket Knit Straw Tweed
Light in weight and tastefully coloured, this novelty Dress Tweed is woven to imitate basket work, and has the appearance of delicate interlacing of various coloured straws. Predominating colours are Maize, Reseda, Lido, Wine, Brown, Saxe. PATTERNS FREE. 54ins. wide. Per yard 8/11

Printed Crepe de Chine
This season our collection is more fascinating than ever. Dickins & Jones' designs are original and are modelled by a number of the most celebrated Parisian houses. They include beautiful floral effects; also small neat designs and spot effects. Contrasting colours on grounds of Bottle, Brown, Red, Navy, Saxe, Green, Black, &c. PATTERNS FREE. 38ins. wide. Per yard from 8/11

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	AMONTILLADO, Domecq's	54/-	29/-
MADEIRA	COSSART GORDON'S Dark Rich	42/-	—
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EMPIRE WINES	AUSTRALIAN—WHITE (Port Type)	26/-	—
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Letters to the Editor

THE DORCHESTER PAPERS

USE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to say three things about the sale of the Dorchester Papers by the Royal Institution?

1. Whatever we may think about the transfer to America of manuscripts or works of art, we can scarcely fail to realize that it is to the advantage of this country that the work of the Royal Institution should be continued and extended even though this involves some sentimental loss. By making possible the work of Faraday the Royal Institution conferred upon England and the world the advantages and the wealth that have resulted from his discoveries in connexion with electricity. The son of a blacksmith and himself a journeyman bookbinder, Faraday could have become rich had he cared to accept the fees that were offered to him by commercial companies, but he preferred to devote his powers to original research and died a poor man. In the words of Tyndall, "His was the glory of holding aloft among the nations the scientific name of England for a period of forty years." He was the real founder of many of our most successful electrical industries, to say nothing of his chemical research.

This experience of the Royal Institution may at any time be repeated, and there can be no doubt in any rational mind that scientific research and the exposition of scientific methods and results, which the sale of the Dorchester Papers makes possible, is of far greater economic value to the country than the mere retention of original manuscripts.

2. The second point that I would like to make is that, for the purposes of study, photographic copies are as useful as, if not more useful than, the original document. I have urged before now in your columns that manuscripts might with advantage be copied on a reduced scale of, say, one-tenth linear. They can then be projected vertically, or horizontally, by a lantern and read at the size of the original, or larger, with sometimes the advantage that faded writing can be made clear. If the Dorchester Papers have been photographed in this way I can imagine that their projection in the Library of the Royal Institution before and after the Friday evening discourses will give rise to much interest and attention. I have had the good fortune to examine thousands of original manuscripts relating to the history of Canada and North America and my natural bias is all against parting with the original documents, but considering that photographic copies are as useful for study as the original documents, and that it was only by the sale of these originals that the supremely valuable work of the Royal Institution could be continued, I feel certain that the managers have adopted the right course.

3. In these days when there is so much unemployment I have often asked myself what is the economic consequence are of selling pictures, manuscripts, and other such things to the Americans. It would seem that we are exporting an infinitesimal amount of recent labour. Some trifling work is involved in packing and there may be receipts for freight and insurance. Presumably we receive in return American products which may have involved much recent American labour, or may have prevented employment in this country in making the things which, because of the export of works of art, we receive from America.

I have kindred doubts as to the effect in this country of our "invisible exports" such as banking, insurance, and shipping services. Is it the case that we are exporting small amounts of labour and importing in payment much American labour, so reducing the employment available in England?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SCHOOLING.

1, Elvaston-place, S.W.7, Feb. 28.

PACT AND COVENANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every one, of course, will accept Mr. Wilson Harris's finding that it is permissible for Members of the League to amend their own Covenant: but, upon the more debatable question of the desirability of certain proposed amendments, will Mr. Harris perhaps cite some authority for his interpretation of the duties cast by Article 16 upon England in regard to the stoppage of goods by sea? The knowledge that the imposition of a blockade falls among the discretionary "military" sanctions and not among the obligatory "economic" sanctions, besides simplifying the present discussion, would be welcome, he may be sure, to many minds.

Whether one is to speak of "bringing the Covenant into line with the Kellogg Pact" or of "so amending the Covenant as to place its sanctions behind the Kellogg Pact" is possibly not more than a matter of taste; but it seems reasonable to prefer the more informative wording.

It would, however, be best, I fancy, if attention could be fixed upon the serious issue mooted by Mr. Philip Kerr—namely, whether the moment is ripe and the grounds sufficient for a particular suggested enlargement of Great Britain's contingent liabilities. Such danger as might result of trouble, *e.g.*, with America must be weighed against such strengthening as might be afforded to the foundations of European peace. One pertinent question, to my thinking, is whether, after Article 16 had been made applicable to all wars alike, whether sudden or deferred, there could be expected to remain the existing inducement for an aggressively minded State to allow that vital period of delay during which world pacific sentiment, potentially more effective even than formal guarantees, might discover and give warning indication of its own solidarity. That existing inducement ought not to be overlooked, for even Sir Austen Chamberlain would probably admit that in a region where the hangman or his equivalent is unknown the missionary is less likely to secure a patient hearing. It may be that the presence in the background of Article 16 has borne its unseen part in the fruitful operation of Article 11.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MANNING.

London School of Economics, Houghton-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, March 1.

CANAL CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely argument is out of place when a question rests on a matter of fact. Every one is agreed that, with respect to the barge-dwellers, our aim is to further the well-being and happiness of these people, and especially of their children. But in order to take wise action a scientific examination of all the canal children would appear to be the first necessary step.

If it be found that in weight, height, healthiness, and general intelligence (apart from proficiency in reading and writing) these children compare favourably with the children attending the Council schools in the neighbourhood of the canals, then there seems no reason to make a change. If, on the contrary, it be found that they do not compare favourably, then there is every reason for making a change. In addition, if it be possible to get statistics as to the healthiness of the bargees' wives as compared with that of the wives of other working men receiving a similar wage, this would also aid in making satisfactory legislation.

Finally, in view of the contradictory evidence as to the wishes of the canal mothers themselves, would it not be possible to obtain their vote on the subject? I can imagine many a woman preferring to live on the barge, even if it means more work and possibly greater discomfort, to occupying the highly unsatisfactory position of a wife in a port. Absence, although immaterial, is also a hardship, and it may be the greatest.

Yours faithfully,
EDITH ZANGWILL.

66, Rotherwick-road, N.W.11, Feb. 28.

"THE INJURED QUEEN"

LADY CHARLOTTE BURY'S DIARY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The letter written by Lady Charlotte Bury's solicitor reproduced by Mr. William T. Whitley in his letter published in your issue of February 26 may appear at first sight to be an authoritative contradiction of Lady Charlotte's authorship of the Diary ascribed to her. But there are other circumstances to be taken into account.

It would seem that Lady Charlotte never intended to publish her Diary. It was taken from her and written up with alterations and additions and with the introduction of some remarks on Lady Charlotte herself by way of disguise. Some of her private correspondence was added. Whether her husband was responsible for the preparation of the volume seems uncertain. He died in 1832, six years before its appearance. Someone intimately connected with her must have ventured on publication. The Diary when it appeared created a sensation, was cut to pieces by the reviewers; Lord Brougham charged her with its authorship, Thackeray ridiculed it in his Yellowplush Papers, and Tom Hood wrote:—

When I resign the world so briery
To have across the Styx my ferrying
O may I die without a DIARY
And be interred without a BURYing.

Immediately—within a month or so—Lady Charlotte must have instructed her solicitor to write the contradiction. Finding her private Diary in print with additions, notes, embellishments, and disguises, she no doubt considered she was justified in making her solicitor "deny the correctness" of the statement that she was the authoress, and by this means shield herself from more attack. From internal evidence, however, there can be no question that the substance of the Diary, and more especially the passages about Caroline of Brunswick, were hers.

Lady Charlotte's granddaughter, Lady Russell (of Swallowfield), in "Three Generations of Fascinating Women" refers to these circumstances, and shows how she herself had no doubt of the authenticity of her grandmother's Diary when she writes: "The disguise was so flimsy that every one at once recognized the real author."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
PONSONBY OF S.

40, Smith-street, Chelsea, Feb. 27.

EWELL BY-PASS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to your Special Correspondent's article on the Ewell By-Pass scheme, may the owner of the major portion of the land through which the officially proposed by-pass road is scheduled to pass preface his reply with the remark that whenever schemes for the betterment of mankind and the world in general are mooted by its more responsible and sagacious members, there are always to be found those who place themselves in opposition? In the present case the short by-pass scheme has the support of every official body connected with it: the Epsom Rural District Council, the Surrey County Council, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport, and last, but not least, the unfortunate Commissioner of Police on whose shoulders falls the duty of regulating traffic through a High-street 14ft. wide and of dealing with the dangerous and long condemned Mongers-lane, the closing of which forms one of the chief points in favour of the official by-pass road.

The arguments put forward by your Correspondent in favour of the longer alternative route are singularly unhelpful to that scheme. He rather stresses the point that the land required for the short official road would be very expensive while the owners *might* (my italics) be willing to give the land over which the alternative road would pass. They *might*, but, on the other hand, the present writer in April of 1926 not only offered to give outright the land for the site of such part of the new road as passed through his estate, but he also wrote to the Surrey County Council offering to contribute £5,741 towards a total road cost of £9,126. This offer fell through on account of local opposition to the new by-pass *per se*, which means that whichever road is eventually adopted the people of Ewell will be saddled by their shortsighted attitude with a rate equal to 4s. 7d. in the pound.

Your Correspondent also states that the official road would pass through a field given to the National Trust. It is well known that this field was given to the National Trust after the promulgation of the by-pass scheme, so that the opposers of the official road must not mind if they have been thought by some people to have had some secondary obstructive motive in giving the field. It would be interesting to know whether the National Trust suspected any such intention when it accepted the gift.

It might also be mentioned that the writer long since offered to give in exchange for the National Trust field, bounded as it is by a busy main road and the worst death-trap in Surrey, another site much more beautiful and valuable than the National Trust field, and containing, moreover, ruins of historic interest in the form of the remains of Queen Elizabeth's Banqueting Hall, the site of which in her days formed part of the Nonsuch Palace domains.

It would seem, therefore, that all the public bodies whose views are entitled to respect are in favour of the present short by-pass road. As the land required for this road will not cost any more than the land for the longer one, it would seem that the chief stumbling-block in the eyes of those who are in opposition to the scheme has been removed.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
B. J. WILDEN-HART.

Junior Athenæum Club, 116, Piccadilly, W.1, Feb. 28.

MR. GANDHI AND HIS FOLLOWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a lover of India, where I was a missionary from 1872 to 1905, I should like to comment on Mr. Gandhi's call to civil disobedience. Send Mr. Gandhi round the world to look for a country or people better ruled than India! Let him spend a little time in China and Russia, where home rule is in full swing! Has Mr. Gandhi never seen a Hindu idol-procession—with music (drums, &c.) passing a Mohamedan mosque at time of worship—with results? India has long enjoyed peace with liberty under British supremacy, with home rule in the Native States. I was for some years in the Rajput State of Alwar, in Rajputana, and later in the Mohamedan State of Bhopal, in Central India, where I was a guest of the Begum for three or four days at the time of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon's visit.

If Britain's peaceful control were withdrawn India, with its many peoples and religions, might follow in the way of Russia and China at the present time.

I am, &c.,
H. DE ST. DALMAS.

Clifton, Bristol, Feb. 28.

TREES IN LONDON SQUARES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It has been brought to the notice of the Mecklenburgh-square Statutory Committee that this square has been mentioned in letters published in *The Times* regarding the treatment of trees in Central London. We would recall part of your leading article, "Hyde Park or Coney Island?" of February 7, which reads:—

"The Office of Works has won by this time the right to the public confidence in its treatment of trees and flowers; and when now and then there have been protests about the felling of trees, it has usually been found on inquiry that what looks like an act of vandalism is only part of a regular system pursued under expert advice. Since continuity and forethought are very necessary to gardening and forestry, it may be hoped that in these matters the regular staff . . . will be allowed to go their course, undisturbed . . . by insufficiently investigated complaints. . . ."

We desire to state that the work in progress in Mecklenburgh-square is being carried out with the advice and approval of experts, who, incidentally, do not approve of the system adopted in other squares near by.

THE SECRETARY, Mecklenburgh-square Statutory Committee.

February 27.

Points from Letters

RATIONALIZATION FOR THE BANKS

The chairmen of the big banks have all recently, at their annual meetings, made reference to the need for business efficiency and rationalization. If concentration of effort and the elimination of unnecessary competition are so vital, one wonders why the bankers do not apply this medicine to their own industry. After many years spent abroad, I am struck by the multiplicity of banking branches in the small villages of the countryside, particularly here in Wales. In many cases the volume of business to be done does not warrant more than one moderate-sized branch, yet we see three or four pretentious and redundant premises established. The effect of this absurd duplication is (1) an undignified scramble for the little available business and a small morsel for each; (2) many ambitious and clever men are condemned to small posts little better in status than clerkships; (3) loss of prestige by the banks themselves; and (4) loss to the banks' shareholders. Surely it should be easy to cut out all this unnecessary duplication by mutual agreement.—Mr. SYDNEY BUCHANAN, Artro House, Harlech, Merioneth.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Mr. Bryant's remarks about the School Certificate Examination express the views of a large number of schoolmasters. The only subject which should be a *sine qua non* is English, and by that I mean the power to write grammatical English and to spell correctly. If any other subject beyond that be made obligatory, it may at once introduce a crippling and deadening influence. Take arithmetic, for instance: every schoolmaster has known in his career boys who in many subjects are quite brilliant, who yet fail in quite simple problems in arithmetic, and are consequently hindered in their educational course by this one failure. If arithmetic is to be kept as a *sine qua non*, the questions should be of a quite simple, straightforward character, and should not include problems. There are other papers for boys of mathematical ability.—Mr. PERCIVAL HODGKINSON, 3, Auckland-road East, Southsea.

ITALIAN ART

It will be not the least among the benefits conferred by the Italian Exhibition if it encourages the brief pilgrimage from Piccadilly to Trafalgar-square. May an uncritical amateur suggest that there is one quality at least in pictorial art which it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to apprehend in a crowded gallery? Does anyone, jostled in body and spirit, look for the holiness of beauty in that surfeit of splendour at Burlington House, and look in vain? Let him pass to the spacious calm of the National Gallery, and there consider (say) Piero della Francesca's "Nativity," the haunting beauty of "The Death of Procris," Basaiti's "Madonna of the Meadow," Lippo Lippi's lovely "Angel Adoring," Titian's "Portrait of a Young Man"—to choose at random from infinite riches. He will find what he seeks.

Here is the finger of God, a flash of the will that can
Existent behind all laws . . .

—Miss ALICE M. SMITH, Kingswood Cottage, Shaftesbury.

"ONLY A TAXPAYER"

Major-General Sir Richard Lee suggests that all pensioners should have their pensions reduced by 10 per cent. May I suggest that he should try to keep himself and two others on a weekly pension of £2 17s. 6d.? He will soon realize what a 10 per cent. cut would mean to a totally disabled man, his wife and child.—Mr. G. ALLAN HERON, "Rest House," Pevensey Bay, Sussex.

COPYRIGHT IN PICTURES

Under the present law of copyright the painter, the sculptor, and the etcher all have an equally unrestricted right of deciding whether they wish their work reproduced, and on what terms it should be done. In his letter Mr. Richard Sickert, A.R.A., enlarges upon the advantage to the painter of having his pictures "broadcast" by indiscriminate photography, but he does not explain why Parliament should restrict or control the artist's choice in the matter. It is a curious circumstance that precisely similar arguments are now used in the endeavour to take away from the composer the control of the performance of his music. Why not leave the artists alone?—REAR-ADMIRAL T. P. H. HEARNSHAW, M.P., House of Commons.

A RECIPE FOR PANCAKES

Why not vary the popular Shrove Tuesday pancake? Have your housewife readers ever tried making pancakes with currants? They should not be thrown on the cooked pancake, but sprinkled into the batter. Here is my own recipe:—For the batter: take ½lb. of washed currants, ½ pint of milk, ½lb. of flour, one egg, a pinch of salt, lard for frying. Allow the batter to stand for an hour or so. Now melt the tiny piece of lard in a clean frying-pan, then pour in sufficient batter (with the currants in it) barely to cover the bottom of the pan, allow it to rest for a minute to brown the underneath, then turn it over with a palette knife (or toss it) to brown the other side. Slip on to a sugared paper, roll up and keep hot. Continue this until all the batter is used. Sprinkle with castor sugar and serve immediately.—CATHERINE BROWN, 32, Adolphus-road, N.4.

PIGEON SHOOTING

May I suggest that the far greater number of your readers are concerned not so much, as some of your correspondents think, whether the clipping is of the wings or of the tails of the pigeons, or as to the particular breed of bird, but far more as to the humanitarian issue—namely, when is this cowardly and cruel pastime at Monte Carlo of shooting reared and tame pigeons, let loose from a cage, to cease? During the Great War pigeons valiantly and safely carried important dispatches over long distances, even though wounded on the journey, and saved many human lives. When will man learn to be as kind as possible to the dumb creation which serves him?—DR. G. N. W. THOMAS, Haddon, Devizes.

FEBRUARY ROSES

I have had roses in bloom in my garden continuously since last autumn, and to-day there are still a few red and yellow ones basking in the sun. My first crocuses appeared on January 18.—Mr. C. VAUGHAN POOLE, Norwich.

LIME KILNS

Your recent interesting article on lime kilns brings to my mind many similar kilns on the opposite coast in Devon, where some 60 years ago many were to be found, generally in various states of decay, strung out on the shores of the Exe estuary and along the adjacent coast to the eastward, at Salterton, Ladram, Sidmouth, &c. The limestone used to be brought from various quarries near Torquay in little sloop-rigged barges, locally known as stone boats. The stone was thrown overboard from the barges as in North Devon when they were brought close to shore, or often beached in calm weather. The old plan apparently was to use the lime mixed with marl, which was dug from pits in the fields and when spread on the land made a good dressing before the days of Peruvian guano or patent manures. The marl pits often became cattle ponds and were very useful.—Mr. A. J. DARKE, 25, Hawkwood-road, Boscombe, Hants.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

If Abraham Lincoln, great man as he was, were to revisit this world, he would find it difficult to reconcile his alleged dictum "With free trade you get the goods, and the other fellow gets the money," with the Returns of the British Board of Trade. From 1875 to 1927 the aggregate of the "adverse" balances amounted to £6,582,161,000; which represents the "goods" this country received. In 1926 the net income from overseas investment was estimated at £270,000,000; so that "the other fellow," instead of getting the money, admits to a debt of perhaps £4,000,000,000. It says no little for the courage of the protectionists that they wish to scrap such a profitable fiscal system.—Mr. D. F. SHEARER, Fradgan, Newlyn, Penzance.

THE PRICE OF BREAD

I am much obliged to your correspondent for his reply on the price of bread. It would, however, be interesting to learn from him what is the proportion of English wheat in the ordinary loaf of bread, and still more interesting to learn if the price of foreign wheat is as high at the present time as it was at the same time last year, when English wheat was 25s. a comb, and if not, what the difference is.—DR. CLOUDESLEY BRERETON, Brinsmead House, Melton Constable.

THE LETTER "R"

In lip-reading the deaf Scotsman soon resigns himself to accept "Harper" as phonetically the same as "Apa," even if, as in my case, he is at first shocked to "hear" the dictum from the lips of a devoted and cultured teacher who is herself a Scotswoman. But although the difference between the southern and the northern "r" may now be too great to be ever composed, is it too late to plead that the well-spoken Southron should jealously guard the valuable distinction between "wh" and "w"?—Advertisers seeking a patentable name are notorious offenders in this respect. Have their statisticians discounted the number of people repelled?—Mr. J. ROXBURGH, 11, Sarubbery-gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

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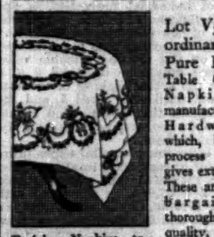

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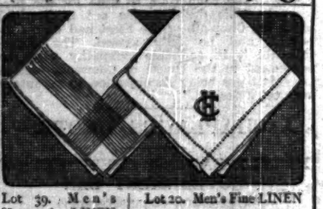

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ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE

SIR ERNEST LAMB'S SCHEME

NEW CATHEDRAL GARDEN

Full details of Sir Ernest Lamb's scheme for dealing with the St. Paul's Bridge question are to be laid before the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation to-morrow.

In October, 1928, the Court of Common Council, "noting the unanimous agreement of the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic in London that a new north and south bridge within the western boundary of the City" was "urgently required," reaffirmed its opinion that such a bridge should be built. The question was accordingly referred to the Bridge House Estates Committee and the Special Committee to consider jointly, with instructions to report forthwith.

Sir Ernest Lamb, who has been a member of the Common Council for 27 years, and was a member of Parliament for 12 years, has himself been engaged in the transport trade of London. He has served as chairman of the Bridge House Estates Committee. When this committee in 1928 brought up a modification of the original St. Paul's Bridge scheme he opposed it, and suggested that the opposition of St. Paul's Cathedral to the original project might be overcome by shifting the bridge approach farther east and creating a garden between the Choir and the new traffic artery. That suggestion he has now worked out in detail, and it is the plan in connexion with it that he is submitting.

He seeks to retain the southern approach and the bridge itself as originally projected; and north of St. Martin's-le-Grand the same approach is followed. In urging the old line for the bridge itself, he points out that it had the support of two Parliamentary Committees, and of Parliament itself, after hearing evidence on the subject from three distinguished architects, two of whom were Past Presidents of the Royal Institute of British Architects. All declared that the route was the best adapted for the public needs, and that the alignment was the one best suited to the character of the site. It is to meet the opposition of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's that he alters the planning to keep the necessary thoroughfare well away from the Cathedral.

DETAILS

Describing his scheme, he says: North of the river, just south of Upper Thames-street, the new line bends slightly north-eastward over Queen Victoria-street and crosses Knightrider-street just west of St. Nicholas' Church, to a splayed entry, on the level, into Cannon-street, between Distaff-lane and Old Change. At this point a large traffic area is provided, and the approach proceeds east of St. Augustine's Church to the top of Cheapside, continuing north along Aldersgate-street and west along Newgate-street [which it is proposed to widen at some future date].

An integral part of the new scheme is the provision of a considerable area—over 1½ acre in extent—for inclusion in St. Paul's Cathedral Garden. Besides adding greatly to its amenities, this will create a magnificent vista of the Cathedral from the new roadway, and also from the top of both Cannon-street and Cheapside. In addition, it will definitely set the line of traffic which now runs close to the Choir appreciably farther away from the east end of the fabric and avoid excavations in that vicinity. Immediately east no buildings of any sort can be created between the new road and St. Paul's and no excavations below existing foundations will be necessary in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral at all. Nearer the river existing basements will be filled in, solid, with concrete, and that, plus the thrust of the bridge, will tend to strengthen rather than impair the stability of the Cathedral. The Cathedral authorities should be allies, not opponents.

Canon Alexander, the treasurer, and Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the architect to St. Paul's, have continuously urged that steps should be taken "to guard against danger accruing from building operations in the immediate vicinity and below the level of the foundations of the Cathedral." The Corporation can control the depth of the foundations of new buildings erected on surplus land owned by them left over after construction of the bridge. If in the Bill to be promoted for the construction of the new bridge the Corporation obtained amendment of their existing powers of defining the level of the lowest floor of all new buildings within the City, so as to make the same effective, they could then protect the Cathedral still further, especially when leases in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul's fall in and extensive rebuilding takes place, apart altogether from that occasioned by the new bridge. Under section 64 of the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, the lowest floor of any premises rebuilt has to be on a level determined by the Corporation—but the penalty for infringing that level is so drastic (namely, the demolition of the building) as to render such powers almost inoperative in practice.

PRESENT BUILDING

The Cathedral authorities welcomed the proposed Ludgate Bridge (which the Corporation has since rejected), and yet the piers in that route are more numerous and the distance of the northern abutment from the nearest point of the Cathedral is practically the same as in this proposal. The Government are now engaged in rebuilding the London Telephone Service premises on the north side of Queen Victoria-street, almost due south of the main entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral and about half-way between St. Paul's and the river, the sub-basements of which are well below the foundations of the Cathedral. For such rebuilding, excavations are being made deeper than any required for the bridge in the vicinity of St. Paul's.

Fears have been expressed as to vibration damaging the Cathedral; the National Physical Laboratory, however, after most exhaustive tests, report that the small vibrations which experiments show to exist are in no way injurious to the structure—an opinion endorsed by Professor Mallock, one of the foremost authorities on vibration, after experiments carried out by him during the maximum traffic hours. It must be remembered that the recent restoration work at St. Paul's has not been concerned with the foundations of the Cathedral at all, but with strengthening the overstrained piers.

The Royal Commission on London Traffic appointed in 1903 reported in 1905 that the street accommodation of the City was inadequate and that the construction of a main avenue through London from north to south, passing by a new bridge across the Thames near the western boundary of the City would be of great value. That was a quarter of a century ago, and the new arterial thoroughfare from north to south of London has not yet been pierced.

MARKETS AND TRAFFIC

When it is remembered how dependent the people of Greater London and the Home Counties are upon the great markets within or immediately adjoining "the one Square Mile" the peculiar importance of the City bridges for trade vehicles is realised, and the resulting traffic congestion in the City is seen to be inevitable with the present inadequate bridge facilities, just where such immense volumes of traffic must of necessity cross the river.

Traffic must be drawn off the streets of London by continuous movement, but that cannot be done without additional main thoroughfare area being provided giving more running room. The net additional traffic area resulting from the new bridge and approaches, including widening of Newgate-street, is 255,800ft. super, or nearly six acres.

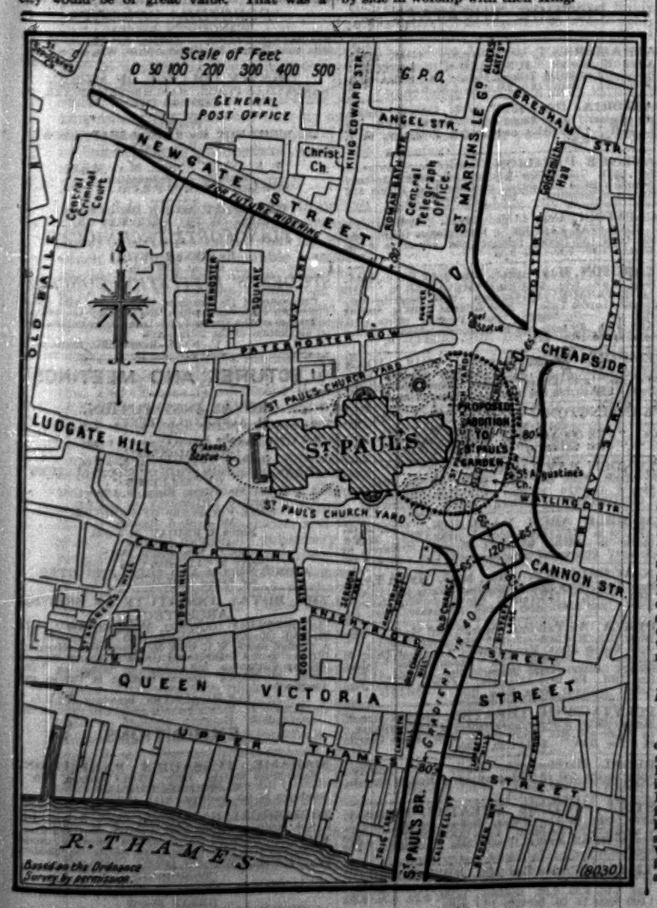
If the business of the City is to continue, the present congested thoroughfares must be relieved. Objection is sometimes taken to a new bridge on the plea that it will bring traffic into the City. In point of fact it is not a question of bringing traffic in at all, but of catering for existing traffic which comes already, and will continue to come in ever-increasing volume whether a new bridge is built or not. If such urgent and immediate requirements of City traffic are not provided for, nothing but chaos can ensue.

NORTH AND SOUTH

After everything possible is done by other authorities for the avoidance of London by long-distance through traffic, the City's problem will undoubtedly remain unless and until "a new north and south bridge within the western boundary of the City be built," with adequate approaches and facilities for dealing with the ever-increasing volume of passenger and goods traffic, inseparable from the business of London. When it is realized how the converging traffic at the Mansion House and Bank of England corner, coupled with the ever-increasing traffic over London Bridge, congests all the traffic arteries of the City, the submission is made that the building of St. Paul's Bridge is imperative.

The gradient from the new bridge to the level of Cannon-street will be an easy one of only 1 in 40, which is the same gradient as the southern approach of Tower Bridge, and very little more than that of Blackfriars Bridge, and the width of the new road will be 80ft. In support of the contention that the position chosen is right, notwithstanding its being through almost the very centre of the City, it is submitted that that is the very justification for the route selected.

Finally, it is contended that the pressure is, and will continue, within the City boundaries so long as the north and south traffic of the Metropolis has to traverse so much east and west traffic through the City before it can obtain an outlet.



METHODIST UNION

PROGRESS OF PREPARATIONS

At the recent meeting of the executive committee appointed by the United Committee on Methodist Union, the first draft of a suggested plan for the rearrangement of districts was submitted, and the calling of a meeting, consisting of the chairmen of districts of the three Churches, was authorized for the consideration of the proposals.

It was decided that the United Committee should be recommended to present as many as possible of the Departmental Committee's recommendations for the co-ordination of their departments to the next conferences.

The report of the Inter-Departmental Chapel Committee received special consideration. It recommends that, in any case where it is proposed that the three uniting Churches (or two of them) should jointly build a chapel, the land shall be settled on the trusts of one of the denominational model deeds, with a clause securing that, when union is consummated, the property shall automatically vest under the trusts of the new model deed—the trust to be representative of the Churches concerned. Each of the conferences is to be advised to authorize the furnishing of connexional aid towards the erection. With regard to the appropriation of proceeds of sale of old property before union takes place, in cases where a joint effort in any given locality is proposed, the conferences are advised to authorize the trustees to declare their intention to apply either a part or the whole of such proceeds towards defraying the cost of the new building. In view of the provision of their trust deeds, no money shall actually be paid over to the new scheme until after the uniting conference has been held.

Suggestions relating to arrangements for the uniting conference in 1932 were submitted and approved.

CHURCH NEEDS ON NEW ESTATES

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN

Croydon Parish Church has in hand schemes for erecting a church hall on each of two new Council housing estates (Waddon and Mitcham-road). Lady Cynthia Colville, in a letter stating that the Queen will send a gift to the forthcoming bazaar for these two objects, adds:—

"The Queen realizes fully the difficulty the Church is faced with in trying to meet the needs of these great new building estates and expanding suburbs, and can imagine how harassing it must be to try and keep pace with these terrific demands; and her Majesty hopes that you will succeed in raising a good sum through your fair for this tremendous work."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

CANON ALEXANDER, Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, speaking at the Working Men's College, Crowndale-road, N.W., on Saturday night, said they could safely say that St. Paul's Cathedral was now sound for centuries to come. He was frequently asked what degree of danger St. Paul's had been through. The best answer was that St. Paul's had been in danger of becoming dangerous. The preservation work began, not five, but 17 years ago. He had also been asked what they had done to the foundations. They had done nothing. The foundations, though only 4½ft. deep, were still very sound, and it would be a delicate, not to say futile, matter to interfere with them. If all went well the Cathedral would be reopened to the public on June 25, and then he hoped to see a great procession of workmen march to the service and sit side by side in worship with their King.

MISSING IRISH POSTMAN

HOPE OF FINDING THE BODY

There was a further appearance before the District Judge at Waterford on Saturday of the 10 persons who were arrested following the disappearance last Christmas night of Laurence Griffin, postman at Stradbally, and all the accused were again remanded for a week in custody.

The names of the 10 prisoners are:—THOMAS F. CASHIN, National School teacher; EDMUND MORISSEY, labourer; PATRICK WHELAN, hotel proprietor; BRIDGET WHELAN, his wife; JAMES WHELAN, their son; NORAH WHELAN, their daughter; GEORGE CUMMINS, a farmer; JAMES CUNNINGHAM, a farmer; EDWARD DULLEA, a Civic Guard; and WILLIAM MURPHY, a Civic Guard. Cashin and Morrissey are charged with the murder of Griffin and the secret disposal of his body; and the charge against the eight others is murder and conspiracy to dispose of the body with intent to obstruct a coroner's inquest.

District Justice McCabe had already indicated that he was not prepared to commit all of the accused for trial on a murder charge, and, even assuming the story told by the prosecution to be true, counsel for the prosecution gave an assurance at the last hearing that he would deal with the case finally on Saturday.

The accused looked cheerful and hopeful when they went into the dock, but their countenances changed almost immediately when Mr. T. A. Finlay, counsel for the prosecution, rose and asked, in view of changed circumstances, for a further remand in custody for a week.

Mr. Finlay agreed that a criminal law ruling gave a warning against convicting persons on a murder charge where the body of the person alleged to have been murdered had not been produced. That ruling had been somewhat mitigated by subsequent authorities.

"It would, however, be in the interests of justice," said Mr. Finlay, "if the body of Larry Griffin could be produced. It might be that, on the production of the body, the major charge, now made against the accused, could be reduced to, perhaps, that of manslaughter. Further information has come into the possession of the Civic Guards within the past few days, and there is every probability that the body of Larry Griffin may be found within the next week."

Superintendent Meehan, giving evidence, said that information had come into his hands as to the whereabouts of the body of Griffin during the last five days. Inquiries were being pursued along the lines of their new information, and he considered it probable that the body might be discovered within the next week.

Superintendent Meehan, replying to Mr. Connolly, counsel for seven of the accused, said he had been pursuing his investigations along new lines, but up to the present it had been unsuccessful. Some of the new information, however, only reached him on Friday night. The information which had come into his possession involved inquiries elsewhere than at Ballinasisla mine, which had been searched during the last fortnight.

DISTRICT JUSTICE MCCABE.—Have you reasonable grounds for believing that, within one week, you will be in a position to tender evidence which will connect each and every one of the prisoners with the death of Larry Griffin?

Superintendent Meehan.—I have a reasonable hope.

Counsel for the accused urged that bail should be granted, and affirmed that their clients were innocent of any act or part in the disappearance of Larry Griffin.

DISTRICT JUSTICE MCCABE said he was satisfied that the application for a remand was a reasonable one, and he would not depart from a well-established practice by granting bail at that stage.

The prisoners were accordingly remanded in custody till Saturday.

RUNAWAYS FROM BORSTAL

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR

The Governor of Borstal made a statement about escapes from the institution at the Maidstone Quarter Sessions on Saturday, when ALFRED HANSON, 19, of Birmingham, and WILLIAM VICTOR, 18, of Middlesbrough, pleaded "Guilty" to breaking into the Medway Yacht Club, Rochester, and other premises.

Mr. THEOBALD MATHEW (the Recorder), in sentencing them each to three years' Borstal treatment, remarked, "Although Borstal may in your view be a disagreeable place, prison is much more disagreeable."

Both youths had escaped from Borstal, and Mr. Thesiger, for the prosecution, said that recently there had been various cases of youths escaping from Borstal and the magistrates had been sending them back. They not only broke into premises, but did considerable damage, and there was a strong feeling among the tradesmen and people of Rochester that nothing in the way of punishment was suffered by the youths.

The Governor of Borstal said it was a mistake to think that youths were not punished. They lost remission of sentence, were put in the penal class, or could be sent to Wormwood Scrubs.

NEW DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ISSUE FROM METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

The Air Ministry announces that in consequence of the rapid development of the international organization for the collection of weather reports, it has been possible for some months past to prepare each day in the Meteorological Office, London, a chart showing the weather for the greater part of the earth's surface north of latitude 40deg. N. At first, copies of this chart were prepared by a cyclostyle process for use in the Meteorological Office, but demands for copies became so large that it was necessary to arrange for them to be lithographed. This chart has, however, never been made generally available to the public.

The importance of it to everyone interested in the weather is so great that it has been decided to issue it daily as part of the daily weather report. This has necessitated a rearrangement of the matter printed in the report and an increase in the size of the sheet, which now becomes 13in. by 12½in.

The left-hand half of the new report shows a weather chart of the British Isles, with forecasts, general inference, and further outlook. This page also contains the data from health resort stations. The right-hand half shows the new chart of the northern hemisphere, with the North Pole slightly displaced from the centre of the sheet, thus allowing North America, Europe, North Africa, and Northern Asia to be included. The two back pages contain the complete set of observations made at the telegraphic reporting stations in the British Isles four times each day—1 a.m., 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 6 p.m.—together with a large amount of miscellaneous information and full explanation of the symbols used.

The opportunity has been taken of improving the general appearance of the report, the land areas now being printed in buff colour, so that they show up very clearly, and the weather information overprinted in black. The new daily weather report is now in use and may be obtained from the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, Kingsway (1½d. for single copies, 6s. 6d. a quarter, or 25s. a year, post free).

MAN FOUND SHOT IN A LONDON HOTEL

Mr. C. T. Crisp, 45, a former director of the City Garage, Limited, Bristol-street, Birmingham, was found dead, shot through the head, in a bedroom in the Regent Palace Hotel, London, on Saturday. By his side was a sporting gun. Mr. Crisp was to have attended a meeting of creditors on Friday at Birmingham but was not present. A director of the City Garage, Limited, Birmingham, stated on Saturday that Mr. Crisp had relinquished his position as a director of the firm when it was taken over six weeks ago by a new company.

FINE FOR NEGLECTING ANIMALS

At the Bullingdon Petty Sessions at Oxford on Saturday, THOMAS DRINKWATER, of Grove-street, Oxford, was summoned by the R.S.P.C.A. for permitting unnecessary suffering to a horse and nine cows at Cuttleslowe. It was stated that the animals were left in a field in which there was nothing to eat and had ripped the bark off the trees in their search for food. The field was a quagmire. When food was brought they fought each other for it. The CHAIRMAN of the Bench said it was a bad case, and fined Drinkwater £10.

FIRE AT FELSTED SCHOOL

THE GRIGNON HALL BURNED DOWN

MEMORIALS DESTROYED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FELSTED, ESSEX, MARCH 2

The boys of Felsted School were aroused at 2 o'clock this morning by an alarm of fire, which had broken out in the unoccupied Grignon Hall. In pyjamas and dressing-gowns they quietly fell in outside the School House, and for two hours worked the old-fashioned manual engine of the school fire brigade in relays until the brigades from Braintree and Dunmow arrived. "They worked like Trojans," the headmaster told me, "and they really prevented the fire from spreading to the School House." The damage was confined to the Grignon Hall and a block of class-rooms which adjoins it; but only the walls of the hall are standing to-day, and seven of the eight class-rooms are burned out. The hall was built in 1910 at a cost of £20,000. Like the rest of the damaged property it was insured.

The Grignon Hall, which commemorates Dr. W. S. Grignon, a former headmaster of the school, was occupied last night by a performance of the farce *It Pays to Advertise*. The actors were the Felsted Dramatic Club, including two or three masters at Felsted, who had given the piece during the week in the village, and the audience was drawn from the 340 boys of the school, for whose especial entertainment the play was here repeated. The performance ended at about 10.45, and by 11 the hall was empty and the boys were going to bed. Just before 2 a.m. the Rev. Basil Stephenson, the headmaster, smelt smoke and heard a crash, and went out. There was a slight fog, through which he saw the Grignon Hall in flames. He set about rousing the 200 boys in the School House at once, and messages were sent to the other two houses, which stand some distance away from the main block. Prefects ran through the dormitories with the news, and the buglers of the Officers Training Corps sounded the fire call.

WORK OF SCHOOL FIRE BRIGADE

The school fire brigade ran its engine to a hydrant which was within a few yards of the burning building, and in little more than 10 minutes from the discovery of the fire was pouring water into the flames. The rest of the school paraded in front of the School House, and after a roll-call was divided into shifts to work the manuals, those who were not needed at once going indoors to dress and then relieving the others. Fortunately there was not much wind or the fire might have spread to the School House along the connecting cloisters or to the War Memorial Hall, on the other side of the Grignon Hall, in spite of all the efforts of boys and masters. The Grignon Hall forms one block with the eight class-rooms.

It was soon apparent that the hall itself could not be saved, and that the most that could be hoped for was to prevent the flames from spreading to the class-rooms or elsewhere. The Grignon Hall was already well alight when the school fire brigade got to work, and it speedily became a furnace. The roof was of timber underneath its tiles, the interior walls were lined with handsome panelling, and the platform of the hall had been enlarged into a wooden stage for last night's performance. The roof-beams caved in piecemeal, and the tiles crackled noisily as they flew apart and fell. The low tower, which surrounded by a leaden ball crowned one end of the building, crashed suddenly while the amateur firemen were at work, collapsing close beside them and loosing showers of sparks in their midst. Mr. R. A. Brabner, the senior prefect, found that his pyjamas had been scorched on his back by the heat.

The Braintree and Dunmow brigades had been summoned by telephone, but it was not until about 4 a.m. that the Braintree engines reached the school, the Dunmow brigade following just after them. Mr. Brabner said that the fire had been successfully confined to the Grignon Hall up to that time. But before the Braintree brigade could get to work its hosepipes had to be substituted at the hydrant for those of the school brigade, and during the delay which this operation made necessary the fire blazed up again and took hold of the class-rooms. Once the adult brigades were at work with their superior equipment the boys could desist, and after their exciting night they went to bed at 4.30. It was 6 o'clock or later before the fire was finally under control, but it was still smouldering this afternoon, and the Braintree brigade was standing by the smoking walls.

Among the fittings of the Grignon Hall which have perished were some memorial chairs, a memorial tablet, and a fine collection of big-game heads from Uganda, the gift to his old school of Major Garrard. The class-rooms contained text-books and papers, but nothing of great consequence. The class-rooms were named after the most distinguished figures in the long history of the school when they were added to it about 1904. The names they bore included those of Richard Cromwell; Holbeach and Wallis, the mathematicians, the second of whom was Newton's tutor at Cambridge; and Lord Rich, who was Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VIII. and the founder of Felsted School in 1564. The original building still stands in the village; the main buildings in use to-day were erected in 1865.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

MR. MAC DONALD'S VISIT ON LAST DAY

The Prime Minister visited the London Section of the British Industries Fair at Olympia on Friday morning. He was received by Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade, Sir Henry Cole, Director of the Exhibition division of the Department, and Mr. Claude Taylor, Secretary of the Fair.

At a toy stand Mr. MacDonald was told that the various small metal models were sold at prices very much lower than the German articles. He said that he would suggest that members of the Cabinet should visit the works to see how the articles were produced. He spent about an hour and a half at the Fair, and before leaving said:—"I am very pleased indeed with the wonderful display and variety of British products and manufactures. It is a great encouragement to come to visit the exhibition, because it proves beyond a shadow of doubt that there are British brains, determination, and enterprise still in full life in our country. All that is wanted is patronage and appreciation."

When the Fair closed at Olympia on Friday night, it was stated that over 200,000 visitors had attended the exhibition, as compared with 147,000 last year. Trade buyers from home and oversea accounted for about 155,000, the rest being the general public. Nearly every section reported a considerable increase of business on last year. It was stated that firms had been particularly successful where their principals had been present to answer questions authoritatively and to clinch orders on the spot.

An official of the Department of Overseas Trade said, "There is no doubt that in 1931 we shall be able to fill to their capacity the second and third floors of the new Empire Hall, which will be completed during the year."

THE BIRMINGHAM SECTION

When the Heavy Section of the Fair at Birmingham closed on Friday evening it was officially stated that the attendance had beaten all records. Before leaving a large number of exhibitors lodged applications for space next year, many of them asking for a larger allotment than before. The management stated that owing to the growing size of the exhibition and the enthusiasm that was shown a further extension of the building would be necessary.

NEW HARWICH-HOOK STEAMER

A gathering of railway directors and friends on Friday, at Parkstone Quay, inspected the new L.N.E.R. steamship Prague, which has been built for the Harwich-Hook route and was added to the service on Saturday. Mr. William Whitelaw (chairman) and Colonel William Johnson Galloway (chairman of the Steamships and Continental Committee), accompanied by several of their colleagues and officers of the company, welcomed the guests. The party included:—

The Minister of the Netherlands; M. Vilem Cerny and M. J. Byke (Czechoslovak Embassy); M. C. Bastin (Belgian Embassy); Mr. G. Holthusen (United Shipping Company); Mr. A. de C. Parmiter, Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, Sir Alfred Read (Cunard Lines), Mr. Ralph C. Corner (Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Company), and Sir George Higgins (Lloyd's Register of Shipping).

LANCASTER PARISH CHURCH

THE QUINCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LANCASTER, MARCH 2

Civic and Ecclesiastical commemorations of the 500th anniversary of the founding of Lancaster parish church have been held here yesterday and to-day.

Preaching to-day at a service attended by the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster, the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK (Dr. Temple) referred to changes which had taken place since the founding of the Church. Then, he said, the House of Lancaster was firmly seated on the Throne of England, and there was as yet no rumour of any threat to its supremacy or to that of the great international feudal order of society dominating all Western Europe, of which it was the representative here. Yet it soon fell, and after a very brief spell its successor, the House of York, was overthrown from causes which proved fatal also to that whole order of society. As in the political, so in the ecclesiastical world there was movement. Forces released by Wyclif pursued their way underground in the deep recesses of the minds and hearts of a few individuals, and shortly these produced the great eruption that shattered the unity of the Western Church. When they turned to the habits of ordinary men and the means by which they pursued their avocations the difference between the aspect of the beginning of the 15th century and now was still more complete, though the changes which were to come were very much longer delayed than those in either the political or the ecclesiastical order in England and were connected chiefly with the application of water and steam power to production and the means of communication at the end of the 18th century.

But while the science of a bygone age was speedily put out of date by new discovery, art lasted, and was unchanging in the potency of its appeal to the heart and spirit of man. This was true also of the still more spiritual faculties, and the faith, hope, and love that inspired and comforted the people of Lancaster when their first vicar worked among them were the faith, hope, and love that still abided, and upon which every creature of God could rely for this life and for eternity.

CIVIC DINNER

At a civic dinner at the Town Hall last night, at which the Archbishop of York was the guest of honour, ALDERMAN E. G. SMITH, who proposed the toast of "The Archbishop of York," said it was 731 years since the Archbishop of York had come officially to Lancaster, and that was in the train of King John in 1199.

DR. TEMPLE, in replying, said:—"All I can do is officially to offer apologies for a miserable official record, and promise that in the ensuing centuries I will improve." Personally, he wished especially to thank the Mayor and Mayoress of Lancaster and all those who were in any way responsible for the occasion, because he recognized that in this way the Town Hall and the civic authorities of Lancaster were taking their part in what was not primarily a civic celebration. That they should do this when the 500th anniversary of the founding of the parish church was being celebrated was a further illustration of what he had always found conspicuous in Lancaster—namely, the readiness of the civic authorities to be associated with the life of the Church in all that it was doing for the welfare of the town and neighbourhood. "I believe," he said, "there is hardly any one thing upon which the welfare of the community so much depends as upon such cordial association and cooperation of the religious and the civic authorities in the community."

Mr. H. RAMSBOTHAM, M.P., said the church enshrined innumerable strands in the history of England for 1,200 years at least, and it was not improbable that from the hill on which it stood the legionaries of Agricola had overlooked the road to the north of Britain.

The REV. B. POLLARD, vicar of Lancaster, said he believed Christianity existed in Lancaster even in Roman times, for the museum contained two little earthenware lamps of Roman make found there, marked with the two first letters in Greek characters of Christ's name. It was possible that after the barbarian overthrow of the Roman power Christianity was brought back to the place by St. Patrick. Certainly a Saxon church of very early origin existed at Lancaster and it was recorded in Domesday.

THE ELUSIVE MONKEYS

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM CAPTURE

The two monkeys that escaped from an animal dealer's in Camden Town 17 days ago were within a few yards of capture in the grounds of the Baptist College, Regent's Park, on Saturday afternoon. For several hours afterwards vain attempts were made to entice them into a large trap of string netting, but they were evidently too well fed to allow their desire for the bait—apples, bananas, and grapes—to overcome their suspicion.

The latest haunt of the pair was revealed by the sight of one of the animals crossing the Outer Circle roadway into the grounds of the Baptist College. The owner, Mr. G. E. Palmer, was told, and he and several assistants arrived with the net trap and bait. Because the animals were in private grounds they were not scared off immediately by the many onlookers, who contented themselves with looking over the hedge, and the monkeys enjoyed themselves in the bright sunshine on the lawn. Mr. Palmer approached cautiously and was within 10 yards of the monkeys before he was observed. The pair fled across the lawn with the speed of greyhounds, climbed high up into the branches of a tree, and jumping from that to the next and again to another one, were lost to sight within a few minutes. The pursuers remained hopefully in the grounds until night-fall, their trap baited and ready, but all to no purpose. They paid another visit to the grounds yesterday, only to fail once again.

The fame of the lively party to which these monkeys belong has led already to the sale of the other eight who escaped with them 17 days ago. Their exploits among the haddocks and chimney-pots of Camden Town have made them attractive to persons looking for pets. When the two hardiest of the adventurers are brought back into captivity, no doubt the owner will find an even greater demand for them.

POULTRY FARMER ARRESTED

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT FRAUDS

WILLIAM POPE CHITTY, 39, described as a poultry farmer, of Ashford, Parkstone-road, Ropley, Hants, appeared on a warrant before Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday charged with having conspired with HERBERT FREDERICK MITCHELL to defraud William John Martin, Eric Randall, and others, by inducing them to enter into employment agreements and to take up shares in the Bahia State Land and Produce (Parent) Company, Limited, of Cannon-street, E.C., and Imperial House, Regent-street, W. Mr. C. Grobel, solicitor, defended.

Detective-inspector Askew, of Scotland Yard, asked for a remand on formal evidence of arrest. In reply to the MAGISTRATE he said that he opposed the granting of bail at the present stage.

Mr. Grobel said that Chitty was a man of unimpeachable character, and it would be shown that he had been the dupe of other persons. He was a man of some position and had held an important position in the Diplomatic Service. He could find bail in any reasonable amount.

Giving evidence of arrest, Detective-inspector Askew said that he found Chitty detained in custody at Alresford, Hampshire, in which district he had been living in the name of Bird. The warrant was read to him, and, after being cautioned, he said: "Well, I don't think I will say anything at present, if you don't mind. I would like to take legal advice before I do."

Answering Mr. Grobel, Inspector Askew said that Chitty was living with his wife near Alresford. He had a poultry farm about four miles away, but he did not know that he had a stock of over 700 birds.

Mr. Grobel.—Are there a number of other persons involved in this transaction?

Inspector Askew.—There is one other person named in the charge.

There may be others?—That I cannot say.

The MAGISTRATE ordered a remand in custody and said he would consider the question of bail at the next hearing, when he knew more about the case.

Mr. I. N. Butler has been elected Prime Warden and Mr. J. B. Schrader Junior Warden of the Basket Makers' Company.

News in Brief

Some 2,000 men in the building industry in Plymouth went on strike on Saturday against a reduction of wages by ½d. an hour.

A car park to hold 100 cars at Morden Underground Station will be opened to-day. For 6d. a car may be left there all day.

William Barnett, of Earl's Court-road, Kensington, fell in front of a train at Baron's Court Station on Saturday, and was killed.

The L.N.E.R. station at Hainault, between Grange Hill and Fairlop, Essex, which has been closed for some years, is being re-opened to-day.

Camberwell Finance Committee recommends a general rate of 5s. 8d. in the pound, or 4d. less than for the corresponding period last year.

A beaker, said to be of the earliest Bronze Age and dating from 2000 B.C., has been found during excavations at the Abbey Field, Colchester.

A memorial service for the eight persons who lost their lives in the Luton factory fire was held at the parish church yesterday. The Mayor and Corporation attended.

A fur coat and a suit-case were stolen from a car belonging to Mr. R. J. Dawson, of Slinfold, near Horsham, when it was left outside a Soho restaurant on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Beaumont Morice, 70, the wife of the Bradford stipendiary magistrate, was taken ill at the local St. David's Society's dinner on Saturday night and died within a few minutes.

The engine of the 12.35 p.m. train from Victoria to Brighton failed at Earlswood on Saturday, and passengers had to wait 45 minutes while a second engine was rushed to the spot.

Fourteenth-century tithe-barns at Leigh, Kent, once part of Ramhurst Manor, built by Roland, friend of the Black Prince, have been bought by Mrs. Ruth Knowles to prevent their removal to America.

At the Rhyl Sanitary Institute conference at Bristol it was agreed to press for legislation for a standard of cream in ice-cream of not less than 10 per cent., and for a legal definition of "ice-cream."

A tabby cat that had crept beneath a tram-car delayed a line of tramcars inward bound on the Carr-lane route, Liverpool, on Saturday. A trapdoor in the floor of the car had to be lifted to get the cat out unhurt.

The Home Secretary has remitted five days of the sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour imposed at Tower Bridge police court on a youth for theft, so that the youth might attend the funeral of his widowed mother.

The Corporation of London are receiving applications for the appointment of public analyst for the City of London and agricultural analyst for the City and Port of London, offices which became vacant through the death of Mr. E. A. Pinchin.

Shropshire County Council have adopted a scheme for a by-pass road four miles long, costing £157,000, to relieve Shrewsbury of west-bound traffic. They have also decided to contribute £11,000 towards a £94,000 scheme for an inner loop road through Shrewsbury.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Ten entrance scholarships and exhibitions at Sedbergh School, value £100 to £40, are offered for competition. (p. 24)

The Council of University College, Southampton, invite applications for the post of lecturer (male) in education and assistant lecturer (female) in education. (p. 3)

Friends and relatives of the late Mr. Dudley Hervey, of Belstead School, wishing to subscribe to the memorial window to be placed in the parish church, Aldeburgh, are asked to send their donations to care of Barclays Bank, Aldeburgh. (p. 1)

An election of annuitants to the Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund will be held on Friday, April 25. (p. 2)

An assistant (with garden experience) to a tea planter in Northern India is required. (p. 3)

A clerk in charge of the Appeal Department of a London hospital is required, chiefly to organize schemes outside the general raising of the ordinary voluntary income. (p. 3)

An electrical engineer is wanted for a textile factory in India. (p. 3)

FASHIONABLE SQUIRREL
Assumes New Spring Colours

THIS season, Squirrel is more fascinating than ever, for it is in Spring's accepted colours, softly flattering, blending to perfection with every new ensemble. Harrods offer Squirrel coats moulded on newly slimming lines at prices which, due to a timely purchase of a large number of skins, represent exceptionally fine value.

Clear Grey Squirrel Coat cut on generous but very slimming lines. Made from backs of skins only, and lined with Crêpe de Chine.
29 Gns.

Squirrel Coats made in the latest and smartest style from very fine quality skins in the new Spring Beige. Lined with embroidered Crêpe de Chine. Also in Sable colour.
30 Gns.
Also a finer quality at 39 Gns.

The new Cocoa shade brings unusual charm to this handsome Coat of finest Squirrel, skilfully worked on fashionable lines. Lined with self-coloured Satin.
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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WORKING TO SAVE TIME

By CALLISTHENES

Those who enjoy reading statistics about London must find a feast in Lord Ashfield's annual survey of the operations of the Underground Railways Group.

This year the figures are almost astronomical. He tells of his companies having carried 2,175,000,000 passengers during last year. He tells of 281,000,000 car miles in the year. These are figures to make all Londoners proud, for there is in these matters a splendour in sheer magnitude.

The figure which most caught our attention was that which told how delay is gradually being eliminated from the running of the Underground trains.

Here is a system which is growing with almost incredible rapidity. The new houses in three outer districts alone added a population equivalent to the whole city of Bath in the last three years. New stations and old stations, new rolling stock and old rolling stock, new track and old track, experienced staff and inexperienced staff all being worked in together, a power station upon which is put an ever-increasing load, trains which stop and start at high speeds a dozen times in an hour—and yet the delay last year worked out at only four minutes for every 10,000 miles run. A delay of a second on a forty miles journey!

We have no doubt that the delays will be still further reduced. Lord Ashfield says that everywhere in the Underground undertakings you will find increasing effort, that it is impossible for them to stand still. There may come a time when the delay will be less than half a second in forty miles.

But meanwhile the figure is one which must be an inspiration to every great business organizer in London.

It is so easy to find excuses for delay. "We are growing so fast," you will hear, "that our organization cannot keep pace with the demands upon it." "Please forgive the muddle," they will say, "but we are extending our premises." "The reason for late delivery," another will say, "is that we are reorganizing our transport." And so on.

In our view, and we make it apply to every operation in this House, no business man should ever accept delays as inevitable. Least of all should growth be regarded as an excuse for delay.

We do not know if we have got our delays down to four minutes for every ten thousand transactions. That is not one of the statistical statements we could take out. But we do know that everywhere in this Business, too, you will find "increasing effort," and that the elimination of delay is a purpose on which we concentrate our resolute and unwearying effort.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Havana & British Made
CIGARS
There have been troublesome times in the City of London, too recent to require recapitulation, and as a direct result we find our cigar stocks higher than they usually are at this time of year. To reduce them to normal before Stocktaking early in April we are, for the month of March only, offering the substantial discount of
10%
OFF OUR USUAL PRICES
With one or two minor exceptions, this offer relates to our entire stock and includes such well known brands as HENRY CLAY—LA CORONA—HOYO DE MONTERREY—ROMEO & JULIETA, etc., etc.
We have also a number of ends of parcels and part boxes of the same brands which are offered at still more substantial discounts, some actually below cost. Send for the special list detailing the whole of the cigars offered, or call at one of our branches.
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Cigar Merchant in the City since 1864,
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NEW DESIGNS
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LIBERTY & Co REGENT ST LONDON W1

Ladies love
Perrier
its
fresh, clean taste

BIRD SANCTUARIES IN SCOTLAND

The fourth report of the Committee appointed to consider the bird sanctuaries in the Royal Parks in Scotland (Stationery Office, 6d.) does not record any additions during 1929 to the resident and regular visitant species in the Duddingston Loch Sanctuary. Since the observations now cover a period of four years, the Committee assume that all the bird visitors have by this time been recorded, and that variations in the lists published in previous reports are only likely to occur with alterations in the natural conditions of the sanctuary.

Entertainments

NEW THEATRE

"HEALTHY, WEALTHY, AND WISE"

BY ELEANOR CHILTON AND HERBERT AGAR

Shirley Madison	HELEN SPENCER
Richard Woodall	ATHOLE STEWART
Phillipa Woodall	MARY NEWCOMB
Peter	ALEC ARCHDALE
Carl Woodall	GEORGE CURZON
Robert Grant	DENNIS WELLS

Rule One, for the guidance of those wishing to write shoddy cynicism about people who live in "a fashionable apartment in New York City": do not quote Keats. It is true that Mrs. Woodall is a woman of the kind that would be at once facetious and learned with the aid of a dictionary of quotations, but, since the authors' purpose is by no means to guy her and we are expected solemnly to admire her as the wise lady of the play's title, that is no excuse. The story is of the plan with which she solves a domestic problem. She is married to a benevolent man named Richard Woodall, whose middle-age is pleasantly decorated by Mr. Athole Stewart's good-natured smile. Dependent on Richard's wealth are his niece, Shirley Madison, a clear-minded, vigorous girl in whom Miss Helen Spencer discovers what little charm there is in the play, and his nephew, Carl Woodall, a graceless cad. Mrs. Woodall was in love with Carl some years ago, but, when he ceased to be rich, he lost the courage of his ideal woman and his ideal farm, and degenerated into the smooth waster that must serve as our hero. His purpose, while keeping at arm's length Shirley, who loves him, is to persuade Mrs. Woodall to be his mistress. No, she says, with all the nobility of her tinsel soul; the flesh is willing, but, while you and I depend for our cash on Richard, we really cannot behave like that.

But her virtue is transient. She revises it in favour of a plan by which everyone shall be satisfied. Richard shall endow a farm for Carl, who shall marry Shirley; and meanwhile Mrs. Woodall herself will be Carl's mistress so that she may give her husband a child supposed to be his own. The plan works smoothly until Carl and Shirley's wedding-day, when Carl tells Mrs. Woodall that he cannot go through with this marriage and beseeches her to run away with him. For her sake he will abandon everything—his farm, his inheritance from Richard, all material comforts. Ah! says Mrs. Woodall. Has my old heroic Carl come to life again? She will give him one more chance. Let him send for his uncle and his bride and tell them the whole truth. If he has courage for that, she is his. This is the climax of the play, assisted by Shirley's appearance in her wedding dress and lacking only a wedding march on a gramophone.

Of course, when confronted by Richard and Shirley, Carl is tongue-tied, and Mrs. Woodall has to cover his silence with a string of ingenious lies. We are expected to be sorry for her. We are expected, first of all, to admire her as an honourable realist—this fool who, because she is childless, assumes that the responsibility is her husband's, and, in kindness to this husband, whom she likes better than anyone else in the world, chooses his nephew as her lover. And we are expected to sympathize with her because she is left forlorn. Which brings us to Rule Two for the writers of shoddy cynicism: If you must quote Keats, do not make sly, superior allusions to the closing lines of the "Ode on a Grecian Urn" and do not, when Miss Mary Newcomb and Mr. George Curzon have contrived to endow your work with its only possible merit—a slick, hard, metallic glitter—seek to throw a gloss of facetious sentimentality over it with

Forlorn! The very word is like a bell
To toll me back from thee to my sole self!

No matter how they are treated, these are lines that reduce to dust and ashes all pretentious nonsense within their range. They are a final comment on the emotionalism of such a play as this.

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS

"PETTICOAT INFLUENCE"

BY NEIL GRANT

Richard Challiot	FRANK ALLENBY
Peggy Challiot	DIANA WYNYARD
Reginald Melcombe	ROBERT HOLMES
The Countess of Darnaway	DOROTHY BLACK
Lord Alastrion Raylonn	ERIC COWLEY
The Earl of Darnaway	GEORGE MERRITT

Only a simpleton (they say) is surprised at anything a woman may do. If you are not, by this reckoning, a simpleton, you will be agreeably entertained by what Peggy does to get her most deserving husband a Colonial governorship. The corrupt old Lord Darnaway, Peggy learns, intends to give the post to his witless brother-in-law. She learns also that Lord Darnaway's private secretary is Lady Darnaway's lover. The two ladies bandy a few frigid civilities, but they suffice to turn the alarmed Lady Darnaway into an advocate of the deserving Richard's claim to the post. Up to this point the piece is well contrived and quite richly ornamented with a wit which is cynical, but not so ill-natured that it becomes tiresome. We have settled down to enjoy the embarrassment of frivolous Cabinet Ministers and their wives when the author suddenly loses his light, easy, amusing touch. He does not recover it until it is almost too late.

Peggy calls upon the Cabinet Minister to press home her advantage and allows her enemies to hustle her behind a screen, where Lord Darnaway is delighted to discover her. He is soon telling her what a pretty woman she is and how convenient it is that her husband should be Lady Darnaway's lover. Certainly, Richard shall become a Colonial Governor and, when he goes to his lonely outpost, he can take Lady Darnaway with him. As for Peggy, let her trust him, he will arrange everything and she will be very happy. It is all very thin and unsatisfying, and Miss Diana Wynyard is not quite resourceful enough to make farcical bricks without straw.

But, happily, when Lord Darnaway came to make his arrangements the author had recovered the amusing touch that earlier in the evening promised more than it was to give. Mr. George Merritt was completely at his ease in the soundly constructed part of the jobbing peer, and the audience at the Strand Theatre last night greatly enjoyed his performance and that of Mr. Eric Cowley, who achieved some minutes of comic perfection in withdrawing. Miss Wynyard, admirable as the sympathetic wife of the opening scenes, seemed to regain the place she lost by stepping behind the screen. Doubtless it was the author who lost her, which was unfortunate for his play. Miss Dorothy Black played Lady Darnaway discreetly and well; and these principals had excellent support.

VISITORS' REST ROOMS AT A HOSPITAL

Rest rooms, for relatives and friends waiting for news of patients, are being provided at St. Bartholomew's Hospital through the generosity of Smithfield butchers. The scheme, costing £15,000, will be completed next month, the rooms having been built and equipment only being required. The rooms will include lounges, cubicles, and a canteen.

THE THEATRES

NEW MUSICAL PLAY FOR DRURY LANE

The Three Musketeers, a musical play adapted from Dumas's novel, will be presented by Sir Alfred Butt, in conjunction with Mr. Florenz Ziegfeld, at Drury Lane Theatre some time towards the end of this month, in succession to *The Sleeping Beauty*, which was withdrawn on Saturday after a very successful run. The new musical play, of which the book is by Mr. William A. McGuire, with lyrics by Mr. P. G. Wodehouse and Mr. Clifford Grey, and music by Mr. Rudolf Friml, will be produced by Mr. Felix Edwardes.

Mr. Dennis King, an English actor, who played the part of D'Artagnan in New York, will appear in the same part in the London production. He will be supported by Mr. Arthur Wontner as Richelieu, Miss Marie Ney as Milady, Mr. Gene Gerrard as Planchet, Miss Adrienne Brune as Constance, Miss Moya Nugent as Zoe, Mr. Louis Hector as the Comte de Rochefort, Mr. Raymond Newell as Aramis, and Mr. Jack Livesey as Athos. Two *ballets*, picturesque features of the production, will be arranged by Mr. Anatole Bourman, with Miss Ula Sharron as the première danseuse.

On Wednesday the Daniel Mayer Company will produce at the Garrick Theatre the version of *The Lady of the Camellias* which has been prepared by Sir Nigel Playfair and Miss Edith Reynolds. Miss Tallulah Bankhead will play the part of Marguerite Gauthier, Mr. Glen Byam Shaw will appear as Armand Duval, Mr. C. V. France as George Duval, Mr. Cecil Humphreys as the Comte de Giraz, and Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith as Baron D'Arville; others in the cast are Mr. Terence de Marney, Miss Joan Matheson, Miss Renee de Vaux, Miss Winifred Evans, Miss Margaret Marquiston, and Miss Joan Sutherland. The dresses and scenery have been designed by Mr. George Sheringham.

On the preceding evening, Tuesday, Mr. Charles N. Spencer's new translation of Alfred Savoir's play, *The Lion Tamer; or English as She is Eaten*, will be produced at the Gate Theatre, with Miss Jeanne de Casalis and Mr. Ernest Thesiger in the principal parts. To-morrow will also see the production of the *Bacchae* of Euripides at the New Theatre, Cambridge; and the first performance of Mr. C. B. Cochran's 1930 *Revue* at the Palace Theatre, Manchester.

Other productions to be given this week are *I Pronounce Them*, a play in three acts adapted from the novel of the late Rev. G. Studdert Kennedy, to be produced to-night at the Everyman Theatre; and a farcical comedy, entitled *Odd Numbers*, which is to be produced on Thursday at the Comedy Theatre, with a cast including Mr. Huntley Wright, Mr. Henry Kendall, Miss Viola Hunt, and Miss Rita Page. The next production at the Players' Theatre will take place on Friday, when a new play called *Every Mother's Son*, by John and Winifred Carter, will be produced by Mr. Terence O'Brien, with Miss Nancy Price, Miss Nadine March, Miss Margaret Yarde, Mr. Frank Pettingell, and Mr. Robert Harris in the company.

For the past three years it has been the custom for the students of the Old Vic Shakespeare Company to give a special *matinée* of their own during the season. This year the play chosen is *The Cradle Song*, by Martinez Sierra, translated by Mr. John Garrett Underhill. This will be produced by Mr. Peter Taylor-Smith on Friday afternoon, at 2.30. Admittance is by invitation card only; and a silver collection in aid of the Sadler's Wells Equipment Fund will be taken during the interval.

From now onwards twice nightly musical plays and *revues* will be presented at the Victoria Palace in place of variety. The first will be Mr. T. F. Convery's revue entitled *The League of Neighbours*, which will be given its first performance to-night. Miss Dorothy Dix will appear for the first time on the variety stage at the Coliseum, where she is to play the leading part in a sketch by Mr. Noel Scott, entitled *The Wife Wins*. Other contributors to the programme include Mr. Julian Rose, Miss Gladdy Sewell, and Mr. Billy Bennett. At the Palladium are Mr. G. S. Melvin and Jack Hylton's Band; and at the Holborn Empire the principal contributors are Mr. George Robey and the Three Adams Sisters.

Mrs. Charles B. Cochran's production of *Nine Till Six* has been bought for America by Messrs. J. J. and Lee Shubert. Miss Auriol Lee will leave for America in the autumn to produce the play there. An additional performance of Hans Chuhmberg's play *Das Blaue vom Himmel* will be given in the original German at the Arts Theatre on Sunday next.

The Co-optimists of 1930 have now begun rehearsals under the direction of Mr. Leslie Henson, who has been specially engaged to superintend the new production, with the assistance of Mr. J. W. Jackson as dance producer. The new entertainment, which opens at the London Hippodrome on April 1, after a preliminary run at Birmingham, will be in three parts, of which the second will be devoted to excerpts from various plays.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*I Pronounce Them*, Everyman; *Bridle Wm. Q.*: *The Wife Wins*, Collseum.
TO-MORROW.—*The Bacchae*, New, Cambridge; *The Lion Tamer*, Gate.
WEDNESDAY.—*The Lady of the Camellias*, Garrick.
THURSDAY.—*Odd Numbers*, Comedy.
FRIDAY.—*Every Mother's Son*, Players'.

ARTS THEATRE

"PHÈDRE"

DE RACINE

Thésée	FRANCIS SULLIVAN
Phèdre	SYBIL THORNDIKE
Hippolyte	HUBERT LANGLEY
Aricie	MINNIE BLAGDEN
Œnone	MARJORIE GARAIT
Théramène	GEORGES DAUVERGNE
Iphène	CELIA JOHNSON
Panope	SELMA VAZ DIAS

Racine in French is rare in London, and the performance of *Phèdre* yesterday afternoon at the Arts Theatre is entitled to every one's good will. To have attempted it was consistent with the reputation of Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre for enterprise and courage, but we are bound to say with great reluctance that, in this instance, boldness overreached itself. It would be tedious and graceless to discover flaw after flaw in work so selfless and so difficult; it is enough that the music of the verse was overwhelmed, not only by the excessive speed which the actors imposed upon themselves, but by the uniformity of that speed. There were moments of welcome exception. Miss Minnie Blagden had the insight, and allowed herself the time, to distinguish the character of Aricie; Mr. Hubert Langley's Hippolyte became a human being in the relatively quiet scene early in Act II.; and Miss Thorndike, whose Phèdre was elsewhere turbulent to the point of incoherence, found a restrained beauty and dignity in her last confession. The rest was less a poem than a raging torrent.

"HUGH THE DROVER"

Dr. R. Vaughan Williams's opera *Hugh the Drover* is being given by King's College Musical Society at the College, Strand, next Wednesday to Saturday. Though performed last year at the Toronto Festival of British Composers, it is four years since it was given by a professional company in England. Tickets are obtainable at the College.

THE COLONNE ORCHESTRA

During the *Semaine Française*, which will be held at Bristol in June, the Colonne Orchestra will come over from Paris and give a symphony concert at the Queen's Hall on June 5. The Colonne Orchestra was founded in 1879 and is the oldest organization of the kind in Paris except the Conservatoire Orchestra, which dates back to the 18th century. Its policy is cautiously modernist and its programme will probably consist of a modern French symphony, a work of the classical repertoire, and a few contemporary works of moderate tendencies. Since the death in 1910 of its founder, Edouard Colonne, the orchestra is conducted by the composer, M. Gabriel Pierné, who will make his first appearance in London.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

MUSIC THIS WEEK

MAHLER'S FOURTH SYMPHONY

Mahler's fourth symphony will be given at the B.B.C. concert on Friday by Sir Thomas Beecham; the soprano solo in the last movement, which narrates a child's view of Heaven, will be sung by Miss Elsie Suddaby. The Oriana Madrigal Society give a concert on Tuesday, but apart from these two events the recitals of Señor Casals and Mme. Gerhardt are the most notable concerts of the week.

TO-DAY.—At the third concert of Italian music to be given at Burlington House (3.45) in connexion with the exhibition of Italian pictures works of Rossini, Verdi, Pizzetti, Casella, and Respighi will be played and sung under the direction of Mr. Anthony Bernard.

TO-MORROW.—Señor Pablo Casals will play Brahms's violoncello sonata in E minor, Bach's E flat suite, and modern Spanish pieces (Queen's Hall, 3). Madrigals and modern part songs, all by English composers, will be sung by the Oriana Madrigal Society at their spring concert (Æolian Hall, 8.15). Mme. Elena Gerhardt will sing *Lieder* by Schubert, Tchaikovsky, and Wolf (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Mme. Oda Slobodskaya will sing at the New English Music Society's concert.

WEDNESDAY.—The programme of the fortnightly chamber concert at Wigmore Hall (8.30) contains Brahms's four songs for female voices, horns, and strings, Butterworth's "Love blows as the wind blows" for baritone voice (Mr. Roy Henderson) and string quartet, a serenade by Dvořák, and other works for string orchestra, to be conducted by Mr. Herbert Menges. Miss Ruth Welsh will give a song recital (Æolian Hall, 8.15).

THURSDAY.—String quartets by Beethoven (Op. 95), Bax (No. 1), and Haydn will be played by the Kutcher String Quartet at the American Women's Club, Grosvenor-street, at 8.45. Miss Cecily Halford will give a song recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30). Miss Dorothea Vincent will play Beethoven's Op. 111 and a new sonatina for piano by E. Duncan-Rubbra at her piano recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.15). The opera at the Old Vic is *Lohengrin* (7.45).

FRIDAY.—Besides Mahler's G major symphony, the B.B.C. programme (Queen's Hall, 8) will contain Brahms's double concerto with Mr. Arthur Catterall and Mr. Lauri Kennedy as soloists, and Gibson's overture, "Neil Gow." Mr. Stanley Pope will give a song recital (Æolian Hall 8.15), and Signor Alfredo Campoli a violin recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.15). A Patron's Fund Rehearsal will be held at the Royal College of Music (10-1). Mr. Philip Levi will give a piano recital of compositions by Busoni (Grotrian Hall, 8.30).

SATURDAY.—Mr. Frederick Lamond will give a piano recital of Beethoven, Schumann, and Liszt (Wigmore Hall, 3).

SUNDAY.—Messrs. Cortot, Thibaud, and Casals will play at the Albert Hall at 3.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MME. ELISABETH SCHUMANN

The fifth of Mr. Gerald Cooper's Chamber concerts at Æolian Hall on Friday night consisted of a song recital by Mme. Elisabeth Schumann, with the capable cooperation of Mr. George Reeves at the piano. The programme consisted entirely of German Lieder, six songs of Schubert, and smaller groups, by Schumann, Brahms, Hugo Wolf, and Richard Strauss, for the most part well-known ones. The exquisiteness of Mme. Schumann's art is its own commendation. After a song or two her audience was ready to ask her for a repetition of almost every one. She repeated "Die Vögel," and added "Das Wandern" to the Schubert group, and after she had sung Brahms's "Der Jäger" twice, the same was demanded for "Feldeinsamkeit," but she knew better than to grant it. The perfect thing can be repeated, and it is in the short rhythmical songs like "Die Vögel" and "Der Jäger" that Mme. Schumann is perfect. Elsewhere there was sometimes a hint of that pitfall of the successful singer, the tendency to break the time for the sake of a sentiment. What, one was inclined to ask, is the real time of Schubert's "Im Abendroth"; it seemed to contain bars both of three and five beats. Then the accompanist could only follow her, but how wonderfully he kept her to the point in "Das Wandern."

MME. ADILA FACHIRI

Mme. Adila Fachiri was in good form at her violin recital at Wigmore Hall on Saturday. It was more easily appreciated in a sonata of Handel at the beginning and some short pieces at the end than in the two big modern works which she placed in the centre of her programme. The disposition of contemporary Italian composers to write chamber music is doubtless an interesting phenomenon and a desirable tendency, but the actual works produced are usually too diffuse to go into the logical forms developed by the more systematic minds of Germany. Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco craves our indulgence on this score by the parenthesis *quasi una fantasia* which he attaches to the sonata he has written for Mme. Fachiri. It is full of ideas which tumble upon the heels of one another—one thing suggests another—but they are not built into a consistent design that impresses its logic upon the listener. Very much the same may be said of Respighi's Concerto Gregoriano, although no doubt the work would sound much more satisfactory with an orchestral than with a piano accompaniment. It has at any rate the unity of its pervading Gregorian tones, and there is a moment or exalted feeling in the finale, which is a culmination of what has gone before. Yet the whole does not give the feeling of inevitability that marks works in which form and content have been successfully welded together. This was not the fault of Mme. Fachiri or of her partners, Messrs. Maurice Cole and Bertram Harrison, who played the piano parts.

MR. CORNELIUS FISHER

Mr. Cornelius Fisher, who gave a recital at the Grotrian Hall on Saturday afternoon, is a young pianist of considerable ability. His playing may have some of the faults of inexperience, but there was a good deal of real musical vision in his interpretation of the Beethoven sonata, Opus 109, and the B minor Rhapsody of Brahms, and this to some extent excused hasty phrasing and want of a right balance of tone between the two hands. The hastiness leads to quicker *tempi* than necessary, in some of the variations, for example, or the middle section of the Rhapsody, and the faulty management of tone to a lack of clarity, as in the Scarlatti-Tausig "Pastorale and Capriccio" and the *Prestissimo* of the sonata. But, as suggested, the performances pleased by their freshness of outlook, the execution was commendably sure on the whole, and the touch was decidedly attractive.

MISS MURRAY LAMBERT

Miss Murray Lambert was very unlucky to have had a septic thumb just before the first of her three concerts, which took place on Friday night at the Wigmore Hall, and it would therefore seem better to postpone any close criticism of her playing till later. It was the more unlucky since this first programme was the most important, consisting of three concertos with small orchestra conducted by Mr. John Barbirolli. Miss Lambert was obviously nervous about her bowing (it was the right thumb), but as the concert progressed the playing steadied, and if there was some stiffness noticeable in quick passages, the *cantabile* could not be said to suffer materially. Her tone was particularly good in the quiet moments in the concerto of Delius. The other works played were Bach in A minor and Mozart in D (K.218).

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The playing of the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park at each hour between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. by means of the electro-pneumatic apparatus will be continued this week. The programme is as follows:—

To-day.—"Musette" (Bach).
To-morrow.—"Minuet" (Bach).
Wednesday.—"Les Cloches de Corneville."
Thursday.—"Prelude" (Gebruers).
Friday.—"Those Evening Bells."
Saturday.—Changes on 12 Bells.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 9491.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY.
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SEATS FROM 2s.

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TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
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A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter, and TOM WALLS.

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Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

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The famous Indian Dancer.
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries, 5s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.

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A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
Henry Kendall. Huntley Wright.
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Fri., at 5 p.m. MAN AND SUPERMAN (In Entirety).

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"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

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SILVER WINGS.
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ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

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Fred Elizalde and his Music. Morris Harvey, Dorothy Seacombe, Florence McHugh. (Tem. Bar 6886.)

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS. 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. To-night & subs., 8.15. Th., S. 2.30
I PRONOUNCE THEM.
Adapted by Grace Edwin from Woodbine Willie's Novel.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7379.
EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats. Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play.
Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. Wed. next, at 8.30. Subs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. 1st Mat. Sat.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."
By Alexandre Dumas.
Produced by Sir NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
All reserved seats for first night have been sold.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8721.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

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Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032.
MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30. (Last Week.)
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 8301.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WEBLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK. Ends March 8th.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"A RIOT OF LAUGHTER."—*News of the World.*
Seats Bookable 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 12s. Inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. EVENINGS, 8.30. (Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE,
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"AN EVENING OF PURE JOY."—*Evg. News.*

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.40. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
MARY NEWCOMB
in a New Comedy.
HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE.
George Curzon, Helen Spencer, Athole Stewart.

PALACE. LAST WEEK. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert, ANNIE CROFT, Vera Pearce, Ena Grossmith, Bertha Belmore, Kate Cutler, SYDNEY HOWARD.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON, JEAN COLIN, EDMUND GWENN, RICHARD DOLMAN, Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Alfred Brouett, Howell Harper and Nabl.
Prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. All Seats Bookable.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodge.
"A CHARMING PLAY OF RURAL LOVE ... EDEN PHILLPOTTS HUMOUR AT ITS BEST ... 'DEVONSHIRE CREAM' IS A PLAY TO SEE. IT IS CLEAN HUMOROUS AND—HAPPY."
—E. A. Baughan, *Daily News.*
"GO AND SEE THIS PLAY. THE ACTING OF HORACE HODGES AS THE OLD MAN IS ALONE WORTH A VISIT."
—Ewart Hodgson, *Sunday Dispatch.*

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482
Proprietor: Tonia Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats. Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3611.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat's., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER, CONNIE EDDIS, W. H. BERRY, AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller
Evgs., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3908.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.

ST. MARTIN'S. Sole Lessee, B. A. Meyer.
EVGS., at 8.30. Tues., Fri., at 2.30. Tem. Bar 1443-4.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking. (Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) To-night, 7.30.
THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS
and ANDROCLES AND THE LION.

VAUDEVILLE. 8.30. Mon., Thur., Sat., 2.30
"FRENCH LEAVE."
"UPROARIOUSLY ENTERTAINING."—*The Observer*

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVGS., at 8.30 prompt. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
OWEN NARES, ALFRED DRAYTON, GILLIAN LIND, CATHLEEN NESBITT, GORDON HARKER, NIGEL BRUCE

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
DOROTHY D

Imperial and Foreign News

AVIATION IN CHINA

GREAT SCOPE FOR ENTERPRISE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA)

Now that Commander Chang Wai-chang has been called "the Chinese Lindbergh," and China has for a year or more been buying aircraft of all sorts from Europe and America, it is of interest to analyse the scope and uses for aviation in China, which are undoubtedly great.

China is notably deficient in communications, and is waiting to take immediate advantage of flying services as an immense improvement on the routes by sea, rivers, bad roads, and inadequate and deteriorated railways. The journey by land from Canton to Hankow, for example, takes two weeks of laborious travel, and the minimum by sea and the Yangtze is eight days. By air the distance has been repeatedly covered in five hours. From Shanghai to Hankow there is no quicker route than by steamer in four days; the distance can be flown in four hours. Shanghai to Canton by sea and river takes four days, and only four hours by air. Canton to Peking by sea and rail cannot be done under seven days, but could be flown direct in 12 hours. It takes three or four weeks to reach an interior city like Chengtu (Szechwan) by river and road, but it could be linked with Shanghai by three aeroplane flights of about four hours each. Mails at present follow the passenger routes, and, especially since the deterioration of the postal service, are painfully slow and irregular.

TRADE HANDICAPS

Flying will come in China as a godsend to business. All commercial enterprise is at present handicapped by the fact that agents have to spend so much of their valuable time in travelling, and because mails are so slow and telegrams so uncertain. Affairs of Government constantly suffer by the slowness of communications. A busy Shanghai man would pay anything for quick transport to Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, and Mukden, and there are thousands of firms, Chinese and foreign, who would pay ten times the current rate for postage in order to send letters by aeroplane in as many hours as they now take days to reach their destination.

Freight is another matter, but in China there are special reasons why forwarding certain things by air would be advantageous. In many parts of the country the transport of silver is almost impossible owing to the risk of robbery. An exchange transaction may cost anything from 5 to 15 per cent. Ten per cent. on $40,000, weighing about 2,000lb., would be $4,000. An aeroplane could carry this amount for a quarter of the money and make a substantial profit. All goods coming from or going into the interior are now subjected *en route* to such heavy taxation, mostly irregular, that any means of transport by which intermediate charges were avoided would in the case of the more valuable classes of goods be worth its price.

Opium coming from the interior is mercilessly taxed on its way to the coast, for its transport is illegal, which gives excuse to every sort of tax-collecting agency to pile on the charges. The value of the opium transported from the interior to the coast annually is at least £10,000,000, and the taxes and freight charges on that amount cannot be less than $20 a lb., so that the scope for aircraft for carrying this valuable, and highly squeezable, commodity is obviously enormous.

The possibilities for aviation, in conjunction with the establishment of a Government eager to adopt modern inventions, have brought many competitors for such business to Nanking and other centres. Nanking has taken delivery of 32 German Junkers aeroplanes, including 24 light machines for military instruction, seven seaplanes of greater capacity, and one freight carrier. Five American Ryans were sold at Hankow, and at Canton five Ryans and four of the Waco make. Four British Moths have been sold in Hankow and five in Nanking. A Deutsche Lufthansa representative has for some months been at Nanking trying to get the Government to consent to his company's operating in China. [It is reported on the following page that an air mail agreement has now been signed.]

This interest in flying brought an expedition from America last spring, including pilots and mechanics, accompanied by a batch of aeroplanes of Curtiss-Robin types. After negotiations spread over several weeks, during which it was revealed that their principals of the Curtiss group were prepared to venture a large sum in aviation in China, a formal agreement was signed under which the American company contracted to establish three regular air mail services and schools for training Chinese pilots and mechanics, all costs and expenses to be provided by the company, which in addition obtained the right to operate other routes on its own account and to undertake the manufacture of aeroplanes and material in China. In an official statement on the subject the Nanking authorities announce that no exclusive rights had been given away and that no monopolistic concessions would be made.

FIELD STILL OPEN

The field, therefore, appears to be still open to other organizations interested, but it must be recognized that the group which is prepared to gamble a million sterling in providing China, apparently at no cost to the Chinese themselves, with a complete aeronautic establishment will have a great advantage over all other competitors.

Meanwhile, the China market for aeroplanes is necessarily affected by the fact that the Chinese Government is getting what is immediately needed in the way of flying equipment and experts without having to pay cash for them. Private companies and provincial authorities, however, will still have to buy in the open market. A difficulty is that the Chinese seem to imagine that flying is mainly a matter of purchasing machines, and that ground establishments are subsidiary adjuncts of no particular importance. For this reason, and because of the scarcity of skilled pilots and trained mechanics, the progress of flying in China must be comparatively slow. A recent contract to supply British machines to one provincial capital is reported to have been cancelled. Apparently the agent delivered a part of the order in packing cases, and was unable to provide technical assistance to ensure correct assembly. The Chinese did the work themselves, and, when flown, the machines crashed, with the result that it was decided to take no more of that make. It is safe to conclude that attempts to sell aeroplanes in China are not likely to be successful unless the sellers are able to supply some degree of service, or at least are able to ensure that machines are in a condition to be flown before giving delivery.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH

BRITISH AND BOERS AT COMMEMORATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DURBAN, MARCH 2

The 30th celebration of the anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith, which will be the last organized celebration of the event, was made the occasion of a remarkable gathering in that town, for at the invitation of the Siege Club several hundred Boer War veterans, including many who were members of the besieging force, journeyed there from all parts of South Africa. Durban, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Maritzburg in particular sent large contingents.

The visitors, who numbered over 400, marched through the town on Saturday morning and were welcomed by the Mayor from a platform raised on the spot where stand the two naval guns which were rushed into Ladysmith on the eve of the investment, and his greetings were acknowledged by Brigadier-General McKenzie and Colonel Breytenbach, the latter of whom, now District Commandant of Durban, was a member of the besieging force and ran away from school to join the Pretoria commando. Among the veterans were six nursing sisters and Siege Horseley, now Mrs. Ferreira, who was born in the town during the siege and was regarded as a mascot by the garrison.

During the morning Wagon Hill and Cæsar's Camp were visited, the Last Post being sounded at the Imperial Light Horse monument by one of the trumpeters of the regiment who served through the siege. In the evening fully 600 met at dinner at the Town Hall, where the besieged, the relieving force, and the besiegers were alike heartily toasted. To-day the veterans split into two parties, one half visiting Spion Kop, the other Elandslaagte. This evening the visitors left in the special trains in which the majority of them have lived while at Ladysmith.

MR. GANDHI REPROVED

LETTER FROM RELATIVE OF MURDERED STUDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 1

The Indian Press has published a letter to Mr. Gandhi, who is addressed as "saint and apostle of non-violence," from a relative of Partap Singh, who was recently killed by the bomb explosion at Khalsa College, Amritsar. The writer says:—

We are all deeply grieved, as Partap was a young man of 21 married only seven months ago, and his family looked to him with hopes which have been prematurely blasted. The shock to his young wife is extremely rude, since she is doomed to permanent widowhood. In no small measure does the responsibility for this deplorable and ghastly crime rest on your good self, since there is a general impression among Punjabis that the forces of violence had been let loose before even your campaign of non-violence was undertaken.

The present certainly is not the time to embark on any campaign calculated to disturb the peaceful atmosphere of the country. It is a handful of youths who, depressed by the economic conditions caused by unemployment, are developing an attitude of lawlessness and anarchy, coupled with anti-religious tendencies, and who have, after all, succeeded in forcing you to come to their side. Your calculations are, perhaps, based on the discipline of the inmates of your *ashram* [headquarters], whereas, outside it, youth appears to have definitely revolted against your creed, and the moment you start your campaign they will try to wreck your well-designed structure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 2

Kedar Prasad, the assistant secretary, and Vidyarnya, a member of the Benares League of Youth, have been sentenced by the District Magistrate at Benares to four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of 50 rupees for posting a revolutionary leaflet, "The Philosophy of the Bomb," issued by the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

NEW INDIAN COTTON DUTIES

BOMBAY COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 2

In a general review of the Indian Budget, the *Times of India* says that Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, has lifted the dark shadow which for years had hung over the mill industry, and it now rests with the Assembly to see that the industry enjoys the promised benefits.

The newspaper says that the proposed protective duty gives precisely the assistance required by the Indian mills without calling for undue sacrifices from the purchasing public. Official statistics, it remarks, give the amplest justification for special action against Japan, in comparison with whose rapid invasion of the Indian market Lancashire trade with India remains fairly steady.

The newspaper considers that there is no reason why the Imperial preference issue should not be boldly faced, and recognition of that principle by the Legislative Assembly would be more than a gesture of good will; it would enhance India's status within the Empire. "An India conferring favours on Great Britain must necessarily be regarded in a new light. The responsibility resting on the non-official members of the Assembly is grave, but we cannot believe that they will allow empty catchwords and unreasoning dislike to prevent them from doing their plain duty to the mill industry. India cannot see her cotton textile industry destroyed any more than she can with justice and dignity pursue a blind campaign of prejudice."

It is significant that the local vernacular newspapers, while criticizing the increased taxation, do not appear opposed to Imperial preference, although the *Bombay Chronicle* opposes it, saying it would be rejected if a free vote of the Indian people were possible.

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS DISPUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 2

The Concessions Department of the Soviet Government has published a statement to the effect that the Government accepts the proposal telegraphed by the directorate of the Lena Goldfields to submit the present disputes to arbitration in accordance with the concession's agreement.

The statement enumerates 32 articles of the agreement which the concessionaires are alleged to have violated, and for the violation of which the Soviet Government claims satisfaction. The Soviet Government refuses to accept the responsibility of safeguarding the property of the Lena Goldfields, as requested by the directorate in its telegram of February 21, but insists that the concessionaires should continue to fulfil their duties.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER ILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 2

Captain-General Don Valeriano Weyler, Duke of Rubi, is lying seriously ill in Madrid with bronchitis, complicated by pneumonia. He is in his 93rd year.

THE DISORDERS IN HAITI

U.S. COMMISSION BOYCOTTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 2

The commission appointed by President Hoover to investigate the situation in Haiti encountered a boycott when it opened the first of its hearings yesterday in Port-au-Prince. Local newspapers, asserting that the commission was only a gesture, had appealed to their readers to stay away from the hearing, and not a witness appeared.

After some time M. Ernest Chauvet, editor of *La Nouvelliste* and an extreme opponent of the present régime, informed Mr. William Allen White, of the commission, that the commission's statement of Friday had convinced Haitians that it intended to study only the past, like the McCormick Commission of 1921, "which carried away tons of evidence and then dumped it into the sea." The commission thereupon issued a new statement declaring that its purpose was to look to the future and try to determine when and how the occupation could be ended. After this declaration witnesses began to appear.

The first of them, M. Pierre Lespinasse, a lawyer, traced the history of Haiti since it became an independent State 130 years ago. He said that Haitians had been the only negro people to win their freedom by force of arms, and that they had developed a civilization in spite of the distrust and opposition of the rest of the world. This civilization, he said, was very different from Anglo-Saxon civilization, and Americans were unable to understand it. Mr. White asked:—"Could not we hope some time for the creation of an informal non-political union of Haiti with the other Caribbean States, to which Haiti could turn for counsel, and sometimes for aid?" "Yes, that is just what we are hoping for," answered M. Lespinasse, "but if Haiti undertook to establish Legations in neighbouring countries, the American financial adviser would prevent it." M. Lespinasse expressed the hope that the Council of State, which is appointed by President Borno and functions in place of a Legislature, would be done away with while the commission was in Haiti. To this Mr. Cameron Forbes, chairman of the commission, replied that Haitians could not expect the commission to take any part in a change so sudden that it would be almost a revolution. "What has been done by force can be undone the same way," M. Lespinasse replied.

DR. SCHACHT AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

FRENCH PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 2

It is stated here that M. de Margerie, the French Ambassador in Berlin, yesterday called on Herr Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, to protest against the refusal of Dr. Schacht to appoint the two German directors of the Bank for International Settlements. Herr Curtius is said to have pleaded the complete independence of the President of the Reichsbank, whereupon M. de Margerie reminded him that the German Government had undertaken to put the Young Plan into execution, and that, as MM. Tardieu and Briand had clearly pointed out at The Hague, the evacuation of the Rhineland was absolutely conditional upon the putting into effect of the plan.

ANGLO-TURKISH TRADE

NEW TREATY SIGNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 2

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Turkey and Great Britain was signed in Angora yesterday by Zekai Bey, president of the Turkish Treaty Delegation, and Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador. The basis of the treaty is the most-favoured-nation clause, and its duration is five years. This is the first time that Turkey and Great Britain have concluded such a treaty. No new British limited companies with management in Turkey can be formed under the treaty, but it is understood that the rights of existing British limited companies managed in Turkey are safeguarded.

DISPUTE OVER HISTORIC NECKLACE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 2

The District Attorney is investigating the circumstances of the sale here of a diamond necklace valued at $400,000 (£80,000) which Napoleon Bonaparte gave to the Empress Marie Louise on the occasion of the birth of their son.

The necklace was found yesterday in the shop of Mr. D. M. Michel, a jeweller in Forty-Seventh-street, who bought it on February 11 from a Mr. Townsend for $60,000 (£13,000), the value of 47 diamonds it contained, with the understanding that the purchase did not include the setting. Mr. Townsend is said to have been authorized by the Archduchess Maria Theresa to sell the necklace, but Mrs. Victor Eisenmenger, of Mount Vernon, New York, says she has a power of attorney from the Archduchess superseding that of Mr. Townsend, which was cancelled, she asserts, by wireless on January 20. Mr. Townsend left Miami, Florida, a fortnight ago, and his present whereabouts are unknown. The Archduke Leopold, who had been subpœnaed by the District Attorney to tell what he knows of the sale, said yesterday he was simply a witness to the transaction. He was there to confirm the fact that the necklace was a historic heirloom. The sale, he said, was strictly legal, and both Mr. Townsend and the dealer were represented by lawyers.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DOMINICAN REVOLT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 2

A peaceful settlement has been effected of the political difficulties of the Dominican Republic.

General Rafael Estrelle Urena, the leader of the insurgents, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and will act as Provisional President as soon as the National Assembly has granted President Vazquez leave of absence from the country and accepted the resignation of the Vice-President, Señor Alfonseca. This will probably be to-day. The President will leave immediately for Santiago, Cuba, where he will remain until after the elections in May. The settlement was brought about largely through the good offices of the United States Minister, Mr. Charles Curtis.

TURCO-GREEK EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 2

It is officially reported that the Greek Minister in Angora has received instructions from Athens to sign the agreement relating to the exchange of populations. Thus direct negotiations between Angora and Athens have led to the satisfactory ending of a dispute which has dragged on for several years. Presumably the League of Nations Mixed Commission for the exchange of populations will now be dissolved. Negotiations will now be begun in Angora with a view to the conclusion of treaties with Greece of amity, arbitrage, and commerce.

SOUTH AMERICAN ELECTIONS

THE PRESIDENCY OF BRAZIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 2

Polling for the election of a new President of Brazil was carried on to-day without serious disturbances. The candidates are Dr. Julio Prestes, the nominee of the retiring President (Dr. Washington Luiz), and Dr. Getulio Vargas, the Liberal Alliance nominee.

The Liberals complain of irregularities and obstacles placed in the way of their supporters throughout the country, citing as an instance the district of Santa Ephigenia, in the city of São Paulo, where, on an official voting list containing 11,015 electors, Dr. Prestes was returned by a majority of more than 11,700.

The results are nowhere complete. Dr. Vargas, on the first returns, has an overwhelming majority in Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Geraes, as was expected. At 2.30 this morning the latest returns for the Federal district were:—Dr. Vargas, 19,352; and Dr. Prestes, 18,144. Dr. Prestes was returned in São Paulo by 142,088, Dr. Vargas polling 24,664.

POLLING IN ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, MARCH 2

After an intense campaign, characterized by much mutual bitterness and some violence between the Irigoyenists [supporters of the President] and all their rivals, polling is taking place to-day in the capital and the provinces for the renewal of half the membership of the Chamber of Deputies. Though the Irigoyenists profess full confidence, it is considered possible that defections from their ranks thrown into the balance of their rivals may reduce their majority. In the capital the Independent Socialists expect much support from the anti-Irigoyenist party, which is not putting forward any candidates.

COVENANT AND PACT

DISCUSSIONS AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MARCH 1

The League Committee now studying the manner in which the League Covenant can be brought into harmony with the Kellogg Pact settled this morning the amendment of Article 13, Paragraph 4.

This paragraph since 1924 had read:—"The members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto." It has been revised to read:—"The members of the League agree that they will carry out in good faith any award that may be rendered and not to undertake any action against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the Council shall propose what steps of whatever kind should be taken to give effect thereto, the votes of the representatives of the parties not being counted."

The Committee spent the rest of the morning considering Article 15, Paragraph 7, which concerns the procedure to be adopted by members of the League in the event of the Council failing to be unanimous as to the course to be pursued in the case of a dispute. As by the text of the amended Covenant resort to war is certain to be abolished, it is felt that this article should suggest the alternative solution. This morning the French member of the Committee, M. Cot, strongly advocated compulsory arbitration as the alternative. Lord Cecil, on the other hand, felt that public opinion was not yet ready to accept such an alternative. He did not wish that the Council and the Assembly should receive proposals which were not likely to be adopted.

MILITARY POLICE FOR SAMOA

SEAMEN'S UNION PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 1

The Executive Council of the Seamen's Union has decided to declare "black" any vessel used to convey a military police force to Samoa. The secretary states that members of the union will refuse to man such a vessel. The council has passed a resolution protesting against the proposed dispatch of what it describes as armed "Black and Tans" for the purpose of "terrorizing the Samoans by force of arms."

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 2

Stating that the Bradford Association had appealed to Australian wool-growers to provide £25,000 annually for five years for the purpose of research, Mr. S. L. Officer, secretary of the Graziers' Federal Council and of the Pastoral Association of the Southern Riverina, has appealed for money for research into the cost of the finished article and of the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of woollens for China. He suggests that sheepowners should pay voluntarily 1s. for each 100 sheep, from which he expects the yield to be £50,000 a year apart from the levy already made.

Dr. H. C. D. Rivett, chief officer of the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, is being sent to England to confer with scientific organizations on the application of science to primary production in Australia. Following the visit of Sir Arnold Theiler to Australia last year an Animal Health division of the council has been formed by the Commonwealth Government. Dr. J. A. Gilruth, formerly Administrator of the Northern Territory and now Professor of Veterinary Science at Melbourne University, has been appointed Director.

CANADIAN TRAINING SHIP SUNK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, MARCH 2

H.M.C.S. Thiepval, on temporary fisheries patrol service, sank in deep water yesterday in Barclay Sound, off the west coast of Vancouver Island, after slipping off an uncharted rock on which she ran aground on Friday. Her officers and crew arrived at their base station, Esquimalt, on board her sister ship Armentières last night. No effort is being made to raise the vessel, which is regarded as a total loss.

The Thiepval was a War-time minesweeper in the North Sea, and came to Canada after the War, the gift of the British Government, for use as a training ship for the Canadian Navy. She laid the supply depôts along the Aleutian Islands, from Alaska to Japan, for the British airman, Squadron-Leader Maclaren, on his attempt to fly round the world.

A Bill to abolish the life pensions hitherto granted to GERMAN ex-Ministers has been passed in second reading by a large majority. The Bill also fixes the salary of the Reich Chancellor at 45,000 marks [£2,250] a year, and of Ministers at 36,000 marks [£1,800] a year, exclusive of official residence and expenses.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

LARGE NUMBERS NOT WANTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 2

The substantial cut in the immigration estimates indicates that the Dominion Government has decided to curtail its efforts to promote immigration. The seriousness of the unemployment situation during the present winter has created a feeling of hostility to assisted immigration, and the Government has been subject to continuous pressure from representatives of Canadian labour, who contend that there is clear evidence of a close connexion between heavy immigration and unemployment, and insist that the problem of absorbing the workless people now in Canada will be sufficiently arduous this spring without the added complication of large numbers of immigrants.

The Government of Ontario has already intimated that it has little prospect at present of placing in satisfactory employment the British trainees who are due to leave in the near future. No restrictions, however, will be placed upon the entry of British immigrants who pay their own fares, and who last year constituted 70 per cent. of British immigration, but assisted passages will be restricted to boys and domestic servants. The Government is fortified in its decision to alter its policy by the information that there are only about 1,000 trainees on farms in Great Britain, whereas the agreement reached with Mr. Thomas contemplated the emigration of 3,000 trainees this spring.

A further restriction will also be placed on the inflow of immigrants from non-preferred European countries. Last year their numbers were, by the application of a stiff quota system, cut down to 11,000, as compared with 28,000 in the previous year, and for the current year a limit of 8,000 is to be imposed.

ADMIRAL HORTHY'S REGENCY

CELEBRATIONS IN BUDAPEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, MARCH 2

The festivities in celebration of the 10th anniversary of Admiral Horthy's election as Regent of Hungary began on Friday evening with a procession of various associations, with bands and banners, to the Royal Palace, the Regent's residence, in order to render homage.

When the procession, of about 16,000 people, had assembled in the courtyard of the palace, the Regent appeared with his wife and son on the balcony. At that moment the members of the choral associations, some 1,800 in number, began to sing the Hungarian National Anthem, accompanied by the Honved military band. The Regent afterwards received deputations numbering about 2,000 persons in all. To their addresses he answered in a speech in which he said that he had succeeded in keeping his faith and his sense of duty, and that he expected every true Hungarian to do the same.

On Saturday morning the Regent drove to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where he laid a wreath, and afterwards was present at the service in the Coronation Church. In the evening a gala performance was held at the Hungarian Royal Opera House in his honour. There were present, besides Admiral Horthy and his family, the Archdukes and Archduchesses residing in Budapest, the diplomatic corps, and the members of the Hungarian Government.

In celebration of the anniversary Admiral Horthy appointed M. Julius Gömbös Regent-General of the Honved. An amnesty has been accorded to those who had been condemned for offences in word or deed against the Regent, and to a number of political offenders.

THE BREMEN AND EUROPA

WIRELESS TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 2

The two new North German Lloyd 50,000-ton liners, Bremen and Europa, spoke to each other by wireless telephone last week over a distance of nearly 2,500 miles when the Bremen was a little way out from New York and the Europa was undergoing her trials in the North Sea. The two great ships have now met for the first time; they are berthed alongside the Colombus quay at Bremerhaven. Their completion brings the total tonnage of the North German Lloyd, reduced through the surrender of its fleet after the Armistice to a few thousand tons, to the 1914 figure of nearly 1,000,000 tons.

Communication between the two vessels was good and passengers in the Europa also spoke with subscribers in various parts of Germany. Telegraphic communication was also established with the third of the trio to operate the "express" service this summer, the Colombus (32,000 tons), which was in the neighbourhood of Bombay.

The Europa's turbines were tried full out during a 24-hour run between the Scottish and Norwegian coasts and a speed of 27.3 knots was reached in a heavy sea. Trouble then developed in one of the turbines; it is stated that by increasing the performance of the other three turbine aggregates the ship was even then able to maintain her contract speed of 26 and 25 knots. It is believed that there may be some internal damage in the faulty turbine, and this will be remedied before the ship continues her trials.

"REDS" AND FASCISTS IN BERLIN

DISTURBANCE AT FUNERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 2

There were disturbances in the north-east of Berlin yesterday between Communists and National Socialists (Fascists), whose hostility has taken a more violent form of late. The occasion was the funeral of a young man prominent in the National Socialist Party, Horst Wessel, who died recently from wounds received several weeks ago when armed men broke into his rooms and shot him.

The route between his home in the Jüdenstrasse and the cemetery in the Prenzlauerstrasse lay through the Bülowplatz, where the Communist headquarters are situated. There was a good deal of scuffling and the police used their truncheons here and on arrival at the cemetery, where there seem to have been extraordinary scenes. The streets surrounding it were full of Communists, who shouted and hooted during the service, while, according to one account, National Socialists within the cemetery chased onlookers, whose appearance seemed to them suspicious, over the graves. There were many clashes in the streets leading from the cemetery as the Fascists left and a number of arrests were made.

The number of light machine-guns and rifles taken by unknown persons last week from a building adjoining the military barracks at Leipzig proves to have been greater than at first stated—namely, 36 machine-guns and 217 rifles. Sixteen of the machine-guns and 125 of the rifles were found yesterday in a tumble-down shed in a Leipzig suburb. More weapons were found to-day and a number of arrests were made.

Telegrams in Brief

There was a series of earth tremors more severe than any since the earthquake of 1906 at Brawley, Imperial Valley, CALIFORNIA, on Saturday.

Professor Wilhelm Otto Friedrich, of Frankfurt University, founder of the Chinese Institute and a distinguished Sinologue, has died at TÜBINGEN at the age of 54.

Major Ian Campbell, of Probyn's Horse (5th King Edward's Own Lancers), has died as a result of injuries received in an accident at polo at MEERUT.—*Reuter.*

A sum of 500,000 francs [nearly £3,000] has been voted by the BELGIAN Senate for the provision of free concerts, "to contribute to the musical education of the people."

Further information in regard to the hurricane which passed through the FIJI ISLANDS on December 11 and 12 last shows that 20 people perished in the floods and five others are missing.

Fire destroyed the greater part of the waterside premises at Grand Bank, NEWFOUNDLAND, a fishing centre on the west coast, on Saturday morning. It is estimated that the damage amounts to more than £50,000.

A Soviet tribunal at LUGANSK has sentenced to death three cooperative salesmen named Alekhin, Levy, and Bokhlin for selling to non-members of their cooperative goods of which there is a scarcity in Soviet shops.

At the AUSTRALIAN Trade Union Congress on Saturday it was decided to ask the Federal Government to repeal the Transport Workers' Act and in the meantime to restore absolute preference to unionists at all ports.

Riksmarshal Otto Printz-Sköld, Lord High Steward of SWEDEN, died in Stockholm yesterday at the age of 83 after a long illness. He was appointed a Riksmarshal in 1916 and held many Court appointments previously. He was a member of the board of the Enskilda Bank.—*Exchange.*

Negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily between the Tanganyika Government and Power Securities, Limited, represented by Major Conrad Walsh, in matters relating to the generation of electric light and power from the Pangani Falls and the electricity supply of Dar-es-Salaam and other towns on the Central Railway.

Thirteen men have been condemned to death by a special Court at Hanoi, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, for murder during the recent outbreaks in Tongking; one has been sentenced to imprisonment for life and another to 20 years' hard labour. Those condemned to death are a doctor, a schoolmaster, two merchants, three farmers, three corporals, and three tirailleurs.

Our Correspondent at HAZET reports that the British ship David Lloyd George, from Lisbon for the Bristol Channel, which was in distress off the coast here, has been taken in tow by a Dutch vessel. It appears that at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the David Lloyd George lost the blades of her propeller and sent out signals for help, there being at the time a strong N.E. wind.

Mme. Hanau, who has been in custody in PARIS for several months on a charge of fraud in the *Gazette du Franc* case, has begun a hunger strike as a protest against the refusal of the Court of Cassation to allow a committee of "counter-experts" to investigate what she alleges to be errors in the report prepared by the experts who examined the case for the Government.

Our PARIS Correspondent says that Marcel Meurisse, the banker who was brought before the Correctional Court on January 20 on a charge of fraud involving £88,000, was on Saturday sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine. Meurisse had floated a company to acquire mining rights in France and abroad and had converted the capital subscribed to his own use.

CANADIAN LIQUOR EXPORT TO U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 2

The Federal Government has introduced a Bill amending the Exports Act so that official clearance will no longer be given liquor consigned to the United States. This ban has been strongly solicited by the U.S. administration and has been pressed for in a vigorous Press campaign by the prohibitionist forces of Canada. It is expected that the Bill will easily pass the Commons, but it may encounter opposition in the Senate.

Other Foreign News on following page

This 120 gn Coat for 59 gns

Owing to the recent slump in American buying power we are able to sell these magnificent furs at prices reduced to a point that is unlikely to recur for generations. The above model is in beige squirrel with fine dyed white fox collar

With squirrel collar instead of fox

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NEW FRENCH CABINET

M. TARDIEU'S SUCCESS

FORMER MINISTERS DROPPED

HOPES OF SOLID MAJORITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 2

M. Tardieu announced at half-past 1 this morning that he had succeeded in forming his new Cabinet as follows:—

M. TARDIEU ..	Prime Minister and Interior.
M. RAOUL PERET ..	Justice and Vice-President of the Council.
M. BRIAND	Foreign Affairs.
M. PAUL REYNAUD	Finance.
M. GERMAIN-MARTIN	Budget.
M. MAGINOT ..	War.
M. J. L. DUMESNIL	Marine.
M. PERNOT	Public Works.
M. FLANDIN ..	Commerce.
M. FERNAND DAVID	Agriculture.
M. PIERRE LAVAL ..	Labour (with Alsace-Lorraine).
M. ROLLIN	Mercantile Marine.
M. MALLARMÉ ..	Posts and Telegraphs.
M. PIÉTRI	Colonies.
M. LAURENT-EYNAC	Air.
M. MARRAUD ..	Public Instruction.
M. CHAMPETIER DE RIBES	Pensions.
M. DENIZÉ FERRY..	Public Health.

The following were appointed Under-Secretaries of State:—M. Marcel Héraud, Prime Minister's Office; M. François Poncet, National Economy; M. Manaut, Interior; M. Alcide Delmont, Colonies; M. Lillaz, Technical Education; M. Morinaud, Physical Education; M. Falcoz, Public Works; M. Sérot, Agriculture; M. Ricolfi, War; M. Rio, Marine; M. Lautier, Fine Arts; M. Petsche, Finance; M. Barety, Budget; M. Oberkirch, Commerce; M. Cathala, Labour; M. Gaston Gérard, High Commissioner for the Tourist Industry.

The Prime Minister presented the members of his Cabinet to M. Doumergue at the Elysée this morning, and afterwards held a formal Cabinet meeting, lasting only a few minutes. A Cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday and a meeting of the Council on Wednesday morning, when the new Government's declaration will be drawn up. M. Tardieu will read it in the Chamber on Wednesday afternoon, and will ask for a vote of confidence.

MINISTERS DROPPED

The new Government contains 18 Ministers and 16 Under-Secretaries of State. Four Ministers and one Under-Secretary are Senators, the rest Deputies. Two Deputies and three Senators belong to the Socialist-Radical Party, and have joined M. Tardieu against the decision of their party not to participate in the new Government. Two Deputies, M. Cathala and M. Morinaud, both Under-Secretaries of State, belong to the Social and Radical Left, the party of M. Franklin-Bouillon. M. Franklin-Bouillon, who was offered a portfolio, declined on the ground that he preferred to retain the leadership of his group, but agreed to support M. Tardieu in the Chamber. His party held the key position in the recent crisis, and voted solidly against M. Tardieu in the division which brought his last Government down. Its adhesion to the new Cabinet is therefore an event of some importance. Among the members of the last Tardieu Administration who have not been included are M. Chéron (Finance), M. Leygues (Marine), M. Loucheur (Labour), M. Lucien Hubert (Justice), and M. Hennessy (Agriculture). One new Ministry and several new Under-Secretaryships have had to be created to make room for the necessary party representation in the new Government.

M. Dumesnil, the new Minister of Marine, and prospective member of the French delegation to the London Naval Conference, was the author of the report on Naval Estimates for this year's Budget. The French memorandum was largely based on the observations in that report. He has served in a number of administrations, and was Minister of Marine under M. Herriot in 1924-1925. M. Paul Reynaud, the new Minister of Finance, is chiefly known for his strong Nationalist sympathies, and for the part he played in unofficial attempts at a Franco-German understanding. M. Fernand David, Minister of Agriculture, has served in the same capacity in former Cabinets, and has been prominent in the dispute with Switzerland on the Savoy Zones tariff frontiers. M. Pierre Laval, the Minister of Labour, who inherits the somewhat chaotic Social Insurance scheme, is an expert on the subject, with pronounced Labour sympathies. He belongs to no party or group.

TORTUOUS NEGOTIATIONS

The Cabinet in its final form might have been constituted sooner had M. Tardieu been content to follow the old line of party cleavage, with the risk of a further defeat by defections on the part of his left wing. Instead he sought to bring about a party truce by securing the co-operation of the Socialist-Radicals. He had reasons to hope for success, and the striking change of tone in the Socialist-Radical Press encouraged his supporters to hope for success. Had M. Herriot and his followers been willing to join him, M. Franklin-Bouillon and his Left-Centre group, who turned the scale against both M. Tardieu and M. Chautemps, would have withdrawn their opposition at once. They would not agree to support any Cabinet which set Republicans against Republicans. However, negotiation brought an understanding with M. Franklin-Bouillon to the effect that he should offer certain portfolios and Under-Secretaryships, six in number, to the Socialist-Radicals, and that, if these were then refused, M. Franklin-Bouillon should reconsider his opposition, which could not reasonably be continued in the presence of sheer intransigence. As the portfolios in question did not include the Ministry of the Interior the offer was curtly declined. The Ministry of the Interior is specially coveted by the Socialist-Radicals, because of the influence it can exercise in respect of patronage and electoral arrangements. Some doubts about entering the new Government appear also to have been entertained by M. Briand. However, he yielded at the express request of the President of the Republic, who in a conversation yesterday pointed out to him the importance of continuity in France's policy at the present time.

BITTER OPPOSITION

The extent to which M. Tardieu was prepared to go on the road to a solution is shown by the fact that he specially asked that MM. Chautemps and Daladier might accept two of the portfolios he had to offer, and that M. Caillaux might join as Minister without portfolio. Having been rebuffed, he could only revert to the course of Republican concentration, while avoiding anything that could be construed as a challenge to the Cartel. The groups he has rallied to his banner can furnish him with a solid majority in the Chamber, but only at the price of constant vigilance and skilful handling. The Socialist-Radicals, who on Friday showed signs of departing from their intransigence, have once more changed their tactics, and have now rejoined the Socialists in bitter opposition. It will need all M. Tardieu's Parliamentary skill to prevent the Left-Centre from being manœuvred towards the dilemma of voting against the Government or going back on their promises to their constituents.

If the opposition of the Socialist-Radicals is likely to be tinged with gall, that of the Socialists will be pure wormwood. The objections of the former were largely personal to M. Tardieu; those of the Socialists also embrace M. Doumergue, the President of the Republic, and M. Briand. They appear to have expected that the President would summon M. Paul-Boncour when M. Chautemps fell, and their disappointment has been accompanied by some wild menaces. M. Doumergue is accused of unconstitutional action and threatened with the fate of M. Millerand; M. Briand is the object of a violent tirade by M. Léon Blum; there have been threats to disturb public order; and an intensive Socialist propaganda campaign is promised throughout the countryside against M. Tardieu's "reactionary" Government. The path of the new Ministry is likely to be anything but smooth, and the forces which have so consistently failed in their subversive plans ever since the Socialist-Radical Congress at Angers show no signs of discouragement, while the optimism of the Ministerial parties is to-day hedged with caution, and nobody is at all anxious to speculate on the Cabinet's ability to last.

It is hoped that M. Tardieu may be able to pass the Budget and certain ratification Bills, and settle certain outstanding international problems. After a protracted crisis that has brought to the surface some very disquieting symptoms more cannot be expected.

NAVAL CONFERENCE PLANS

NEW FRENCH DELEGATION

The French delegation to the Naval Conference cannot start from Paris before Thursday at the earliest, as M. Tardieu's new Government does not meet the Chamber to ask for a vote of confidence until Wednesday. The Conference, therefore, cannot resume its full activity before Friday.

Our Paris Correspondent says that the French delegation will consist of M. Tardieu, M. Briand, M. J. L. Dumesnil (the new Minister of Marine), M. Piétri, M. de Fleuriau (the French Ambassador in London), and M. de Kerguézec (President of the Senate Naval Committee).

In a speech broadcast from London to America yesterday Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, declared that the United States wanted a fleet no larger than is "necessary for national security." In a striking passage Mr. Adams said that if competitive building of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines were to go on, "we should undoubtedly have an ever-increasing number of irritating incidents," and that possibly "our Navy would be built by spasmodic irritation." A report of Mr. Adams's speech and a report of a speech by Senator Borah broadcast in the United States will be found on page 9.

THE CRUISER PROBLEM

JAPAN AND AMERICAN PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 2

Some further particulars of the American proposals to Japan, said to have been put forward in London, are published here. These proposals, which are said to have been made by Senator Reed, are described here as tentative. The details are kept secret. Their most important feature, as indicated in Press telegrams from London, is a suggestion that the United States will not build more than 15 10,000-ton cruisers in the next five years.

Naval circles agree that, if this is a firm offer, it will satisfy Japan, but Japan will expect it to be made definite. If a mere understanding were accepted the following situation would arise:—Japan would cease building and her dockyards would decay, and the United States at the end of the period would have 15 new cruisers and the right to build three more, while Japan would be permanently committed to an unduly inferior ratio. But if the probability that only 15 new ships will be completed in 1935 were converted into a definite undertaking, Japan would be satisfied.

The new proposal, therefore, opens the way to a settlement if the United States is content to hold the last three cruisers of her programme over till after the next Conference, making, in the meantime, a simple building agreement covering five years. Without some such arrangement it seems impossible to clear away the snag on which all previous efforts towards Japanese-American agreement have struck. In Japan's eyes those 18 10,000-ton cruisers are the crux of the Conference. So much are they disliked that, if Japan had to choose between 70 per cent. in auxiliaries as a whole and 70 per cent. in 10,000-ton vessels, high naval officials declare that she would choose the latter.

THE QUEEN AND WEDGWOOD BICENTENARY

VISIT TO STOKE-ON-TRENT

In connexion with the Wedgwood Bicentenary in May, the Queen is lending some of her treasures for the pottery exhibition which forms part of the celebrations, and has arranged to visit Stoke-on-Trent to view the exhibition on the second day of the festivities, May 20.

The opening of the celebrations on May 19 is to be performed by Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.

OBITUARY

MR. C. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

We regret to announce that Mr. C. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, the translator of Marcel Proust and Luigi Pirandello, the author of several other literary works, and a former member of the staff of *The Times*, died in Rome late on Friday evening at the Calvary Hospital. He had been ill for some months. The funeral was held yesterday morning and a Requiem Mass was said by Mgr. Clapperton, rector of the Scots College.

We have also to announce the deaths of Angela Lady Malcolm, wife of Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, and of SIR PERCEVAL LAURENCE, who was for more than 30 years a Judge in South Africa.

Memoirs will be found on page 19.

INDIAN PRINCES' CLAIMS

DELHI RESOLUTIONS

ALLEGIANCE TO THE CROWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 2

Criticism of the Butler Report was continued in Friday's session of the Chamber of Princes. Speakers attacked the recommendations relating to the powers and practice of paramountcy, condemned intervention as hitherto practised, and pressed for new bulwarks against future abuse of both. It was evident that, while speakers were ostensibly concerned with past grievances, their minds were really turning on safeguarding their position in whatever new circumstances might arise from constitutional reform. A point specially emphasized was the importance of adequate representation of the States at the proposed Round-Table Conference.

On the motion of the Maharajah of Bikaner, resolutions were passed on Friday inviting the Viceroy to appoint nominees to consult with nominees of the Chamber in order to define a basis for intervention, and condemning the doctrine of usage and political practice expounded in the Report. The Maharajah of Kashmir sponsored a motion recommending the creation of machinery for the settlement by mutual agreement of matters of common concern to British India and the States, such machinery to form part of the Constitution of India. Other resolutions carried proposed the creation of a judicial body to decide issues between the British Government or British India and the States, or between two States; the revision of the constitution of the Chamber so as to increase the Chamber's usefulness; the appointment of a committee to examine the fiscal claims of the States against British India; and consultation between the Viceroy and selected members of the Order of Princes for the decision of questions of the personal or dynastic status of rulers.

All these resolutions were unanimously carried.

The Viceroy, speaking at the close of Friday's session, said that he warmly appreciated the freedom of expression exercised. Even where he could not see eye to eye with their Highnesses it was matter for satisfaction to them all that they should feel at liberty to speak with complete frankness, because it was impossible to expect differences of opinion to be resolved unless they were frankly stated. It was to be hoped that their Highnesses' many good friends in India and England would not take their observations as hardly as the officers now in the Political Department doubtless would. He assured the Princes that all his influence would be directed to securing them adequate representation at the proposed Round-Table Conference and that he would value their suggestions in that connexion. It went without saying that on the matters to which they took exception in the Butler Report and to which they had not given their assent, they should not be held to be formally bound.

THE COMMON GOAL

At yesterday's session a resolution, moved by the Maharajah of Alwar was unanimously carried welcoming the prospect of the early attainment by British India of its due place among the Dominions of the British Commonwealth, but recording emphatic disapproval of a policy of separation from the British Empire.

The Maharajah said that the whole struggle of life was but a struggle for independence, but when they came to consider the relationship of this aim to practical affairs they had to accept the bondage of discipline. Hence independence, though an inherent law of nature, must under applied civilization have limitations. They of India had been progressing with the help of the British Government towards their natural goal. The question now was to what common goal they were going to aspire. The common goal was conditioned by limitations, and the condition with the Princes was that of treaties, engagements, and *sanads*, and the greatest honour a human being could possess was the honour of his word. Undertakings had been given by their ancestors and were their proud possessions to-day.

The condition for British India was allegiance to the Crown, and within that sphere as much independence should be sought as would allow their country to hold its head high in relation to its sister Dominions. The Viceroy had made the momentous announcement that Dominion status had always been the goal before British India, and they in the Indian States might unanimously combine to wish British India success in its attainment. He really failed to understand what the practical results of independence would be except what could be summed up by the one word "chaos," but the goal of Dominion status was an honourable one, to which they could all march together, joined by that one link, the Crown.

The Viceroy, referring to this speech, said that it was quite evident from the debates in the Chamber that if independence became the concrete political programme of British India those pursuing it would succeed in destroying all hope of unity for India. He thought that the Maharajah of Alwar had rendered a public service by making this abundantly plain to the world.

PARTY CONSULTATIONS

At the Princes' invitation the Maharajah of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber, met at dinner on Thursday night a large number of Indian political leaders, representative of all parts of India, who are gathered in Delhi for the all-party consultations organized by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his friends, for further discussion of the constitutional issue.

These consultations have extended over two meetings of several hours each, at which Moslems as well as Hindus attended. The speeches were friendly, though without sign of *rapprochement*. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and some others expressed their anxiety for an agreement upon some constitutional plan preparatory to the proposed Round-Table Conference, but the Moslems and some of the Hindus held that negotiations for such a purpose were useless now and had better be postponed until the Conference itself. The Conference ended with the appointment of a committee of 30, on which the minority communities are represented.

Organization of the general minorities conference representing all the important minority communities of India is making progress. A committee has been formed, but no instructions have been given for immediate action. It is not desired to appear hostile to the all-parties committee, but the committee has been authorized to take what action it deems advisable if and when necessary. This leaves it open for the committee to examine the Statutory Commission's report when that is published and to consider it from the point of view of minority interests.

The Budget proposal for a measure of virtual Imperial preference comes in the midst of these discussions as an incalculable factor. The non-official Indian members of the Assembly, with the General Election not far ahead of them, are taken aback at the invitation to vote for a Budget involving both increased expenditure and new taxation. They are so far reserved in their comment, but there is a good atmosphere in the House and it appears certain that there will be a *bloc* of Indian non-official members ready to vote for the tariff discrimination in favour of Great Britain.

THE COMING BUDGET

CIVIL ESTIMATES

AN INCREASE OF £59,531,449

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The House of Commons will be mainly concerned during the coming week with matters of finance. To-day and on Thursday efforts will be made to complete the consideration of the considerable number of Supplementary Estimates which have still to be voted before the end of the financial year, and to-morrow the Civil Estimates Vote on Account will be taken. While the Vote on Account gives the Government money to carry on the work of all the Civil Departments for the first four or five months of the next financial year, the presentation of the Vote is utilized for a debate on one special subject. This year the Opposition have asked that the Board of Trade Vote shall be placed first in the list in order that there may be a discussion on the "Tariff Truce" conference.

Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, was back at his departmental work on Saturday after his brief indisposition, and he will describe the proceedings of the Geneva Conference. The Conservatives have already made it clear that they will not regard themselves bound in the future by any decisions which the Conference may take.

The publication of the detailed Civil Estimates on Saturday gives the first clear indication of the task which confronts Mr. Snowden in preparing the first Budget of the second Labour Government. There has been criticism in previous years, because the Estimates have not been accompanied by an explanatory memorandum, and it is satisfactory to see that that omission has been remedied this year. But Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who signs the memorandum, has not made it clear that the Estimates are not framed on a strictly comparable basis, since it is the custom of the Treasury to set out the Estimate for the coming year side by side with the total for the present year, including Supplementary Estimates, and not with the Budget figure, which is the comparable total. According to the White Paper the amount required for the Civil and Revenue Departments in 1930-31 is £368,095,208, compared with £320,190,105. But the figure which appeared in the corresponding White Paper a year ago was £308,563,759, so that on a like-to-like comparison there is an increase of no less than £59,531,449.

DERATING AND PENSIONS

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence explains that a considerable part of this increase is due to the Derating Act, since £30,000,000 more than a year ago has to be provided for grants to local authorities. Of this sum £15,000,000 represents an additional charge upon the Exchequer, but the other £15,000,000 will be counter-balanced by savings on the Consolidated Fund charges. In other directions £5,000,000 more is required for widows' pensions; £6,500,000 more for the Unemployment Insurance Fund; £1,185,000 more for the working of the Development Act and the Colonial Development Act passed last year; £999,000 more for old-age pensions; £774,000 more for housing grants; £1,865,000 more for grants to local education authorities; and £1,150,000 more for the beet sugar subsidy. On the other side of the account there is an estimated saving of £2,120,000 on War pensions, and £910,000 on small-holdings.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, is expected to make a statement to-morrow about the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee, which is now in the hands of the Government. The committee was appointed a year ago to inquire into the economic, apart from the strategic, aspects of the scheme.

On Wednesday it is hoped to complete the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, and on Friday Sir Joseph Lamb is moving the Bill to make provision for the prevention of damage to crops by rabbits which has been before the House of Commons on previous occasions.

THE LORDS

In the House of Lords, the debate on the Bishop of Southwark's motion concerning bad housing conditions will be continued to-morrow, and on Wednesday Lord Templetown is asking questions concerning the alleged child slavery in Ceylon and the Basle Trading Company's property in India.

A number of interesting political meetings have been arranged for the coming week. To-morrow morning Mr. Baldwin is to speak at the meeting of the Council of the National Unionist Association and he proposes to deal with the creation and the prospects of the United Empire Party. Later in the day there is to be a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, at which some plain speaking is anticipated concerning the division in the ranks of the party on the vital amendment to the Coal Mines Bill on Thursday night. Four Liberal members voted against their leader on this issue, and eight others who were present abstained, but their action has had the approval of sections of the Liberal Press. The *Daily News* has declared that it was a mistake to push the Liberal criticism to the lengths to which it was pushed, and the *Manchester Guardian* expressed the view that it is at any rate something to know that, if it was a Liberal amendment that came near to destroying the Bill, it was Liberal abstentions and Liberal votes that prevented a political catastrophe.

On Thursday Mr. Snowden is to receive at the Treasury a deputation from the Federation of British Industries on the question of taxation and industry.

** Details of the Civil Estimates will be found on page 8.

FRANCIS LORANG

EXPECTED ARRIVAL IN LONDON

It is understood that the French police are now fully prepared to hand over to the British authorities at any moment Francis Lorang, formerly director of the Blue Bird Petrol Company, against whom a warrant was issued last October by a City magistrate on an information alleging fraud. Detective-inspector Frank Giles, of the City Police, will leave early this week for France. The British warrant cannot, of course, be executed in France, but the French police will place the accused on board a British vessel, where the City Police officer will formally take him into custody.

According to present arrangements, Lorang will take his place in the dock at the Justice Room, Guildhall, one day this week, and will be remanded after a merely formal hearing. The subsequent hearings—as in the Hatry case—will take place in the New Court, Guildhall.

SOVIET LABOUR POLICY

MILITARIZATION OF FARMS

"BRIGADES" FORMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 2

The Soviet Government has issued labour instructions for the collective farms which mark the most important step yet taken towards the complete militarization of agriculture.

All peasants enrolled in collective farms are immediately to be organized into "labour brigades and columns," under qualified commanders (to whom the Soviet Press gives the name of Brigadier and other military titles). Each brigade is to be trained in a particular form of agricultural labour; such expressions as "horse brigades," "oxen brigades," "tractor brigades," are already current. The instructions "categorically forbid all attempts to establish equality of payment for agricultural labour"; wages must vary according to the results of the labour of individual peasants or of individual brigades, and must be exclusively on piecework system. Payment by time is authorized only for a few categories in which piecework calculation is impossible.

The system of premiums and fines respectively for good and bad work must be strictly enforced and rivalry among labourers be stimulated to the maximum. A labour "tariff," fixing the wages of seven grades of labour must be introduced before the end of next week, and a table of fines for bad work will be circulated among collective farms in the near future. In no case may peasants receive, either in money or kind, more than 60 per cent. of their nominal wages each month; the remainder will be held in trust for a minimum of one year by officials of the collective farms (apparently for the purpose of deducting fines, subscriptions to loans, and other contributions). A peasant may withdraw from the collective farm only by forfeiting the land he formerly held as an individual, and cannot receive any share of land from the collective farm.

In an article published to-day Stalin extols the present form of "voluntary" collectivization of agriculture, and states that more than half of the peasants in the U.S.S.R. have now been collectivized under this system.

Reports from the frontier state that great numbers of peasants are attempting to escape from Russia into Estonia and Latvia in spite of the efforts of frontier guards to repel them.

PEASANTS CROSSING INTO POLAND

FLIGHT FROM COLLECTIVE FARMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 2

Information received here from the Eastern frontier during the week-end leaves no doubt that the measures taken by the Soviet authorities for the creation of collective farms are causing an increasing number of Ruthenian and Ukrainian peasants to abandon their homes and seek refuge in the Polish border districts.

Reports of a mass emigration first became current a week ago, but at that time were devoid of foundation. Until Tuesday last there had been only 30 cases in which peasants had presented themselves to the Polish guards saying that they had fled from Russia in order not to be forced into the collective farms. Although the military and civil authorities took a cautious view of these beginnings, because, in proportion to the length of the frontier, which is 900 miles long, they seemed too small to warrant general conclusions, it was understood that the process of collectivism would not be in full swing in the adjacent parts of White Russia and the Ukraine until the middle of the week. The frontier officials were accordingly instructed to cross-examine the refugees and to keep a close look-out for signs of a definite influx.

The first peasants to come over predicted that they would be followed by many more. That forecast is now being fulfilled. By Friday there had been 100 crossings, but whether they are reckoned by groups, families, or individuals it is not always possible to tell. It is certain that since then the stream has not been checked, in spite of elaborate precautions taken by the Soviet frontier guards. On the other hand, the difficulties and perils of escaping from Russia are so great at the best of times that it must be considered an open question whether a much larger number will succeed in their attempts to get across. To be ready for every emergency, the Polish authorities are considering the possibility of opening a concentration camp for refugees who are without friends or relatives in Poland.

FUGITIVES' STORIES

The largest number of fugitives has penetrated the northernmost sector of the borderline, between the towns of Daisna and Druja. Here the boundary is formed by the River Dzwina (Southern Dvina), and escape involves a passage over ice. The Novotnys, a large family of 20, with children and two small infants, were the first to risk this crossing after they had abandoned a prosperous farm at Zatsishe, four miles within Soviet territory. They decided to move on Friday, when they were informed that their property was to be socialized the next day, and that they, as *kulaks* (well-to-do peasants), would probably be sent to Siberia. They set out with six wagons and six horses, taking only their better clothing and a stock of lard and bread. Everything else was left behind. The livestock was penned in the pig styes, the barn doors were bolted, and a light was left burning in one of the living rooms to give the impression that they were still at home. They had decided, if they met single sentries, to shoot them dead on the spot, but if they ran into a larger patrol, three or four were to stay behind and lay down their lives while the rest got away. Luck was with them, for they had drifting snow and fog, and were able to drive their wagons across the ice into Poland about midnight. They stopped on the further bank to offer prayer.

The head of the family, an old man of 80, said that Ogpu (Cheka) officials had come to make a list of the young children who were to be taken away and sent to Communist schools. When he had answered that he would never part with his grandchildren he was told that he would be sent to the Solovetsky Islands.

Boris Loban, a refugee who arrived at Stolpce three days ago, said that there had been stubborn resistance to socialization in his village, Zamostoviche. First propaganda had been tried through the Anti-God Society and young Communist Pioneers, and then, when that failed, the Ogpu had sent an *agent provocateur*, who provided the villagers with arms, telling them that the Poles had detailed him to muster armed bands, because a war with the Bolshevists was impending. Some days later the Ogpu agents arrived, found the arms, and shot 20 young men. The rest of the band went to Solovetsky, and 60 families were deported to Northern Siberia in goods trucks. Examinations of other fugitives have produced similar tales of the violence and bloodshed which are accompanying the socialization of the land.

The frontier troops of the Ogpu have trebled their patrols, which have strict instructions to fire on escaping peasants. On Friday eight out of a party of 20 were shot dead as they were approaching the frontier near Stolpce. This, again, is only one case out of a number which have been reported from the frontier posts.

AIR MAILS FOR CHINA

RIGHT SECURED BY GERMAN FIRM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 2

An agreement has been signed between the Chinese Minister of Communications and the Deutsche Lufthansa under which the latter is given the right to carry air mails from Germany to China by the Northern route, which, it is understood, means by way of Siberia or Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan). A Chinese-German company will be formed to operate in China.

The Lufthansa now has a service between Berlin and Moscow, but it will be necessary to obtain an extension of this right from the Soviet Government before connexion can be made with China. A Russian air service between Moscow and Irkutsk is already in operation, so the distance to be bridged to the Manchurian border is small. Irkutsk would be the point where the mails for China could be conveniently diverted across Mongolia to Peking, while those for Japan could proceed eastwards via Harbin. The question of routes, however, is not yet settled. An air mail service with Europe would be in the highest interest of all nationalities in the Far East.

That the Nanking Government is anxious to avoid war with Yen Hsi-shan is shown by yesterday's decision of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee to send a commission to Tai Yuan-fu [capital of Shansi, Yen's province] to investigate Yen's activities. Official information already appears to establish that Yen has mobilized his forces and otherwise exceeded his powers, but if he can explain his actions to the commission all may yet be well.

** An article on "Aviation in China" appears on the preceding page.

COTTON TRADE AND INDIA

PROTEST AGAINST NEW DUTY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MARCH 2

The Lancashire cotton trade is determined not to take lying down the proposal of the Indian Government to increase the import duty on Lancashire cotton piece-goods from 11 to 15 per cent. A storm of protest has been aroused by the proposal, and it is understood that an influential deputation from Manchester, representing all sections of the industry, will visit London at an early date to urge upon the Government the necessity of strong action to ensure that the increased duty shall not be put into operation.

It is the unanimous opinion of the trade that the Indian mills already enjoy an ample measure of protection against Lancashire, and there are prominent men in the industry who are in favour of pressing the Government to intimate to the Indian Government that they will not permit any raising of the duty against Lancashire. In other words, they would urge a threat to exercise the veto. The fact that a preference of 5 per cent. is proposed against non-British goods is regarded as a sop to keep Lancashire quiet, but it is stated that the value of the preference is more than counterbalanced by the additional 4 per cent. put on the duty against Lancashire goods.

The general view in the industry is that the higher impost if allowed to stand will aim a very serious blow at the Lancashire trade, and will result in a further substantial reduction in the export of piece-goods to India. Since 1913 the exports from Lancashire to that country have declined by over 1,000,000,000 square yards.

SPANISH POLITICAL AGITATION

CABINET'S DEFENCE OF THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 2

As a result of the excitement caused by Señor Sanchez Guerra's attack on the King, rumours of grave difficulties in the path of the Government are again current. The peseta exchange lost several points yesterday, closing at 40.16 to the pound.

In view of the agitation and unrest provoked by the resumption of political propaganda the Government has decided to refuse for the present the permissions solicited by Don Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformist leader, and Señor Lerroux, the Republican chief, to hold meetings and address their supporters. General Berenguer (the Prime Minister) has also refused permission for the holding of a national agrarian congress.

An official *communiqué* explains that the Government views with natural regret how inflamed passion is creating anxiety at the very moment when every effort is being made by the authorities to carry out the work of pacification. The Government had counted upon the collaboration of all parties, and was therefore painfully surprised that such a distinguished person as Señor Sanchez Guerra should have failed in this respect. The *communiqué* goes on to say that the Government cannot remain passive at this juncture, because passions would become more intense and do great harm to high national interests. Moreover, the Cabinet would fail in its most elementary duty were it not to declare that there is, and always has been, a person responsible legally for the acts of the Crown. It is on the principles of constitutional monarchy that the Government takes its stand and will shield the person of the King, who incarnates the monarchy, from all attacks.

The former Finance Minister, Señor Calvo Sotelo, has addressed a letter to the Press protesting that the King had nothing to do with the advent of the Dictatorship and that he showed great perspicacity and was patriotically inspired in accepting it, as in doing so he certainly interpreted the will of the nation at the time.

Likewise the King put an end to the Dictatorship when he saw it had become unpopular. Señor Calvo Sotelo declares that throughout the Dictatorship the only initiative taken by the King was to create the University City and to urge the Dictator on the path of restoring constitutional guarantees. The Dictatorship governed with complete independence at all times.

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Buccleuch was stated on Saturday night to be much the same.

The following bulletin was issued last night concerning the condition of Lord Gladstone, who has been lying ill at his house at Dane End, Ware, for several weeks:—"Lord Gladstone's condition gives cause for renewed anxiety."

The improvement in Lady Stradbroke's condition was on Saturday night stated to be maintained.

Admiral A. Walker-Heneage-Vivian, who is lying ill with bronchitis at his London home, was stated to be not so well on Saturday. Last night he was reported to be much better.

PRINCE OF WALES INDISPOSED

SLIGHT ATTACK OF MALARIA

RETURN TO NAIROBI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, MARCH 2

The Prince of Wales and his whole party returned unexpectedly to Nairobi last night by train. Their return is explained by the fact that the Prince is slightly indisposed. The following bulletin was issued from Government House this afternoon:—

The Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of subtertian malaria, and has returned to Nairobi in consequence. The fever is following its normal course, and it is anticipated that his Royal Highness will be quite well in a few days.

The aeroplane has been playing an increasingly useful part in the Prince's holiday. It has enabled him to spend many enjoyable hours flying over the game-stocked country of the Masai Reserve. Captain Campbell Black, managing director of the Wilson Airways, on Wednesday took the Moth machine Knight of the Mist to the Prince's camp at his request. The bush near the camp was cleared to provide a temporary landing ground.

The first day Captain Black, accompanied by Baron von Blixen, carried out an aerial survey over the Voi area, nearly 200 miles away, where a second landing ground had been made in the heart of a sisal plantation. While flying the airmen saw one of the largest herds of buffalo ever known in Baron von Blixen's experience. The first indication was a lone bull standing in a clearing. When the animal was disturbed by the sound of the aeroplane's engine there gathered around it hundreds of buffaloes. The airmen reported this experience on their return to camp, and the Prince was much disappointed that he had missed it.

On Friday morning the Prince went up at an early hour, flying through a thick cloudbank. When the machine emerged into the sunlight several thousand feet over the camp the Prince was rewarded with a wonderful view of the snow-covered peaks of Kilimanjaro, rising from the flat upper surface of the white cloudbanks. He said that his only regret was that he had forgotten to take his camera with him. In the daytime the Prince trekked miles through the bush, seeking trophies for his cinema camera. He planted his stand in the likeliest spots, carefully selecting cover, and exposed hundreds of feet of film unworried by the presence of animals. With Captain Finch-Hatton and Baron von Blixen, the Prince is reported to have obtained some fine pictures of lions and other big game. It is stated that the Prince declined to shoot anything at the Kiu camp owing to the fact that he was in a game reserve, refusing to take advantage of his privileged position.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COLLEGE

THE NEW COMMANDANT

Air Vice-Marshal Sir R. Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., Royal Air Force, at present in command of the Royal Air Force in Iraq, has been selected for appointment as Commandant of the Imperial Defence College, in succession to Major-General W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., the present Commandant, who is due to vacate the appointment at the end of December, 1930.

The appointment is at present for a period of two years, and is filled by each of the Services in turn.

** Sir Robert Brooke-Popham was appointed to the Royal Flying Corps from the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry in 1912, and served in France from August, 1914. Since the War he has been successively Director of Research at the Air Ministry, first Commandant of the Royal Air Force Staff College, Air Officer Commanding Fighting Area, Air Defence of Great Britain, and Air Officer Commanding the Iraq Command.

MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The condition of Mr. Taft was described at 4.30 this afternoon as less favourable than early yesterday. Two days ago the physicians attending him abandoned all hope of his recovery.—*Reuter.*

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE GONDOLIERS	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	I PRONOUNCE THEM	8.15
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	HEALTHY, WEALTHY AND WISE	8.40
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	THE DARK LADY OF THE SONNETS AND ANDROCLES AND THE LION	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Mu-Sa-Lya's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Burlington House	ITALIAN MUSIC 8.45

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK	12 to 11
Astoria	LOVE, LIVE AND LAUGH	12.45 to 11
Avenue	A COTTAGE ON DARTMOOR	1 to 12
Capitol	LONE STAR RANGER	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LO

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Wind easterly or south-easterly, moderate or fresh; mainly fair, apart from light rain or drizzle locally; perhaps local mist; moderate or rather high temperature.

Further Outlook.—Similar. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Naval Conference cannot now resume its full activity before Friday, as the French delegation will not be able to travel from Paris before Thursday at the earliest. Our Tokyo Correspondent gives some further particulars of what are described as tentative proposals put forward by the American delegation. (p. 14)

Full details of Sir Ernest Lamb's scheme for St. Paul's Bridge are to be laid before the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City Corporation to-morrow. (p. 11)

The steadily improving position in the mining industry is shown by returns for the South Wales, Yorkshire, and Northumberland areas, all of which disclose credit balances as a contrast to the losses of the last three years. (p. 8)

A demonstration of farmers and farm workers took place at Cambridge on Saturday with the object of urging the Government to take immediate steps to deal with the serious crisis in agriculture. (p. 20)

The Finance Committee of the L.C.C. proposes that the county rate for 1930-31 should be 7s. 2½d. (p. 9)

Terms are published of a proposed agreement between the parties involved in the controversy which followed the decision on December 5 of the Hull City Council to dismiss the volunteer tramwaymen who were retained in the service of the Corporation after the general strike. (p. 9)

The Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments (Vote on Account) for the year ending March 31, 1931, were issued on Saturday. The total is £368,095,208, an increase of £59,531,449, compared with the corresponding estimate for the current year, which was £308,563,759. The total (including Supplementary Estimates) voted for the current year was £320,190,105. (p. 8)

Further details of the proposal to house in a central building, with a pooled information bureau, the 12 leading technical societies of Great Britain were disclosed at the annual dinner of the London Section of the British Association of Chemists on Saturday. (p. 8)

The Grignon Hall at Felsted School was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. (p. 11)

An oil-driven locomotive with a four-speed gear box has been built at Leeds for a Chilean railway. (p. 18)

Dr. J. C. Carlile, formerly president of the Baptist Union, speaking yesterday at Folkestone as a chaplain attached to the R.A.F., declined to be bound by any Government ban on prayers for the victims of the Soviet persecution of religion. (p. 9)

The Bishop of Birmingham preached in Manchester Cathedral last evening on human immortality in relation to the fossil discoveries near Peking. (p. 16)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

M. Tardieu announced early yesterday morning that he had completed his Cabinet, which includes one new Ministry and several new Under-Secretaryships in order to allow of the necessary party representation. (p. 14)

In the Indian Chamber of Princes on Friday and Saturday critical discussion of the Butler Report continued, and several resolutions defining the claims of the Princes were carried. An all-parties conference in Delhi, summoned to prepare a constitutional plan in readiness for the proposed Round-Table Conference, has ended without achieving its purpose. (p. 14)

An agreement has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the Deutsche Lufthansa by which the latter is given the right to carry air mails from Germany to China by the northern route. (p. 14)

The 30th anniversary of the relief of Ladysmith was celebrated on Saturday in that town by a large gathering of Boer War veterans, which comprised members of both the besieged and the besiegers, from all parts of South Africa. (p. 13)

Labourers on the Soviet Government's collective farms are to be organized, according to their occupation, in "brigades" under strict discipline. A number of peasants have crossed from Russia into Poland in order to avoid the collectivization schemes. (p. 14)

The United States commission which is investigating the recent disorders in Haiti was boycotted at the opening of its hearings on Saturday. (p. 13)

SPORT

A Race Meeting was concluded at Gatwick on Saturday, when Peggie's Pride won the National Trial Steeplechase by two lengths from Alike, with Coral Reef II. third. (p. 4)

The Arsenal beat West Ham United in the sixth round of the Football Association Cup competition at Upton Park on Saturday by three goals to none; and Huddersfield Town beat Aston Villa at Birmingham by two goals to one. (p. 5)

The Army beat the Royal Navy in the Inter-Services Rugby Football tournament at Twickenham on Saturday by 16 points to 10. (p. 6)

The Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society beat Cambridge University at Mildenhall on Saturday by seven matches to six; and Oxford University beat Royal Mid-Surrey at Richmond. (p. 7)

The University Sports Meetings were concluded at Oxford and Cambridge on Saturday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The South African Loan Prospectus; the Rise in Gilt-Edged Stocks; Larger Capital Issues; Central Banking Functions; Monetary Policy and Prices; A Cinzano Issue; and Contracts in Australian Shipping. (p. 21)

Money was in limited supply in Lombard-street on Saturday, and short credits were arranged at 3½ per cent. Discount quotations, however, tended to weaken further. The silver exchanges and the Spanish exchange were weak. Silver fell ½d. further to 19d. per ounce. (p. 21)

ANOTHER TARDIEU MINISTRY

M. TARDIEU is in office again; and after very nearly a fortnight of uncertainty and confusion France has a Government which is expected to resume the naval negotiations in London. But not at once, nor assuredly. It has still to meet the Chamber and to obtain the vote of confidence which is required by conventional Parliamentary practice in France; and with Shrove Tuesday intervening—a holiday that Parisians could never renounce—the vote will not be taken till Wednesday. It is expected, though not too confidently, that the new Cabinet will survive its ordeal by vote. In that case the new delegation will cross the Channel on Thursday, and the Naval Conference should be fully reconstituted by Friday. M. TARDIEU will once more officially head the delegation, but he evidently feels that he must spend more time in Paris than during the first phase of the Conference, and may send M. BRIAND over in advance; and the Foreign Minister will have with him the new Minister of Marine, M. DUMESNIL, who takes the place of M. LEYGUES. M. DUMESNIL belongs to the Socialist-Radical Party, and was indeed first offered the Ministry of Marine by the ill-fated M. CHAUTEMPS before he changed his mind and appointed M. ALBERT SARRAUT. There are five Socialist-Radicals in the new Government; but their inclusion does not itself portend any change in the foreign or naval policy of France. The polemics of the last fortnight have been personal and partisan. Almost the only subject which was left out of consideration, as not offering suitable matter for party bargaining, was the attitude of France in London. It is true that during the week-end career of the Chautemps Ministry M. LÉON BLUM, the Socialist leader, appeared as a critic of the "excessive demands" of M. TARDIEU, and a supporter of the less nationalist policy which he supposed might be pursued by his successor. But he could not carry with him all even of his own following; and his support was fatal to M. CHAUTEMPS. It was, in fact, the principal cause of his immediate overthrow. So M. TARDIEU will take up the policy of France where he left it on February 17. Al[l], if any modifications are to be made, M. TARDIEU is obviously the right man to make them.

The present French Chamber can only properly be represented by a Ministry of the Tardieu complexion. It was elected two years ago to complete the financial reforms of M. POINCARÉ and to settle the Reparations question; and it really contains a safe working majority for nobody but M. POINCARÉ. For that reason there has been some talk during the past week of a dissolution and the election of a new Chamber. With M. POINCARÉ debarred from serious political exertion, and the objects achieved for which the present Deputies were primarily elected, such a course would seem the most natural to Englishmen. But a dissolution of the Chamber is not regarded with favour in France, and has in fact only once been authorized in the history of the Third Republic. The Chamber, not the Government, dominates French politics; and it has almost become a settled tradition that during the four years of its statutory life several of its principal members and a varied assortment of its groups shall have a turn at forming a Government. M. POINCARÉ has himself been one of the sharpest critics of the latest developments of the French Parliamentary system, and more particularly of the crisis that has just ended. It was caused, he wrote, "by an unbelievable access of demagogy"; and the action of the Chamber in putting M. TARDIEU in a minority was a "perfidious manœuvre." He has throughout this period lent the whole weight of his authority to support the man who is generally regarded as his political heir; and this backing, and the deliberation with which M. TARDIEU has built up his second Ministry, are the best guarantees of its durability. He has actually had to create one new Ministry and several new Under-Secretaryships, simply for the purpose of buying support in the Chamber.

After the divisions that overthrew respectively the first Tardieu and the Chautemps Ministries there were cries of "Vive Tardieu" in the Chamber; and M. TARDIEU has always exerted himself to obtain the support of as wide a section of it as possible. When he was first invited to form a Cabinet he offered six posts to Socialist-Radicals, which they refused. When he was defeated he was not in a hurry to re-form his Ministry; he willingly allowed the chance to be taken by the leader of his opponents. M. CHAUTEMPS actually formed a Cabinet, but its career was a fiasco; to all intents and purposes his failure was as complete as that of M. DALADIER and M. CLÉMENTEL before him, who did not even reach the stage of facing the Chamber when they were asked to form Ministries out of the same material at the end of last year. A Cabinet relying on the votes of the Right and Middle groups appears to be the only possible product of this Chamber, and even so its regular supporters only just outnumber its regular opponents. M. TARDIEU is understood to have secured this time the support of the "Social and Radical Left" group of M. FRANKLIN-BOUILLON, which holds one of the key positions; but on the other hand he has probably lost the votes of some at least of the followers of M. LOUCHEUR, who has been dropped because of his activities during the recent negotiations. The other notable absentee from the new Ministry is M. CHÉRON, whose financial orthodoxy and severe manner lost him the sympathy of Deputies insistent before everything upon tax reduction. Even then the extent of the hostile majority was only five votes in a total of over 600; if M. CHÉRON had not made the point at issue a question of confidence a slight adjustment of his financial proposals might have satisfied the House. In short the regrettable incident of M. TARDIEU's defeat has wasted a great deal of time and conferred no particular benefit upon anybody.

Politics and Prayer

The Government are to be pressed this afternoon for an explanation of the instructions issued last week on their authority through the Army Council and the Admiralty to the various commands of the British Army and to His MAJESTY'S ships and naval establishments. The instructions, as set forth in the published terms of the Army Council's letter, are that "His "Majesty's Government have decided, in view "of the political character the controversy has "assumed, that it is undesirable that intercessory "prayers for Russian subjects should be read at "religious services in the Army." These instructions are, on the face of them, at variance with the answers given by the FIRST LORD of the ADMIRALTY in the House of Commons three weeks ago, and with the statement he has issued during the week-end. In his explanations MR. ALEXANDER draws a correct distinction between parade and voluntary services, which should have been expressed in the order circulated. Admittedly a parade service, attendance at which is a matter of discipline, differs in that respect from all other services at which the prayers for Christianity in Russia will be said. The professed concern of the Government is to ensure that nothing remotely capable of moving party feeling on questions of the day should have place in a service from which those who might so misinterpret the special prayers are not free to absent themselves. But the language of the official instructions offers a gratuitous injustice and affront to a movement in the Churches themselves that has been conspicuous for its spontaneity and for its transcendence of everyday political opinion.

Nothing but the necessities of the Government's position requires, in face of unanswerable evidence to the contrary, the official view that the purpose of religious intercession is political intervention. The day of prayer is safeguarded by its very universality against any construction of the kind. Christian Churches differing widely in creed and tradition, differing widely in their outlook upon secular life, are united in the Christian duty which their spiritual leaders have unanimously recognized. On or about March 16, which has been generally adopted as a day of intercession, services will be held not merely in Britain, but in many European countries and in the United States. This attitude of supplication and compassion is wider than country, deeper far than party. The leaders of the Churches have lifted their appeal to religious humanity loftily clear of the bitterness and the indignities of party controversy. The main charge which the Government have to answer is, indeed, that by a misguided form of intervention they have sought to embarrass a religious occasion with those very political entanglements which they profess to condemn.

Mounting Expenditure

The estimates for the Civil Service and revenue departments for the coming financial year, which were published on Saturday, cannot fail to cause anxiety to the taxpayer and should convey a grave warning to the whole of the general public, whether taxpayers or not. The statement that expenditure in 1930-31 is likely to be nearly £48,000,000 more than in 1929-30, although the figure for the latter year has been swollen by the inclusion of supplementary estimates, is not indeed so alarming as it appears. The Derating Acts account for some £30,000,000 of the increase; and it cannot be too often emphasized that this sum does not represent an addition to the national burdens at all. MR. SNOWDEN is among those who have shown, in their anxiety to disparage the financial policy of MR. CHURCHILL, a tendency to forget that a true picture of national expenditure can only be obtained by adding together the tax-borne and the rate-borne expenditure. The derating scheme will then appear in its true light as a remission of certain particularly vicious and onerous taxes, and the substitution of others. The fact is illustrated, and ought to be emphasized, in the White Paper accompanying the estimates, which states that half the estimated expenditure will be met by savings in payments previously made to local taxation account. The same argument holds good of a considerable part of the increase of £16,000,000, which remains after allowance is made for expenditure under the Derating Acts and under the heading of the Post Office. Some, if not most, of the fresh expenditure upon Unemployment Insurance should be counterbalanced by a decrease in local expenditure upon relief; and the same is true to some extent of fresh expenditure upon widows' pensions. It is clearly impossible to give a precise figure of the real increase of national expenditure revealed by these estimates, but probably it is not much more than £7,000,000 or £8,000,000. This does not mean that MR. SNOWDEN'S task will be any easier than it appears, because he will have to meet the cost of these transfers of charges by taxes which must form part of the Budget. Moreover the revenue returns to date show that he may have to make up for a smaller revenue and a larger expenditure during the year 1929-30. But it remains true that the really alarming feature in these estimates is not so much the increase in the national burdens as their intrinsic size and their tendency to increase automatically.

It will be noted that the estimate for no one of the great administrative Departments shows any substantial decrease except the Ministry of Pensions; and that those more closely concerned with the social services all show very great increases. As MR. CHURCHILL showed in 1926 in his valuable analysis of public expenditure, a proportion of all these increases are automatic. No doubt in the present estimates the figures are swollen by the repercussion of MR. THOMAS'S efforts to find employment, and therefore the actual amount of automatic increases cannot be disentangled from the general figures; but the fact remains that increases in large blocks of expenditure are, in present circumstances, quite uncontrollable. The broad lesson, therefore, to be derived from these estimates is that the situation is wholly unfavourable for any experiments in Socialism. The figures show that industry, from which the money must be found, will be hard put to it to hold its own against the mounting flood of the demands to be made upon it for services which already exist. It is earnestly to be hoped that MR. SNOWDEN will be able to anticipate some savings upon those estimates which are still to come. But, if this hope should be realized, then it is quite clear that such savings should fortify him in a policy of retrenchment rather than encourage him towards a policy of extravagance.

A Guide for Gastronomics

A Paris newspaper has published some hints on eating and drinking drawn up by one whom it regards as an authority. Intense consideration of these hints has left us persuaded that eating and drinking—like farming, acting, horsemanship, and other mysteries—cannot be taught. DR. ROBINNE'S first "essential precept" proves that he, too, is of that belief. "Gastronomy can only be learned by constant "practice." It is the essential precept of the old actors: "Experience, laddie, experience does "it!" And hundreds of stage-struck youths, and thousands of hungry men sitting down to a tough and tepid steak, or to a plate of sodden rice and ragged prunes, cry out: "Give us, "then, experience!" Give us parts in your productions. Invite us frequently to dinner, since, like appetite, knowledge comes by eating. But we must not be unreasonable. DR. ROBINNE cannot feed all the hungry sheep who look up to him for counsel; and the most part must be content to study his essential precepts and hope for the chance of acquiring by industry and strict attention to business the power of appreciating their wisdom. Plenty of elbow-room—good. Eat slowly—not, perhaps, quite so indisputably good. Putting MR. GLADSTONE and the gastric juices aside, and paying all proper deference to the expert, are there not moments when gulping is a pleasure, perverse, perhaps, but æsthetically finer than deliberate mastication? And there are foods—hot roast mutton, for instance—which, if not eaten quickly, cannot be eaten at all, can hardly indeed be looked at.

Since we have dared to question the unalterable truth of one essential precept (and as well hang for roast mutton as for roast lamb), let us be equally bold about two others. Hot plates for hot dishes is one. But there are well-eating people who would be horrified at a hot plate under hot apple-tart or damson pudding. "Don't overdo the *hors d'œuvres*, "or you will have no appetite for the rest of "the meal." That is very true; but what greater gastronomic treat than once in a blue moon to sit down and wilfully to eat so much of the sardines, anchovies, salads, olives, eggs, cabbage and the like, so as to be saved the trouble of eating anything more, and to be left free to talk and sip the wine and nibble a roll? It is imprudent, no doubt; but it is not so vicious as dining wholly off salted almonds, a temptation to which some have shamefully fallen. Another precept, that "chicken is only "eaten at its best in your own house," merely rouses envy of the preceptor's home. Of salads he says that they should not be eaten with foie-gras (nor, we submit, should strawberry-jam with Welsh rabbit), and that they are never well made in big restaurants. That is a moderate statement for a true *gourmet*; since most of them, and many who are none, believe that no one in the world can make a salad but themselves. All men of fine palate will agree with him that cheese after a sweet is not to be endured, and that coffee (after-dinner coffee, that is) is best in a small cup. And when he comes to wines, and bids us not to bring our Burgundy to the boil nor to freeze our champagne solid, we suppress any little temptation to refer to grandmothers and the sucking of eggs, because only too often do London restaurants thus maltreat their wines. Last of all he gives the advice to drink in the French provinces (let us add in Italy, too, and in Spain) the local, unknown, perhaps nameless wines. But it is not wise to dwell upon these unsettling thoughts. This very day there will be people sitting at little tables in the sunshine, ordering meals, and never even asking if there is a wine list. They need but say "red" or "white," and the warm South, the South of flowers and bright air and clear colour, is in their glass. It would taste very poor in this northern land; but out there it is the essence of all which one goes South to seek.

THE TOP SEASON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the entertaining article on "The Top Season" in to-day's issue of *The Times* it is remarked that the whipping-top is the subject of a famous simile in Virgil. It is likewise the subject of a simile in Dante. In the Heaven of Mars Dante sees, in the form of sparkling lights ("lumi scintillando forte"), the spirits of warriors who have fought for the faith. These are severally named to Dante by his ancestor Cacciaguida, and each spirit as it is named gives an answering manifestation. Among them is that of Judas Maccabæus, of which Dante says:—

Al nome dell' alto Maccabeo
Vidi moversi un altro [lume] roteando,
E letizia era ferza del paleo. (*Par.* xviii. 40-2).

At the name of the great Maccabee I saw another light move,
Spinning as it sped, and gladness was the whip to the top.

Dante, who claimed that he knew the Aeneid from beginning to end ("tutta quanta"), no doubt had in mind the simile in the seventh book, but he made his own characteristic application of it.

Your obedient servant,
PAGET TOYNBEE.

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, Feb. 26.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE IN AMERICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of Friday Professor Kelly, of Dartmouth College, N.H., refers to "an old rumour" that the Indian missionary Samson Occum had his portrait painted during his visit to England about 1767. It is a very substantial rumour, for at the 1768 exhibition of the Society of Artists (whence the Royal Academy sprung in 1769), Mason Chamberlin, afterwards R.A., exhibited under No. 22: "Portrait of the Rev. Samson Occum, an Indian convert and preacher of the Gospel among the savages in North America." In 1763 Chamberlin exhibited his famous portrait of Benjamin Franklin, which brought a sensational price in 1912, and has since again changed hands. It may be that Franklin brought Chamberlin and Occum together. It is impossible to say what has become of Mason Chamberlin's portrait of Samson Occum (who died in 1792). It may be that the bust portrait of him, engraved by Ridley and Blood for the *Evangelical Magazine*, 1808, is taken from Chamberlin's portrait. There is also a much larger engraving, a mezzotint by J. Spilsbury, showing him to three-quarter length, seated at a table pointing to a passage in the Bible. There are copies of both in the Print Room of the British Museum.

Your obedient servant,
66, Park-hill, S.W.4. W. ROBERTS.

PRAYER FOR RUSSIAN CHRISTIANS

ATTENDANCE AT PARADE SERVICES

THE ORDER TO THE FORCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A special question arises in connexion with parade services. Prayer, to be worthy of the name, should express the spontaneous feeling of the worshippers. In the churches participation is voluntary. At parade services attendance is compulsory. It would be paradoxical if prayer for religious freedom were prescribed by authority at such services. On religious grounds, therefore, it would be right to avoid the introduction, by formal request or command, of an unusual element. Moreover, the opening for propagandist representation, in view of the association with the Army and Navy, is obvious.

I refrain from dealing with the relations between the Government, the military authorities, and the chaplains. Whether the decision has been reached by the best method is one question; of its rightness in itself, in all the circumstances, I have no doubt.

I write as one who very earnestly hopes that there may be, in this and other lands, a striking manifestation of unity in intercession. Doubt regarding particular incidents does not touch the clear fact of a resolute and far-reaching campaign in Russia against religion itself. A simple veto upon all religious worship or profession is not yet practicable, but the propagation of atheism by methods of persecution remains a fact.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. RUSHBROOKE.

Baptist World Alliance Offices, 4, Southampton-row, W.C.1, March 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An official letter is published which states that "his Majesty's Government have decided, in view of the political nature the controversy has assumed, that it is undesirable that intercessory prayers for Russian subjects should be read," &c. It would be of much interest if the Government would explain what controversy they refer to and who are the controversialists.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
16, Burghley-road, S.W.19. C. J. EYRES.

** A statement by the First Lord of the Admiralty on the position of the Government appears on page 9.

APPEALS AGAINST THE CROWN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one of those who took part, as representing the Surveyors' Institution, in the deputation to Mr. Winston Churchill, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge that the cost of elucidating legal points of difference in connexion with the Income-tax Acts should be borne by the State, may I be permitted to support the views expressed by Sir Henry Buckingham in his letter published in *The Times* of this morning.

Under existing conditions cases not infrequently arise where the taxpayer prefers to shoulder the burden of what he is advised is an illegitimate impost rather than face the risk of the still heavier charges of obtaining a decision in the Courts as to the correct interpretation of the Acts. Inspectors of taxes in different parts of the country may themselves deal with these somewhat doubtful points on different lines, with a consequent lack of uniformity in the burden placed upon the taxpayer.

While the latter might properly be expected to bear the comparatively small cost of an appeal to the District Commissioners, it seems only reasonable that if such appeal is in his favour, and the Inland Revenue authorities wish to take the matter further, the cost of obtaining a decision of the High Court should be borne by the Exchequer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. GODDARD, Secretary.

The Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Feb. 28.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PARTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My attention has been called to a statement in your issue of the 28th ultimo, in which, under the heading of Political Notes, you allege that an attempt had been made to persuade the Conservative agent in Mr. Ormsby-Gore's division "to transfer his allegiance to Lord Beaverbrook's new organization." In your issue of the 1st inst. you repeat this allegation of "undermined" in your footnote to Mr. Pinckard's letter on the *Saturday Review* controversy.

As far as I myself, or any organization under my control, is concerned this statement is totally untrue. I have also taken the trouble to inquire of Lord Rothermere, and I am informed that the allegation is equally false as far as any of his activities are concerned.

This denial should not be interpreted as an indication of my future attitude towards Conservative agents. I shall be glad to foster and to receive the support of Conservative agents in all constituencies where Conservative members or candidates adopt a definite attitude of hostility to the policy of Empire Free Trade.

At the same time, I take this opportunity of thanking you for the prominence you have given to my speeches, and for the sense of fairness in including in your summary of Canadian opinion comment which is favourable to our policy. It is a practice which is not always observed by other newspapers.

Yours faithfully,
BEAVERBROOK.

29, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1, March 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read this morning that the United Empire Party has decided to fight seats, which, with the exception of Rugby, are situate in the south of England.

The incidence of unemployment does not demonstrate itself in any of the constituencies named in the Press. On the contrary, comparatively they are free from this evil. For most it will appear as astonishing that this new party has not begun its operations in the northern and central counties of England and of Southern Scotland, wherein are our coalfields, iron and steel industries, and cotton, all of which especially are suffering, with large numbers of unemployed or part-time operatives. In general terms, I cannot understand how, for example, the voters of Dorset West can appreciate the economic problems of Lancashire or of the Yorkshire coalfields, and in these latter the problem of unemployment is very severe. Having made a diagnosis surely it would be the wisest course to begin treatment at the roots of the disease.

I am your obedient servant,
GRAHAM S. HUTCHISON.

The Old Garden, Hillingdon, Middlesex, Feb. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I join with others who have protested, in your columns, against Lord Beaverbrook's action in forming a new party?

I was among the earliest of the 200,000 signatories. I have now written to Lord Beaverbrook to dissociate myself utterly from his party and his policy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully,
LOUISE EDITH CAUTHERLEY.

7, Bolton Bridge-road, Ilkley, Yorks, Feb. 28.

LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Parliamentary Correspondent points out that in the recent critical division on the Coal Bill 17 out of 59 Liberals proved unable, from one cause or another, to support their official leader. Are we quite without excuse in urging that this is only another indication that unity for Liberals is in fact impossible so long as they are subjected to the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George?

Yours obediently,
March 1. CHARLES MALLET.

THE WASHINGTON EMBASSY

A SEVERE TEST

SIR ESME HOWARD'S SERVICES

(By Our Washington Correspondent)

There are few moves on the great chequer-board of the public service more important than one to be made this month. Sir Esme Howard, for six years British Ambassador to the United States, has returned to England and will retire from the Diplomatic Service, and within a few weeks Sir Ronald Lindsay will go out to take his place.

The guidance of Anglo-American affairs is in many hands, but there are two men whose responsibilities and opportunities are in some ways greater than those which can come to any others—the British Ambassador to the United States and the American Ambassador to Great Britain. There is a purely personal element in the relations of the two countries which is sometimes the despair of those who have their friendship most deeply at heart, and it is this element with which the Ambassadors most familiarly deal. The paradox of our common language is that the inhabitant of each country will always know what the other says, but will not always understand what he means. The Ambassador in either land is first and foremost an interpreter.

Sir Esme Howard is the latest—and he must be named with the very highest in distinction—of a line of representatives of the Crown which runs back to 1791 and the days of George III. The long roll includes Sir Stratford Canning, in 1820; Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, who went out in 1849 and was not succeeded by Lord Napier until 1857; Lord Lyons, whose stay from 1859 to 1864 took in the bitter years of the Civil War; Sir Julian (afterwards Lord) Pauncefote, longest in service of them all, Minister in 1889, first of Ambassadors to the United States in 1893, when the rank of the missions of the Great Powers was raised, who died in Washington in 1902, having seen the United States take her place among world Powers after the war with Spain; Sir Michael Herbert, untimely cut off in 1903; Sir Mortimer Durand, whom Theodore Roosevelt, alas! never understood; the beloved James Bryce, from 1907 to 1913; and after him Sir Cecil Spring Rice, whose service through the terrible test of the Great War is only now finding its full measure of recognition in his own country.

A TRANSFORMATION

In the general sense there have been only two British Ambassadors to the United States since the struggle of 1914-1918. The Marquess of Reading crossed the Atlantic as High Commissioner in the latter year, and Viscount Grey of Fallodon fulfilled a special mission in 1919, but these were exceptional appointments. Early in 1920 Sir Auckland Geddes was received by President Wilson, and began a period of service which was to last four years, and was to include in its span the settlement of the Irish question, the funding of the British War debt, and the Washington Conference. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of that time or the value of Sir Auckland's contribution to the general cause of Anglo-American relations. When he left Washington a beneficent change had been wrought, the confusion and bitterness which followed the War were giving way to order and good feeling, and it could be seen that his courage, his firmness, and his high and varied ability had counted heavily for good. It has remained, so far as human fallibility can judge, for Sir Esme Howard to complete the transformation.

Washington is like no other great capital on earth, and if the position there of an Ambassador—particularly of a British Ambassador—has its special opportunities, it has also its special dangers. In England all roads lead to London, in France all roads lead to Paris, but the centre of government of the United States lies apart from the main stream of the country's life. It has been said with more humour than truth, but not entirely without truth, that Washington will be the last of the world's capitals to be Americanized. In other words, it may be American but it is not America—a distinction with a great deal of difference. It is a city of some 600,000 inhabitants, divided into four districts whose geographical relation to the Capitol building at the centre labels them respectively the North-west, the North-east, the South-west, and the South-east. By accident as much as by design all the public life of the place is packed into the North-west district. There is the White House, there are the great Government Departments, there are the principal arteries of trade, there are the houses of the citizens of light and leading, and into the midst of the district is dropped also the entire apparatus of diplomacy. What in a vaster city, at once an economic and political capital, would be thinly spread and lost in a metropolitan immensity is in Washington compactly grouped in a mere subdivision. The result is always curious, and sometimes startling.

For all practical purposes the number of men and women in any country who have the high direction of public affairs, domestic and foreign, is no more than a few hundreds. In Washington these live within a stone's-throw one of the other, in a constant awareness of each other, and—thus neatly and conveniently assembled—they move and have their being under the fierce scrutiny of the most sleepless Press on earth. Their casual comings and goings, their eating and—*proh pudor*!—their drinking, are immortalized in the news or "social" columns of the journals. The genial and alert Mr. Tumulty, when he was secretary to President Wilson, read all that appeared under the head of "Society," and between the lines found much that he desired politically to know. The public man in Washington can never lack publicity, and least of all if he desires to avoid it; he can hardly be silent, when the very tea-cups may echo and magnify his whisper. To borrow a phrase from Irvin Cobb, he has the privacy of a goldfish in a bowl, and the effect of all this upon the position of the Diplomatic Corps may be left to the imagination. Nowhere else is it so unceasingly and so completely—so perilously, sometimes—a part of the intimate life of a great capital. Nowhere else is it forced, by the very condition of things, to be so conscious of itself. For the young secretary of embassy or legation Washington—most hospitable of all places on earth—is often a paradise, where he is the spoiled darling of innumerable kindly hostesses. The head of his mission may be pardoned if, for the discreet performance of delicate duties, he would be satisfied with a greater measure of privacy.

UNLIMITED PUBLICITY

It follows that the test to which an ambassador is subjected is a severe one. He is accredited not only to the Government of the United States, but—in fact, and whether he like it or not—he is on trial before the Press and public opinion to a degree still unknown in other countries. This is true of all heads of foreign missions, and it is in no way a derogation of others to say that it is true in a profound and special sense of the Ambassador of Great Britain. Upon him plays such an unwavering beam of attention as lights up no other foreigner. What from a colleague would be a minor indiscretion, barely noticed, might from him be drawn out to provide the "international incident" so dear to the popular journalist, though this, when it is properly regarded, may be as much a form of tribute as a source of trouble. In any case, the British Ambassador is

more liberally provided with opportunities for unwisdom than any other. He is deluged with invitations to travel and to deliver speeches.

The strain upon a man not richly endowed with the simple qualities of candour and cheerfulness would be severe indeed. The thronging and unescapable good will of American life is, for no discreditable reason, more than some strangers can bear. It has been remarked by a shrewd Frenchman that the typical American—if such a being can be said to exist—seems never to desire solitude. Certainly it does not often occur to him to accord it to the guest he delights to honour. He wants the visitor to live always at the topmost point of entertainment, he demands of him a manifestation of pleasure as vigorous as the cordiality he always and everywhere receives, and he will not be denied. His guest must "be himself," to the full dignity of his place in life, whatever that may be, for he believes that where all men are genuinely themselves, scrupulously observant of the social stature of their neighbours, good fellowship will prevail.

It is not least among the titles to acclaim of Sir Esme Howard, who is a product of the "old diplomacy," that no foreigner in our time—unless perhaps it be James Bryce, who was a special case—has aroused in the United States so steady and affectionate a sentiment of admiration as he. He has known how to win, and keep, the trust of every American he has met and to arouse the confidence of millions he will never see. He has for six years, standing in a position at Washington which is peculiarly exposed, moving about the country at frequent and severe cost to his health and strength, meeting, greeting, and addressing unnumbered gatherings of men and women, been very simply and unaffectedly the sort of Englishman his country would always wish to represent it. He has helped, as no man not an Ambassador but as not every Ambassador could have helped, to free the image of Britain in the American mind from an old distortion. There can be no nobler pleasure for another Englishman who has stood near him than to praise him for years well spent and duty honourably done.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is no longer represented at Washington by an Embassy alone, and the Ambassador is no longer the only representative of the King. Sir Esme Howard's duties, it should not be forgotten, have been in part to cooperate on a footing of equal responsibility with the Ministers—in the order of their creation—of the Irish Free State, of Canada, and of South Africa, a privilege and a task of unusual delicacy. He has done this, and in doing it has set a tradition of cordiality, has established a foundation of mutual good will, which are no less than an Imperial asset, to be jealously guarded. Those who come after him will find, in this as in so many other directions, that their work will be the easier and their success the more assured for the term of service he has now brought to an end.

MAYA CULTURE

EXHIBITION AT BRITISH MUSEUM

The display of objects of Maya culture which opens to-day in the Assyrian basement of the British Museum represents the spoils of Captain Joyce's expedition last year to Pusilhá in British Honduras. Archæologically no doubt the five large limestone stelæ brought back this time have the greatest importance; the glyphs with which they are covered provide important evidence for the dating of Maya history from about the first to the third century A.D. On one of the slabs a life-size relief of a priest (or deity) in ceremonial costume is remarkable also for the skill with which the sculptor, working only with the tools of the Stone Age, has conquered the difficulties of perspective and anatomy in a three-quarter view of the human figure. The precision of these craftsmen, ignorant of metal tools, is even better illustrated by a circular mosaic mirror of iron pyrites mounted upon a slate backing. The chips of iron pyrites are thinned, smoothed, and evened edge to edge with a perfect finish.

It is, however, the pottery which best exhibits the artistic freedom of these primitive technicians. Miniature specimens of rough household ware are to be seen, in the shapes sometimes of birds or beasts; these may well be children's toys. But the excavation of a cave of considerable size has yielded, in direct contrast with these, half a ton of much finer ceremonial pottery. Here the clay is moulded without a wheel into a variety of plain designs based on the circle, and decorated with an unexpected diversity of painted figures. The clay is usually porous, and upon a white slip are laid lively reds, a kind of sienna, and black. A green paint also has been found laid on one or two pots which had been previously polished. This experiment was evidently abandoned owing to the lack of success demonstrated by the broken relics, but a fluted ware, coloured dark chocolate, is comparatively common.

The painted designs, which unfortunately wash off extremely easily when attempts are made to clean them, show a great fertility in invention and freedom from repetition. Human and animal figures of real boldness (a squatting monkey is perhaps the best preserved) are almost as common among the vessels and sherds displayed as geometrical or symbolic designs. The vegetable world, too, which the Mayas have hitherto been supposed to ignore in their art, supplies an abundance of themes. The commonest is the twisted liana stem, shooting buds at various degrees of opening. This subject can be seen in every phase of representation from a very fresh realism to an almost wholly formal abstraction, and it is curious that the extremes are to be detected side by side on one fragment of pottery.

Several small non-ceramic objects are finely carved and pierced as if to be worn as amulets, notably a jadeite mask with a removable eye, a flatter jadeite relief of the human figure, and a thin cross-section of the whorl of a shell. A similar but even more curious ornament is a polished piece of human jawbone, with the condiles sawn off the mandible, and the latter carved on the surface with glyphs and pierced so as to form a pendant. This may well be the first discovered instance of the use of human bone for an artistic material, though the reliefs may be considered symbolic rather than pictorial.

THE HOTEL CECIL

The Hotel Cecil was closed during the week-end, after having been an hotel for nearly 34 years. The banqueting halls will continue to be used until April 12, when existing engagements will have been fulfilled. During the War the hotel was taken over by the Royal Air Force. The building will become, in a few months' time, the headquarters of Shell-Mex, Limited.

THIEVES IN A CATHEDRAL

Thieves broke into St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road, early yesterday morning and wrenched the tops off five contribution boxes and rifled them. It appears that the men entered through a window above a tomb, after having climbed a high iron fence. Since the boxes are cleared weekly and sometimes bi-weekly, it is thought that comparatively little money was taken.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

Mr. Lunn, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions, and Mr. G. G. Whiskeard, vice-chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, will be the guests of honour at a dinner to be given by the Empire Migration Committee of the Royal Empire Society at the society's headquarters next Thursday. Sir Archibald Weigall, chairman of the Migration Committee, will preside.

On Saturday, for the 56th time, the Epping magistrates granted distress warrants against three residents of Buckhurst Hill, for non-payment of a small portion of the Poor Rate, as a protest against the Education Act, 1902.

STATE OF TRADE

A DISAPPOINTING MONTH

(FROM OUR TRADE CORRESPONDENT)

February was a disappointing month to a number of industries. Prices of raw materials showed a declining tendency, which caused a lack of confidence, and induced buyers of manufactured goods to postpone orders. This state of affairs was very marked in the textile trades. The uncertainty in regard to the import duties is still a serious obstacle to business in the trades concerned. Generally speaking, however, it is hoped that with the "between-season" period drawing to a close some recovery in trade will take place, but at the moment the immediate outlook is not as satisfactory as it was a year ago, especially in the iron and steel and coal industries.

SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING.—Orders for new ships have been few recently. Ship-repairing is fairly active. The engineering trades show little change. The electrical sections and the important branches engaged in the manufacture of heavy motor vehicles and rolling stock have a large amount of work in hand.

COAL.—In the export trade the outlook for March is regarded as doubtful, and the present dull and irregular conditions are expected to continue until the spring trade begins. At the same time shipments still compare favourably with those of a year ago but are below the level of a few weeks ago.

IRON AND STEEL.—While production is, on the whole, fairly well maintained, thanks to contracts placed some time ago, plant is not so fully employed as was expected earlier in the year. There is still little sign of a general recovery in business, and the outlook is causing some uneasiness.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.—In the cutlery and plate trades conditions are quiet for the time of the year, but makers are expecting better orders shortly for the spring trade. At the Birmingham Fair there was some extensive buying of hardware and brassware, largely for export to various parts of the Empire.

COTTON.—The demand for cloth fails to show the development expected recently, the unstable level of prices for the raw material accounting for much of the lack of confidence among buyers in oversea markets. Although the proposal to organize short-time failed to secure the necessary support, this is not taken to indicate any improvement in the spinning section, which, it is stated, has never been worse, and though output is being curtailed all round it is still excessive.

WOOL TEXTILES.—Unstable wool prices are still the cause of much uncertainty, and spinners and manufacturers are adhering to a very retail policy of buying. In the Yorkshire districts, while the demand for cloth is disappointing, the slight increase in machinery activity is maintained as the result of more numerous small orders for a variety of dress goods. In the Scottish tweed trade a few more orders have been placed for the spring, but firm orders for next winter season are poor, and a number of workers are on short time.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.—In the retail sections preparations for the spring trade are imparting a little more activity to business, and although most wholesalers still complain that buyers are unduly cautious, there is some improvement in the volume of orders. The uncertainty regarding the silk, rayon, and fabric glove duties is a great obstacle to business, and as a consequence many mills and factories are either idle or on short time. Retailers in many northern towns are arranging "cotton weeks" to assist the Lancashire industry.

HOSIERY AND LACE.—Hosiery manufacturers are now displaying their new season's goods. Meanwhile there is no increase of business; very few, if any, factories are fully employed, and most of them are short of work. In rayon hose the slump is more decided even than in woollen goods, and few buyers are placing orders, while practically all the operatives are either out of work altogether or on very short time. The lace trade shows little change, such variation as exists being found in the curtain section, which is rather more active.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders are not being placed with any greater freedom, and they are nearly all for purposes of replacement, but the slight improvement noticeable recently is maintained. There is some demand for sports goods, which should steadily expand for the summer months.

** Further reports on the state of home industries appear every week in *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement*.

TAUNTON SCHOOL

SIR DONALD MACLEAN AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The Taunton School Old Boys' Association held its 41st annual dinner at Gatti's Restaurant, Strand, on Saturday. Mr. BEN S. CLARK, the president, who was in the chair, said that since 1912 the membership had increased by over 1,100 and the invested funds by over £2,000; and in addition they had raised a scholarship fund of £4,000.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN, M.P., proposing the toast of "The School," appealed to the youth of the country to take a keener interest in national and municipal services. It was all very well to know a great many things, but it was tremendously important to know how to do things. His old chief, Mr. Asquith, as he preferred to remember him, had said: "Youth would be an ideal state if it came a little later in life." This country was faced to-day not with the factions of men and women but with tremendous social issues fighting for expression. There was a call in this country for great steadiness, calm foresight, and determination; and the direction in which the country would move in the future depended on the kind of interest the youth of to-day took in public affairs.

Mr. HAROLD NICHOLSON, headmaster of the school, in reply, said that in many books written on the subject of education there had been a tendency to admit the fact that public schools had developed the physical and the moral sides of a boy's life, and had turned out men who could lead men and, as the Americans said, men who were good mixers one with another, but there had been a curious unwillingness to admit the same for the intellectual and æsthetic side of education. It was difficult to generalize, for few could know more than one school well, but at Taunton they were doing their best to give an all-round education with a varied curriculum and æsthetics and the intellectual side of life were encouraged and fostered to the full among the boys.

SIR CHARLES H. BIRD proposed the toast of "Our Guests" and Mr. P. W. ROOTHAM (vice-president of the Lawn Tennis Association) replied. The health of the president was submitted by Mr. HERBERT HOW (secretary, London branch). Others present were:—

Dr. L. Birkbeck, the Rev. F. W. Aveling, Mr. F. H. Calvey, Mr. E. Erlebach, Mr. C. B. Goodman, Mr. H. W. Ridley, Mr. R. B. Tarring, Mr. E. V. Watkins, Mr. A. H. Williams, Mr. W. E. B. Carn, and Dr. S. W. Hughes.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

INTERCESSION SERVICES

Five thousand persons attended a united service of prayer held in Westminster Abbey on Saturday for the success of the Naval Conference. More than half the congregation had assembled previously at the City Temple, where the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Woods) conducted a service for Free Churchmen, who afterwards marched to the Abbey. There the Bishop of Chichester said that they were grateful for the leadership that had called the Naval Conference into being and wished to help it. The congregation was led in prayer by the Dean of Westminster.

In his address at the City Temple the BISHOP OF WINCHESTER said that the fact that the Naval Conference was meeting in London placed a peculiar responsibility upon the citizens of our land to surround it with sympathy, confidence, and hope. A still greater responsibility rested on professing Christians, the responsibility not merely of sympathy, but for prayer and intercession. Ordinary people did not understand the technical aspects of the Conference. What they did understand was that the Conference would make a gesture either towards or away from the consummation they so ardently desired, that here during these weeks the progress of the nations towards peace would be either hastened or hindered. Policy depended largely upon public opinion, and they would rally the public opinion of Christian men so far as their influence could reach to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of all that made for greater union and concord between the peoples.

TRAMWAY TAKINGS MISSING

Detectives were inquiring yesterday into the disappearance of £200 in notes and silver earlier in the day from a lorry on the way from Leyton to the London County Council tramway depôt at Stamford Hill, N. The lorry left the Bakers' Arms about 3.30 a.m. and reached its destination a quarter of an hour later, and it was not until the boxes were opened at Stamford Hill that the disappearance of the money was revealed.

ROUND THE SHOPS

DRESS PARADES THIS WEEK

Many dress parades are announced for this week, and from now onwards the collections of Paris and English models will be shown.

BRADLEYS, Chepstow-place, are celebrating their diamond jubilee year, having established their business in 1870. For some weeks past their own designers have been engaged on the production of exclusive models for the spring season, and these, together with special collections of models which their buyers have just brought back from Paris, will be shown in their salons to-morrow and daily onwards. Furs, gowns, tailor suits, wraps, and coats, millinery, blouses, and sports clothes and lingerie will be displayed in their respective departments, and an augmented staff of mannequins will allow of an adequate number to cope with the many hundreds of models in the spring collection.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, are now showing their spring fashions throughout their dress departments and are emphasizing the new details, such as little capes on coats, long skirts for evening and greater length in clothes for outdoor doors, and an abundance of flecks in tweedy fabrics. Squirrel fur in new shades has a light charm for early spring days, and there are some attractive new coats in squirrel in beige, grey, cocoa, and sable, which are moderately priced from 29 to 39 guineas.

DERNHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have secured the services of a well-known tailor, M. Habetin, who has had experience in the fashion centres of Vienna, Paris, and London, and is making many beautiful models for their coat and skirt department and their mantle department. These are meeting with great favour among women who appreciate a perfect cut and a moulded fitting line. In the tailor-made department there are some of his models in West of England suitings and tweed; one in fine brown Saxony has a neat fitting coat exquisitely tailored and made with a simple skirt, and, like all good tailor-mades, its simplicity is more effective than any elaboration. Made to measure it costs 10½ guineas. A black and white Cumberland tweed made with an upstanding collar and half belted back and front has already been ordered by many women needing a smart suit for country or race wear; it costs 12½ guineas made to order. In the mantle departments there are examples of M. Habetin's skill in tailored coats in suiting and tweed at 10½ guineas, and there is a delightful afternoon coat in black in a fine French novelty material with a high collar of broadtail cloth which costs 16½ guineas made to order.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, are having a fabric week beginning to-day, when the new spring materials will be on view and novelties in silks, woollens and cottons will be displayed in all the new colours. The new "hare hair" material, introducing fox hair, basket knit straw tweed, friska tweed, flecked fabrics, feather-weight suitings, and novel jerseys will be among the woollen novelties. New printings in crêpe de Chine, chiffon, and georgette show the changes in patterning of these materials, and a charming crêpe de Chine with a self colour satin design intermixed with printed effects is one of the attractive newcomers among the silks. Patterns of these materials are free. A fashion paper is being issued by this house, the first spring number of which is out, and is called the "Deeanjay Courier"; the complete spring series of this, as it is published, will be sent free to any reader who applies for it.

D. H. EVANS, Oxford-street, are demonstrating the new line in Twilfit corsets this week, and the new models are interesting in the clever adjustment of corselets, girdles, and corsets to the need of a defined figure, even if the waist-line is no longer small. Small lacings at the sides help in the case of girdles, and a fitted top in a new silky material is used in corselets that are well boned back and front to give support. A large staff of experienced fitters are available to advise.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER, The Linen Hall, Regent-street, are holding a white sale beginning to-day and lasting until March 15. This is a good time to buy linens as at the approach of spring the need of renewal of the lighter side of household requirements increases as linen bedspreads replace the heavier coverings of winter and brighter days call for new curtains and a greater use of fancy linens in the home. Their well-known standards of goods are offered at greatly reduced prices and many discontinued factory lines and oddments are at bargain prices. Embroidered linen sheets and bedspreads, embroidered linen pillow cases, coloured linen bedspreads, linen sheets in various qualities are offered at low prices, and there are various odd lots of linen damask table cloths and napkins which are great bargains, table cloths 2 by 2 yards being at 9s. 6d. each. In double linen damask there are table cloths at 20 per cent. reduction. Linen towels and bath towels, kitchen cloths and linen by the yard are also included in the sale. Superfine linen sheeting is at half-price. Personal needs in handkerchiefs, lingerie are also reduced, and in conjunction with the sale there are special offers in new stocks in dresses, jumpers, sports coats, hosiery, gloves, perfumery, and men's wear.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVE, Oxford-street, have an attractive collection of new models in their model gown department, and further additions to it are arriving from Paris. Models from Worth, Lelong, Molyneux, Chanel, and other designers show the new fashions in charming styles. An evening gown from Molyneux is in poppy red georgette with godets of net in the same shade let into the skirt. In lily-of-the-valley green lace there is a charming evening gown from Chanel with an Empire waistline and a little cape effect at the back. A copy of a Worth gown is in fine brown lace made with a bolero and a jewelled buckle at the back. A number of flowered chiffon evening dresses are arriving from Paris and smart printed crêpes for day wear. Two-pieces in flamingo and dresses in the new cherlaine are among other novelties.

SPIERS AND POND, New Bridge-street, announce that the last week of their wine sale will end next Monday, March 10. A complete list of the special offers of wines will be sent on application.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION

MR. BROMLEY ON OPPONENTS OF RATIFICATION BILL

Mr. J. Bromley, M.P., the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, writing in the March issue of the *Locomotive Journal*, has a note on the present position in regard to the ratification of the 48 hours Washington Convention.

Continual negotiations, he states, have been going on between the society, the Government, the T.U.C. General Council, and the other two railway unions on the subject of ratification, in connexion with which a Bill is shortly to be presented to Parliament. "I am happy to say," Mr. Bromley continues, "that after lengthy negotiations I believe that the ratifying measure will contain provisions which will safeguard our guaranteed day and week, exclusive of Sunday, which is the object that our Union has had in mind, and which I have been grappling with ever since 1920. Unfortunately, one of our branches, without sanction, has issued some circular, of which I have not seen a copy, to other branches, many of which have apparently been writing to members of Parliament asking them to oppose the Government Bill when brought forward. This has created a dangerous position, for if we, by direct negotiation with the Government, safeguard the position of our members, and then someone from the Labour benches opposes the Bill, all our work will be undone, and our members may expect very many Labour representatives to be in favour of the ratification of the Washington Convention as it stands, in the interest of all the workers, not only in this country but in Europe, and without any qualification to meet the desires of possibly 100,000 railway trainmen.

"I hope members will see the utter folly of any one branch butting in in this manner without consultation, for the danger has to be known to be realized, and I can assure our members that if there is any hitch it will be entirely due to this particular circular, which in actual fact is causing Labour members of Parliament to consider opposition to a measure which the railway unions have officially helped to mould, and, further than this, if it is found when the Bill is in draft that it needs certain amendments to meet our position, our task will be rendered more difficult by this unofficial and ill-considered action."

MR LANSBURY ON COAL PRICES

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works, speaking at Dewsbury last night, said that whatever Mr. Lloyd George had to say about the Coal Bill, nobody up to the present had brought forward any better proposals than the Government for dealing with a very difficult position. When the Bill came into operation and all the legislation connected with it was got through, not only would prices not go up as a result of the legislation, but the industry would be on a sounder footing than ever. It had been worked out very carefully.

LIFE AFTER DEATH

DR. BARNES ON APE-LIKE MAN

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes), preaching in Manchester Cathedral last evening, spoke on the problem of human immortality in relation to the recent discovery of the sub-human fossil remains colloquially termed Peking Man.

After recalling the demand for some fossil, half-ape, half-man, which followed Darwin's publication of "The Descent of Man" in 1871, the Bishop traced the history of the fossil discoveries in Java in 1891, at Piltdown, in Sussex, in 1911, and in 1926, and onwards, in China. In due course, he said, experts would be able to tell, from their examination of the sub-human skull lately found embedded in the limestone rock near Peking, something of the quality of the brain of the sub-man of Peking. Then we should know more fully what rudimentary man was like 400,000 years ago, when the marks of his ape-like origin were many. Another page of man's evolution would be written. Did not the fact that primitive sub-men were in Sussex, Java, and Peking at the beginning of the long distant ice-ages suggest that they had spread from some point in Central Asia, where, under Divine Providence, those brain changes occurred which were ultimately to lead to ourselves? Probably none of those ape-men was in the direct line of our ancestry. Rather they were cousins, types which did not mature. Yet they were products of that same process of change of which we were the ultimate consequences. Possibly Chinese Turkestan was the land where man began. In due time further investigation would put an end to present ignorance.

HUMAN PERSONALITY

How did discoveries such as that of Peking Man affect theological belief? Many were perplexed as to how it was possible, in the light of our growing certainty as to man's animal origin, to believe that the soul of men is immortal. People were asking, at what stage of our evolution did the soul within us become worthy of eternal life? Must we too perish absolutely at death as did the animals from which we had sprung? Our knowledge was still deplorably limited. We could not say when moral consciousness began. Yet with the beginning of moral consciousness man made the step which decisively separated him from all other animals upon earth. He was convinced that the ground of a reasonable belief in personal immortality was to be found in the fact that men were loyal to goodness and truth. Because we could not admit that the wages of goodness were dust and nothing more, we were forced to claim that eternal life would be the reward of righteousness. The good man would survive after bodily death because he had survival-value. We could not continue to think of the Universe as rational, or its Creator as other than a capricious maker of useless experiments, if men who had sought to serve Him perished utterly as their bodies decayed. Obedience to the moral law was man's gift to his Maker; yet in vain would the gift be made if personal immortality were a delusive hope. Either God must waste what surely He pronounced good and acceptable to Himself, or in the man who gave God service there must be something immortal. When in the ape growing to the stature of man there first appeared a faint understanding of the moral law, at that moment a something worthy of eternal life was born in him. Then the process of soul-making began: the animal began to put on humanity.

Would there be no further development of personality for any of us after death? He could not believe that a static future awaited us. He looked rather for development, achievement, and enrichment. The distinctive personality of man was not rightly to be thought of as derived *in toto* from the mind of the ape. There appeared, when the human soul began, a new quality of being witnessed to by man's moral consciousness. That quality was, he believed, fundamentally independent of the organized matter needed for its manifestation. Though man might be one of a group of mammals more or less closely akin to himself, he was decisively separated from all other animals; in him was a soul which, if true to its own nature, would enjoy eternal life. Had Peking Man moral instincts? Did he strive to live by an Inner Light, however dim? If so, he was on the side of the immortals. If so, though the sub-species to which he belonged had passed from the earth, it was not unrepresented in the realm of God where nothing of value was ever wasted.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE

EASTERN AREA CONTESTS

At the Theatre of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art on Saturday evening, Dr. L. du Garde Peach adjudicated upon five plays, which were performed in the final contest of the Eastern Area of the British Drama League National Festival of Community Drama. The five plays had been previously selected from over 90 entries in an area that includes 21 counties, from Rutland to Hampshire.

The standard of performance varied, though all the competing companies showed good team work and a satisfactory sense of the fundamentals of dramatic representation. *Legend*, by Mr. Philip Johnson, was performed by the Robin Hood Players, from Mansfield. A drama of fisher-folk of a familiar type, it was played smoothly and sincerely.

Quintero's *Fortunato* was offered by the Willesden Players. The rather discursive interest of this play is held together only by the character of the unfortunate Fortunato, whose efforts to find support for his starving family put him in predicaments ridiculous and pathetic. Mr. Johnson Smith, who took the name part, is an actor of real gifts, and his skill in achieving cumulative effect by the simplest means brought down the curtain to enthusiastic applause. The Harpenden Group gave a spirited version of *A Privy Council*, the Samuel Pepys comedy by Major Drury and Richard Pryce. Here Mr. George Williams gave a quiet but effective vignette of the diarist in one of his more sportive moods. The performance of Mr. Eliot Crawshay-Williams's *E. and O.E.* was very painstaking; but the grim humour of this exercise in the grotesque proves almost beyond the scope of any but very experienced players.

First place was given by the adjudicator to the Hampstead Play and Pageant Union for their rendering of *The Man Who Wouldn't Go To Heaven*, by Mr. F. Sladen-Smith. This little phantasy belongs to the school of *Outward Bound*. Its scene is the gate of heaven, and we are shown the inevitable gold-winged angel and his dealings with the latest batch of heavenfaring souls. The author avoids the obvious, and if the play were five minutes shorter there would be nothing but praise for it. The Hampstead producer, Mr. Charles Thomas, made the most of his opportunity; the result was a beautiful and moving production, which should make a favourable impression when it is again seen at the National Final Festival on April 28.

PLUCKY POLICEMEN REWARDED

In recognition of their pluck in capturing an armed lunatic at a house in South Hackney on January 17 Police-sergeants Samuel Clarke, 59 J, and George Charles Colvin, 83 J, were at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday presented by Mr. Fry respectively with £10 and £15 from the Bow-street Reward Fund. As the officers approached him up a narrow staircase the lunatic fired twice at Sergeant Colvin and then fired at random. Colvin rushed at him and received blows on the head from the weapon. The man was overpowered after a fierce struggle and a dagger was taken from him. It was afterwards discovered that only blank cartridges had been fired. Both officers were injured.

SENTENCES FOR ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE

The trial was concluded at the Newcastle Assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Charles, of GEORGE WATKIN, professional dancer, of Affleck-street, Finsbury, London; GEORGE STARK, 22, *alias* Baker and Bates, printer, of no fixed address; FREDERICK TURNER, 20, motor mechanic, of Affleck-street, Finsbury; and ALBERT ELLIOTT, 50, labourer, of Myrtle-place, Newcastle, who were charged with the robbery with violence of £193, the property of the Newcastle Co-operative Society, from Edward McCardle, a messenger, aged 14. Evidence was given for the prosecution by a girl named Dorothy Morris that the robbery was plotted at her house in London. The accused all denied the charge. They were found *Guilty*. Elliott was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, Watkin to 18 months' imprisonment, and Turner and Stark each to three years' penal servitude.

FIRE AT A MENTAL HOSPITAL

For over an hour last evening, the Belfast fire brigade was engaged at an outbreak at Purdysburn Mental Hospital, where a large number of patients are accommodated. As the outbreak was confined to one building it was not necessary to remove the patients.

KEW GARDENS

THE EARLY FLOWERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The subsoil of Kew Gardens is so porous that the place shows less sign now of the floods of a few weeks ago than of a dry, rasping spell, which has kept the earlier things back so that the snowdrops and winter aconites have waited to welcome the vernal crocuses. They have been in bloom for some days, and that unusual state of affairs is a measure of a curious season which, paradoxically, is early for some things and late for others, the latter predominating. *Rhododendron praecox*, for instance, which has often gone out of bloom at Kew before now, was in full flower on Friday.

Any and every flower is more than welcome when the trappings of winter are still about, and so an inherent dislike of magenta is stifled by gratitude for the sight of the little clump of this showy rhododendron a short distance to the west of King William's Temple. Close to it and nearer to the temple *Pieris japonica* is about to begin as fine a display of bloom as this beautiful old shrub can ever have made, and that may safely be placed to the influence of last summer. No one whose garden soil is free from lime could wish for a more satisfactory hardy shrub. Almost opposite the *Pieris*, which is still often called by its old name *Andromeda*, and to the west of it, is a good flowering specimen of *Arbutus andrachnoides*, and when the sun glints through the leaves on to the warm chestnut colouring of the trunk and branches, there is not much at Kew just now to equal it. Under the *Arbutus* is a healthy little specimen of *Arctostaphylos manzanita*, which, at its best, is one of the most lovely of small Californian flowering trees. There is a famous specimen of it on an estate in Napa County, California, 35ft. high and with a similar spread, but in our cool climate it is rarely more than a shrub. Berries follow the flowers, and it is the likeness of these to tiny apples that earned the tree its second name, which is Spanish for apple.

The Himalayan house is starred among objects of momentary interest at Kew, for the specimen of *Magnolia Campbellii*, which is flowering in naked glory; but a fine red *arboreum* rhododendron, another of the variety Mrs. H. Shilson, and a third of Kew Pearl, are well worth seeing. No one interested in heaths should miss the Cape heath, *Erica melanthera*, at the foot of the magnolia. In the rhododendron dell, *R. Nobleanum* is offering its fine blooms as a sacrifice to the first snow shower which may come, and is worth seeing meanwhile. *Cornus Mas* is opening its lemon flowers and *Prunus Conradinae* is already in bloom, much earlier than usual.

Last Thursday's sun brought out the yellow crocuses under the oak by the Broad Walk and swelled many a bursting bud on tree and shrub. There is more of promise than performance in the alpine garden, as, indeed, there is everywhere out of doors at Kew now; but promise of that kind is a joy to watch. A shift of the wind and a warm shower will alter the whole aspect of things and hasten the coming of leaf and flower. But though tantalizing, the slower progress of our normal wind-ridden spring climate is safer for plants than the rush to the sun which the Atlantic brings. As usual, the alpine house at the north end of the herbaceous garden harbours many delightful things now, and it does not matter to them whether the wind blows from north or south.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S DEATH

Mr. H. L. Thomson, electrical engineer and manager to the Cannock electricity authorities, was killed within five minutes of leaving his office on Saturday afternoon, when his motor-car burst into flames after a collision and overturned with him underneath it. The collision occurred on Watling Street crossroads at Cannock. Hundreds of cars were held up on Watling Street while the Cannock Fire Brigade and the local police put out the flames. In the car with which Mr. Thomson was in collision were Mrs. Alice Burton, of Longnor Hall, Shrewsbury, her little boy, and the chauffeur. It was due to the chauffeur's brave and prompt action that Mrs. Burton suffered nothing more than a cut on the head and bruises. The boy was rescued uninjured. Mr. Thomson was 35 years of age and a Londoner by birth. He was formerly in the employ of the Wolverhampton Corporation and moved to Cannock eight years ago.

A girl was killed and two men were injured in a collision at Ealing yesterday between two motor-cars at the junction of Uxbridge-road and Gunnersbury-avenue. The girl was Miss Margaret Sleedman, 23, of Mount Park, Harrow, and the men Mr. Harold E. Bell, of Hill Farm, Chalfont St. Peter, and Mr. Walter Sawyer, 21, of the R.A.F., Northolt. The two men were taken to King Edward's Hospital, Ealing. The inquest on the body of Miss Sleedman will be held at Ealing to-morrow.

A man, aged about 30, died in St. George's Hospital on Saturday night from injuries caused by being knocked down by a motor-car in Hyde Park south carriage drive. Papers in his possession bore the name of F. Jenkins, of Lot's-road, Chelsea.

Kenneth Stanley Hawkesford, a young motor-cyclist, of the Red Lion, Heath and Reach, Leighton Buzzard, was found unconscious by the side of his motor-cycle on Watling Street, four miles from Dunstable, late on Friday night. He was picked up by a passing motorist and died while being taken to Luton Hospital.

William Ernest Read, 30, of Costessey (Norfolk), was killed in a motor collision on Friday night on the main road from Norwich to Dereham, and four men were injured. About a dozen men were riding in a motor-lorry to a smoking concert when it came into collision with a saloon car. Both vehicles were badly damaged. The injured were taken to Norwich Hospital.

TRAWLER WRECKED IN FOG

CREW SAVED BY BREECHES BUOY

The life-saving crew on Rathlin Island, Co. Antrim, rescued early yesterday the crew, numbering 14, of the British trawler Shackleton, which had struck the rocks in dense fog.

The life-saving party made their way to the scene of the wreck, with their apparatus in a handcart, a journey of five or six miles, in the fog over bad roads and rough country. At first they could not locate the vessel, but after shooting several lines they established communication and rescued the entire crew by means of the breeches buoy. A number of trawlers were standing by, but owing to the fog could not help. The Portrush lifeboat put out, but for the same reason could not find the trawler. The Shackleton is practically a total wreck. She is a vessel of 283 tons, was built in 1913, and is owned by the Lancashire Steam Fishing Company, Limited, Fleetwood.

Ten shipwrecked fishermen belonging to the East coast of Scotland were landed at Stranraer yesterday. They belonged to the drifter Perilia, of Fraserburgh, which ran on the rocks at Milleur Point, at the mouth of Loch Ryan, shortly before midnight when returning from the fishing grounds during a dense fog. The drifter filled almost immediately, and the crew had only just time to take to their small boat, from which they were picked up by the drifter Olive Tree.

During a thick fog on Saturday morning a collision took place off the Copeland Islands, at the entrance to Belfast Lough, between two L.M.S. passenger steamers, the Duke of Argyll, bound from Belfast to Heysham, and the Duke of Lancaster (Heysham to Belfast). The vessels were only slightly damaged, and no passengers were injured. So thick was the fog over Belfast and district that cross-Channel boats could not leave port on Saturday morning until six hours after scheduled time.

A collision occurred last evening during the fog off Dover between the Japanese cargo steamer Moke Maru, of about 5,500 tons, and the coasting vessel Mackville, of London. Both vessels were able to proceed to Dover harbour under their own steam. The Moke Maru was reported to be damaged near the engine room above the water line, and her lighting apparatus was put out of action. The bows of the Mackville were damaged, and three of her crew were slightly injured. The new Dover lifeboat, which is claimed to be the largest and fastest motor-lifeboat in the world, stood by until the vessels reached harbour.

£5,000 FOR BELFAST CATHEDRAL

The Dean of Belfast (the Very Rev. H. R. Breti) announced in Belfast Cathedral yesterday a gift of £5,000 to the Cathedral Board for the erection of a chapel at the north-west corner of the cathedral. It is hoped to begin the work without delay.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, March 2

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone over the North Sea is weakening and low-pressure systems are situated to the south-west and west of the British Isles. Weather will be mainly fair apart, perhaps, from occasional light rain or drizzle locally.

Forecasts for To-day

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND.—Wind easterly or south-easterly, moderate or fresh; mainly fair apart from light rain or drizzle locally; perhaps local mist; moderate or rather high temperature.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind south-easterly, moderate; mainly fair; fog or mist locally; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Similar.

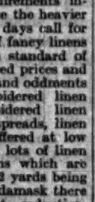
SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind easterly, moderate or fresh; mainly fair; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Wind easterly, fresh; cloudy; perhaps occasional drizzle; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind easterly to north-easterly, 5-15 m.p.h. on surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. in S.E. England, and 15-25 m.p.h. on the Continent. Mist early, mainly cloudy later, and perhaps some rain in S.E. England. Visibility 1,000-2,000 yards early, improving to 2-4 miles generally.



Sun rises, 6.44 a.m.; sets, 5.41 p.m.
Moon rises, 7.55 a.m.; sets, 9.5 p.m.
○ First quarter, March 8.
Lighting-up time, 6.11 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 3.27 a.m. and 4 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 1, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1029.1mb. (30.39in.), steady; temp., 44.0deg.; humidity, 61 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather, fine.

Friday, 6 p.m., to Saturday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 34deg.; rainfall, nil.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 48deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.2 hours.

MARCH 2, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1023.2mb. (30.22in.), steady; temp., 41.5deg.; humidity, 87 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather, cloudy.

Saturday, 6 p.m., to Sunday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 33deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 9 a.m., to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 47deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.6hr.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 2; Lowestoft, 0; Southport, 1; Torquay, ½; Ventnor, ½.

Saturday's figures were:—Hampstead, ½; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 5½; St. Andrews, 1½; Southport, 1 Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 3½.

NORBURY PARK

SURREY COUNCIL AND PURCHASE PROPOSAL

To-morrow the recommendation that Norbury Park, one of the loveliest stretches of parkland in the Home Counties, should be bought to save it from the speculative builder, will come before the Surrey County Council. Alderman W. M. Willcocks, a member of the Council, has himself obtained an option on the park for

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 1

The King and Queen visited the Princess Victoria at Iver to-day and remained to luncheon.

The Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Cynthia Colville have succeeded the Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Joan Verney as Ladies-in-Waiting to The Queen.

MARCH 2

The King and Queen, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Revd. Prebendary L. J. Percival (Precentor of His Majesty's Chapels Royal and Domestic Chaplain to The King), and the Revd. B. F. Simpson (Chaplain to The King, Vicar of St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens) preached the Sermon.

The Prince George visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

145, PICCADILLY, MARCH 1

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, was present at the Navy v. Army Football Match at Twickenham this afternoon.

The Swedish Minister has left London for the South of France, where he will remain for two or three weeks.

The Marquess of Headfort returned to 22, Abbey-road yesterday from Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly left Paris yesterday for the South of France, where they will remain for three weeks.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold will return to 9, Carlos-place on March 10 from Egypt.

The Earl of Inchcape left London yesterday to attend the Suez Canal meeting in Paris to-day, and will proceed to the Riviera to-night to be with the Countess of Inchcape, who, though very much better, is not yet able to return home.

Lady Winifred Pennoyer gave a very small dance for her son, the Earl of Shrewsbury, for the Eton Long Leave, on Saturday. The Marchioness of Anglesey and Viscountess Hambleden gave dinner-parties for the dance.

Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer do not expect to return to 22, Ennismore-gardens before April 1.

Viscount Cecil will return to 16, South Eaton-place at the end of this week from Geneva.

Lady Helen Cassel will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Hermione Cassel, on Wednesday, May 14, at Brook House, Park-lane.

Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme will leave 7, Green-street to-day for Vernet-les-Bains, and will not be returning to England until early in April.

Lord Glentanar has returned from abroad, and left 11, Hill-street on Friday for Scotland. Lady Glentanar returned to London on Saturday from abroad.

Lord Wittenham, who had a bad fall when getting out of his motor-car six weeks ago, is still confined to the house, suffering from severe shock.

Lady Oranmore and Browne will arrive at 26, Great Cumberland-place to-morrow from Ireland.

Lady Worsley will return to 8, Great Cumberland-place on Saturday from India.

Lady Jessel and Mrs. Harvey Kearsley will give a dance for their daughters, Miss Vanda Swetenham and Miss Ursula Kearsley, on May 12.

Sir George Grahame, the British Ambassador to Spain, gave a *thé-dansant* for the Queen of Spain, the Infanta Beatrice and the Infanta Maria Christina, and Prince Jaime at the British Embassy on Thursday afternoon.

Lady Clipperton returned to 75, Holland-park on Saturday from New York.

Lady Noble of Ardkinglas will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Anastasia Noble, on Thursday, April 10, at 43, Portland-place.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Lady Marling are staying with the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth and Lady Stonehaven at Melbourne, and will return to England in the Maloja about the end of this month.

Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst are leaving to-day for the Royal Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir Edward and Lady Naylor-Leyland left 23, Bruton-street on Friday for Nantclwyd Hall, Ruthin.

Sir Napier Shaw, who has been on a six weeks' cruise to the Isles of the Blest and Africa, will return to 10, Moreton-gardens on Friday.

Commandant and Mme. Hemeleers-Shenley left England yesterday for the South of France, where they will join Mme. Hemeleers-Shenley's father's yacht for a cruise in the Mediterranean. They will be away a month.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley will return to Gayfere House, Smith-square, on March 9 from Monte Carlo.

Mr. Denham-Smith (uncle of the bridegroom) was present at the marriage of Mr. V. Vandeleur Gilbart Denham and Miss Diana Beaumont at the Guards' Chapel on February 26, and at the reception afterwards at 21, Belgrave-square.

The New Forest United Hunts ball will take place on Friday, April 25, at the Moratt Hall, Brockenhurst.

Princess Helena Victoria has consented to attend a performance of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, by the Lend a Hand Club, at the Rudolf Steiner Hall on Tuesday, March 11, in aid of the Association of Infant Welfare and Maternity Centres.

A gala night in aid of Dockland Settlement will be held at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on Thursday, March 6.

ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE

The King has approved of the annual service of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George being held in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day, Wednesday, April 23, at 5.30 p.m. Full details of the service will be published later.

LORD BLEDISLOE

On his journey to New Zealand to take up the duties of Governor-General Lord Bledisloe met his predecessor in office, General Sir Charles Ferguson, at Panama on Thursday, February 27, and entertained him and Lady Alice Ferguson at dinner on board the Rangitiki. Viscount and Viscountess Craigavon, 1916. Viscount and Viscountess Craigavon, who were fellow passengers with Sir Charles and Lady Alice Ferguson, were also guests at the dinner.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN H. K. PURVIS-RUSSELL-MONTGOMERY AND MISS MACONOCHIE-WELWOOD

The marriage arranged between Captain Henry Keith Purvis-Russell-Montgomery, The Black Watch, and Cynthia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maconochie-Welwood, Kirknewton, Mid Lothian, will take place, on April 23, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh.

CAPTAIN W. J. COLYER AND MISS RIDLEY

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on April 29, at Lanercost Abbey, between Captain W. J. Colyer, Gloucestershire Regiment, son of the late James Colyer and Mrs. Colyer, of Hove, and Nancy, eldest daughter of the late Captain C. N. Ridley, Park End, Northumberland, and Mrs. Pringle, Knorren, Brampton, Cumberland.

MR. E. N. K. ESTCOURT AND MISS LOOKER

The engagement is announced between Edward N. K. Estcourt, R.A., only son of Mr. E. R. Estcourt, I.C.S. (retired), and Mrs. Estcourt, of 1, Trinity-crescent, Folkestone, and Jessie Helen June, only daughter of Mr. H. W. Looker, of Fen Place, Turners Hill, Sussex, and the late Mrs. M. J. L. Looker, of Hong-kong.

MR. L. W. W. MARRIOTT AND MISS HILL

The marriage of Mr. L. W. W. Marriott, The Essex Regiment, and Monica Mary Hill will take place on Tuesday, April 22, at St. John's Church, Crowborough.

MR. E. K. BLYTH AND MISS H. E. M. WHITEHEAD

The engagement is announced between Edmund Kells, son of Mrs. Blyth and Mr. C. F. T. Blyth, C.M.G., LL.D., of Windysayles, Boxmoor, and Hermione Elfrida Mary, daughter of Mr. Rowland Whitehead, K.C., and Mrs. Whitehead, of White Cross, Wallingford.

MR. R. A. MAGUIRE AND MISS M. LYNCH

The engagement is announced of Robert, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maguire, of 14, Eglington-road, Dublin, and Maureen, younger daughter of the late Sir John Lynch and of Mrs. Bernard, of Belfield, Stillorgan-road, Dublin.

MR. O. E. NICOLLS AND MISS CAIRNES

The engagement is announced of Oliver, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Nicolls, of The Grange, Stevenage, and Beatrice, elder daughter of Mr. J. J. Cairnes and the late Mrs. Cairnes, of Horton Priory, Sellindge, Kent.

MR. D. G. SNOW AND MISS M. BALFOUR

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Donald Geary, son of the late Colonel Edmund Brighouse Snow, R.M.L.I., and of Mrs. Brighouse Snow, 9, Cliveden-place, Eaton-square, and May, younger daughter of the late Captain Christopher Egerton Balfour, D.S.O., 60th K.R.R., and Mrs. Reginald Lowry Corry, Laigueglia, Italy.

MR. A. L. CRAIG-BENNETT AND MISS M. MURE

The marriage arranged between Arthur Craig-Bennett and Marjorie, youngest daughter of the late Commander Charles Mure, R.N., and Mrs. Mure, of 43, Warwick-avenue, Bedford, will take place at All Souls', Langham-place, on March 29.

FUNERALS

LADY WATTS

The funeral of Lady Watts, widow of Sir Philip Watts, took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, the Rev. P. C. H. Andrews officiating. The chief mourners were Mrs. Trevelyan (daughter), Miss Ruth and Miss Mary Thorowgood (grand-daughters), and Mr. Philip Thorowgood (grandson). Others present included:—

Mrs. Charles Parsons, Mrs. Lamont, Mr. William Craig, Dr. Sibbenred, and Mr. Frederick Stuart.

LADY (ROBERT) MACKENZIE

The funeral took place on Saturday of Lady Mackenzie, the wife of Colonel Sir Robert Campbell Mackenzie, of Edinbarnet, Duntocher, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Macquisten. Prior to the interment, which took place in Dumbarton Cemetery, a service was held in Old Kilpatrick Parish Church by the Rev. J. Kennedy.

MR. ERNEST LAW

After a solemn requiem Mass at East Molesey Roman Catholic Church, which was conducted by Dr. Calnan, the rector, the funeral of Mr. Ernest Law took place at St. Mary Magdalene, Mortlake. The officiating clergy were Dr. Calnan and Father Emile Burt. The chief mourners were Mrs. Law (widow), the Misses Law (daughters), Sir Algernon Law, and Major the Hon. Henry Law. Among others present were:—

Brigadier-General Lambert, Colonel Percy Lambert, Major A. Maude, Mr. Hugh Fortescue, Mr. A. Presely, Lord Ashfield, chairman, and Mr. John Mitchell, secretary, of the Underground group of companies, Mr. J. S. Coward, Mr. B. Kemp-Welch (representing the London Shakespeare League), Mr. Holford Knight, M.P., Miss Watson, and the Rev. W. Ingram.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, FEB. 22

The house party at the Residency this week has included Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, who have now left, Major-General the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stuart-Wortley, and Lady Betty Butler. The High Commissioner and Lady Loraine, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stuart-Wortley and Lady Betty Butler, left this evening for Luxor, where they will spend a few days at the Winter Palace Hotel.

Sir Kay and Lady Muir have been staying at the Semiramis Hotel.

Mr. and Lady Sybil Lubbock are among arrivals at the Continental-Savoy Hotel; and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker has been spending a few days in Cairo as the guest of Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs. Scarlett.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford have returned to Khartoum from their trip up the White Nile, and Lord and Lady Forester have returned from the Sudan and are staying at the Cataract Hotel, Aswan, where other guests include Lady Willoughby-de-Broke and Baron Rothschild.

MENTON, FEB. 24

The annual regatta at Menton, which finished last Wednesday, attracted quite a large number of people, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. An improvement is to be made soon to the Port of Menton by the addition of a breakwater to the eastern arm of the harbour. This will ensure a more satisfactory anchorage. Carnival week has begun, and the town is decorated in the customary fashion.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Imperial include Sir Francis Anderton, Major Legendre Starkie, Mrs. and Miss Fisher-Rowe, Mr. Davincourt-Purser, and Mrs. and Miss Seymour-Bennett.

MONTE CARLO, FEB. 28

The collections for the Gibraltar Diocesan Funds during the recent visit of the Bishop amounted to £122 16s. 9d.; it is expected that this sum will be made up to £200 (or over) before the end of the season. The Chaplain and Mrs. Marsh entertained nearly 200 guests at tea recently.

Lord and Lady Weir have arrived, and are staying at the Riviera Palace Hotel. Sir William Himbury is at the Grand Hotel. Sir Walter Lawrence, Miss G. Lawrence, Lady Sutherland, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Stewart are at the Metropole.

SHIPYARD WORKER'S GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

The Government of Northern Ireland has granted a civil pension to Mr. Robert Bell, a riveter, who has worked for 40 years in the shipyard of Harland and Wolff, Belfast, and has at the same time won a world-wide reputation as a geologist. A recent discovery by Mr. Bell was of two new minerals embedded in chalk at Scot Hill, Larne, which, in honour of the locality, were named Larnite and Scottite. After being analysed at Cambridge they were the subject of a paper read by Dr. Tilley, of Cambridge University. Mr. Bell has a remarkable collection of zeolites from the basalts of Antrim and Derry, and specimens of these presented by him have been displayed in the British Museum. He also made valuable gifts to the Belfast Museum, the Queen's University, Belfast, and the universities of Cambridge, Bristol, and Manchester. At his home in Newington-avenue, Belfast, Mr. Bell has a remarkable private collection of minerals.

BELGIAN AIR MINISTER IN ENGLAND

M. Lippens, the Belgian Air Minister, accompanied by his daughter, arrived at Croydon Aerodrome on Friday. Mlle. Lippens, who is a licensed pilot, occupied an outside seat beside the pilot. M. Lippens's visit is stated to be private.

MARRIAGES

COMMANDER R. F. EYRE, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS C. M. STEWART

The marriage took place on Saturday morning, at Brompton Oratory, of Commander Reginald F. Eyre, R.N. (Retd.), of Sawston Hall, Cambridge, eldest surviving son of the late Captain V. T. Eyre, of Lindley Hall, Nuneaton, and of Mrs. Eyre, and Miss Clare Margaret Stewart, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Stewart and Lady Philippa Stewart. Father John Talbot officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of silver tissue with long sleeves. A long train of the same material fell from her shoulders and was lined with pale pink, and her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of yellow arum lilies and yellow tulips tied with pale green ribbon and wore a pearl necklace. Master Roderick Ghyka, in cream satin knickers and a frilled shirt, was the trainbearer, and there were also six little girl bridesmaids:—The Hon. Sheila Parnell, Miss Anne Powell, Miss Alathea Howard, Miss Bridget Hope, Miss Jean Hope, and Miss Maureen Ghyka. They wore long dresses of buttercup-yellow net over satin, with puff sleeves and gauged bodices. Their headdresses were of silver ribbon and they carried bouquets of yellow tulips. Colonel George Powell was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at Norfolk House, St. James's-square, when among the guests were:—

Lady Philippa Stewart, Mrs. Eyre, Miss Eyre, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Rachel and Lady Katherine Howard, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. Stanislas Eyre, Miss V. and Miss W. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. William Eyre, Captain the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Fitzalan Howard, Mr. and Mrs. James Hope, Viscount and Viscountess Fitzalan of Derwent, the Hon. Magdalen Howard, the Hon. Lady Drummond, the Misses Drummond, Mr. A. Howard, Mrs. William Stewart, Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard, Major Sir George Menzies, Miss Clare Blount, Count and Countess Posgrave, Viscountess Wolverhampton, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Lord Congleton, Sir John Luncombe, Colonel Sir James Magill, Major-General Sir William Donovan, Lady Levy, Miss Levy, Lady O'Brien, Miss G. O'Brien, Lady Ribblesdale, Lady Llewellyn, Lady (Baldwin) Walker, Countess D'Arcy, Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Bradford, Miss Bradford, Lady Anne Kerr, the Right Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair, Lady Jean Bertie, Sir Henry and Lady Jerningham, the Hon. Mrs. Kitson, Sir Bruce and Lady Bruce-Porter, Miss Bruce-Porter, Bishop Bidwell, Lady Beaumont.

Mr. David Drummond, Lady Stewart-Dick-Cunyngham, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Powell, the Hon. Georgina and the Hon. Ellen O'Brien, Mrs. Patrick Villiers Stuart, Lady Walston, the Hon. Lady Rees, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Bateman-Champain, Miss M. Hamilton Dalrymple, Captain Bruce Birkett, Captain and Mrs. Pierrepont, Lady Morant, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir Henry and Lady Paston-Bedingfeld and the Hon. Mary and the Hon. Helen Acton, Viscountess Encombe, Miss Lowndes, Mrs. St. John Oliver, Mrs. Percival Hardy, Major and Mrs. Skeet, Mr. Henry Hope, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Harvey, Captain Arthur Hope, Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Marvyn Wolseley, Father O'Connor, Colonel and Mrs. Easton, Dr. and Mrs. Yorke Trotter, Colonel de la Pryme, Mrs. Blakesley, Major and Mrs. Eden Paget, Mrs. J. B. Kitson, Mrs. Orlando Bridgeman, Mrs. Huddleston, Miss Troubridge, Captain and Mrs. Escombe, Rear-Admiral Holland, Miss Beatrice Stourton, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wood, Mrs. Henniker Heaton, Mrs. Launcelot Spicer, Mrs. M. Maxwell Scott, Miss Howard, Miss Hamilton, Captain and Mrs. Mostyn, Mme. Ghyka, Miss Venables, Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Grant, Mrs. Aspinall, Major-General D. J. Collins.

Miss Kerr, Mrs. Stephen Gaisford St. Lawrence, Miss A. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Andrew Kerr, Mr. Godfrey Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blount, Dr. and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Henry Dutton, Captain Clegg, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Herbert Stone, Commander and Mrs. Smithson, Mrs. Wilfred Ward, Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Powell, the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Pierrepont, Brigadier-General and Mrs. S. E. Sidney Lloyd, Lady Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Francis Norris, Mrs. Scott Mackirdy, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. Hartnell, Major Henry Fiennes, Miss Lane Fox, Mr. F. Kerr, Captain and Mrs. B. Maryland, Colonel and Mrs. Walmsley, Captain and Mrs. Belisw, Mrs. Harnett, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Frost, Miss Ernest Little, Miss Roberts West, Mrs. Witham, Mr. J. H. G. Spicer, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffcock, Mrs. Eden, Mr. Freud, Mrs. Paton Walsh, Dr. and Mrs. Max Porges, Mrs. Knight Hallows, Mrs. Walton Ansell, Mr. Charl Weber, Mrs. Talbot Agar, Miss Bagot, Mrs. Borridge, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfaston, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schiff, Mrs. Fryor, Mr. W. Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. Adeane, Mr. F. Weld, Mrs. Easton, Miss Crowdy, Commander Moser, Mr. and Mrs. J. Inglefield, Father Walton, Mrs. Ansdell, Mrs. Frank Griffiths, Mrs. Reginald West, Mrs. J. C. Murray, Miss Middleton, Mr. Binney, Miss F. Mostyn, the Misses Hornby, and many Girl Guides from the 20th Westminster Group, who afterwards formed a guard of honour.

The honeymoon is being spent at Cap d'Ail.

MR. C. M. KNOWLES AND MISS IVENS

The marriage took place in the Lady Chapel, Liverpool Cathedral, on Saturday of Mr. Charles Matthew Knowles, barrister-at-law, of 47, St. Mary's-mansions, London, and Killagorden, Cornwall, and Miss Frances Ivens, C.B.E., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, M.S.Lond., of 15, Gambier-terrace, Liverpool. Archdeacon G. J. Howson and the Rev. A. Gossage Robinson officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Howard Ivens, wore a gown of mastic reversible satin beauté with a vest of lace, finished with a buckle of diamanté and stones to match. She wore a coat of the same colour, trimmed with putty-coloured fox, and a brimmed hat of beige panne velvet, and carried a cathedral hymnal, the gift of Archdeacon and Mrs. Howson. She was attended by her niece, Miss Kathleen Ivens, who carried the bride's bouquet of flame-coloured tulips and white heather, and who wore a gown of apricot georgette, and a brown Bankok hat. Mr. Clifford Howard Ivens was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by the members of the Royaumont Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals who served in France under the command of the bride, and by nurses of the various Liverpool hospitals with which she is associated. A reception was held afterwards at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ivens, Mr. Clifford Ivens, Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cunningham Knowles, Mrs. Pearce, Mr. Hugh Rathbone (Pro-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool) and Mrs. Rathbone, Mr. Monserrat (president of the Liverpool Medical Institution) and Mrs. Monserrat, Dr. Katharine Chisholm (president of the Federation of Medical Women), the Mayor and Mayoress of Birkenhead, Miss Kemp Welch (hon. secretary of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Association), Mr. Wade Duncan (president of Council, Liverpool University), Mr. Oswald Debell (hon. treasurer of the Liverpool Stanley Hospital), Professor Wilberforce (vice-president of the Liverpool Maternity Hospital), M. de Ledquix (Consul-General of France) and Mme. de Ledquix, Colonel Lloyd (chairman of the Radium Executive Committee), Miss F. B. Melly (chairman of the Dispensary for Women and Children), Miss Emma Holt, Dame Louise Mellroy, of the Royal Free Hospital, London, Miss Mabel Fletcher, Dr. and Mrs. Musson, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Davies, Dr. Margaret Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Sir Hugo and Lady Rutherford, and Dr. Mary Deacon (president of the Liverpool Branch of the Federation of Medical Women).

The bride also entertained some 250 of her hospital patients in the refectory of the Cathedral. The honeymoon will be spent in the South of France, and the bride travelled in a dress and coat of fawn suiting with a racoon fur and a lacquer red hat.

MR. H. S. NEVILLE AND MRS. CARTWRIGHT

The marriage took place very quietly at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday of Mr. Henry Seymour Neville, elder son of the late Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville and of Mrs. Neville, of Great Chesterford, Essex, and Mrs. Muriel Evelyn Cartwright, only daughter of the late Mr. William Charles Manning and of Mrs. Manning, of Greystones, Newmarket, and widow of Mr. Euan C. Cartwright. The bridegroom's godfather, the Rev. Sir William Hyde Parker, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. O. Young.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. W. R. D. Manning, wore a gown of navy blue satin and a coat to match, with a collar of kolinsky fur, in which was fastened a spray of malmaison carnations and white heather. She wore a diamond and turquoise pendant, a wedding present from the Queen of Norway. Squadron-Leader E. R. Whitehouse was best man. Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Grey Neville, Mrs. Manning, Lieutenant-Commander Neville, Miss Neville, Miss C. Neville, Lord and Lady Braybrooke, the Hon. Alice Neville, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Manning, Mrs. A. Cartwright, Miss Manning, Mrs. J. O. Young, Mr. Harold Cuncliman, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Cuncliman, Mrs. Mounsen and Miss Moorsom, Lady (Hyde) Parker, Mrs. Gillies, Miss Pyton-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hartford, Mrs. Jones and Miss Stokes, Miss S. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Rees-Colonel and Mrs. Denham, Miss Ward, Mrs. Gwynne, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. Hogg and Miss Hogg, Miss N. Cooper, Mrs. Butters, Mrs. Grafton Pryor, Mrs. Dow, Miss Rowshaw, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. H. W. Ward, Miss Driscoll, Mrs. Alfred Sadler, Mrs. Frank Schneider, Major and Mrs. Beetham and Miss Beetham, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. W. A. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Tunnicliffe, and Mrs. Oliver Young.

The honeymoon is being spent motoring in the South of France.

DR. S. BERNSTEIN AND MISS STEPHENS

The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, at Saint Peter's Church, Carmarthen, of Sidney Bernstein, B.S., of Gloucester, eldest son of Mrs. J. Bernstein and the late Mr. J. Bernstein, of Johannesburg, South Africa, to Winifred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stephens, of Carmarthen.

MR. F. MCK. BLADON AND MISS KINGTON BLAIR OLIPHANT

The marriage took place at St. Botolph's Church, Bradenham, Bucks, on Saturday, of Mr. Frank McKno Bladon, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bladon, Wolfreton Garth, Kirk Ella, East Yorks, and Miss Lilias Greeme Kington Blair Oliphant, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant, The Rifle Brigade, and of Mrs. Kington Blair Oliphant, of Ardblair, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, and Much Hadham, Herts. The Rev. O. R. F. Hughes officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her eldest brother, Mr. Philip Kington Blair Oliphant, The Border Regiment, wore a long-sleeved gown of ivory moiré silk and a train of old Brussels lace edged with tulle. A coronet of orange-blossom held her tulle veil in place and fell to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and myrtle. The train was carried by Master James Maxtone-Graham, who wore a kilt of the Graham tartan and a white silk shirt. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Rosemary Thornton and Miss Edith Bladon (sister of the bridegroom). They wore flounced dresses of pale pink moiré silk, the flounces edged with pink net, and had wreaths of mixed crystal flowers on their hair. Their bouquets were of pink tulips and blue grape-hyacinths, and they wore rose and white crystal necklaces. Mr. Bertram Ogle was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Bradenham House, lent by Mrs. Tempest, the bride's cousin.

The honeymoon is being spent in Cornwall and Devon, and the bride travelled in a blue wool crêpe dress with a tweed coat to match, trimmed with chinchilla, and a blue felt hat.

(Continued at foot of next column)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

NEARLY £2,000,000 IN DUTIES

Probate has now been confirmed in London of the will, dated October 4, 1927, with two codicils—which was recorded in *The Times* of February 11—of LORD FORTEVIOT, of Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, who died on November 23, aged 73, leaving unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued at £4,405,347, in addition to estate abroad valued at £630, and real estate and settled property the value of which is not yet stated. The estate duty paid amounts to about £1,723,000, but further sums will become payable in respect of legacy and succession duty, making the total amount eventually payable near £2,000,000. He left:—

£10,000 to the Perth Royal Infirmary, and added that he had intended to leave other sums for local purposes, but had anticipated that intention by the formation of the Forteviot Charitable Trust.

The HON. CAROLINE SARAH STANHOPE, of The Grange, Much Wenlock, Salop, who died on December 18, aged 98, widow of the Ven. and Hon. Scudamore Stanhope, left unsettled property of the gross value of £8,048, with net personalty £7,419.

DAME ELIZA ABERCROMBY WILLIS, of Sandringham House, Teignmouth, who died on December 31, aged 89, widow of Sir William Willis, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £4,623, with net personalty £4,354.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ARTHUR JAMES KELLY, C.B., R.E. (retd.), of Tor Newton House, Ipplepen, near Newton Abbot, Devon, who died on January 20, aged 72, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £35,831, with net personalty £32,514.

Mr. EDWIN WILSON, of Hulme House, Chamber-road, Oldham, rope and twine manufacturer, lately head of the business now being conducted by Messrs. William Kenyon and Sons, Limited, who died on September 28, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £101,096, with net personalty £92,940. He left:—

£100 to his housemaid, Mary Wild, if still in his service.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM MORDAUNT OGDEN, of Bedford-street, Liverpool, who died on January 3, left estate of the gross value of £50,993, with net personalty £50,895. He left:—

His residence and furniture to his housekeeper, Isabel Lawson Jones, and during her life the income from £3,000, and £105 to the National Incorporated Waifs' Association.

The REV. HENRY JAMES PALMER, of Walton-road, Ware, Herts, formerly editor of the *Church Times*, who died on January 6, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £45,333, with net personalty £43,209. He left:—

£250 to the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, Yorks, and £100 to the Homes of St. Barnabas, Dormans, Surrey.

Mr. JOHN ORMISTON MACGIBBON, of Park-mansions, Knightsbridge, S.W., who died on January 3, aged 56, left estate of the gross value of £29,921, with net personalty £25,102. He left:—

The residue of the property in trust for his wife for life, and then for such charitable institutions or for such charitable purposes as his wife shall by will or codicil appoint, and in default of any such appointment and so far as any such appointment shall not extend for such charitable institutions or for such charitable purposes as the trustees shall appoint.

DR. JOHN COLLET SMYTH BURKITT, M.D., of Warneford House, Ravenstone, Leicestershire, who died on November 23, left £21,008, with net personalty £19,112. He left:—

£50 to his chauffeur, James Wingfield, if still in his service. The residue of the property is to be held in trust to pay among other payments—£1 a week to his housekeeper, Agnes Stevens, for life.

Mr. NORMAN STANLEY STEWART, of Ballyarton, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, wine and spirit merchant, late of Messrs. Anderson and Stewart, of Church-street, Coleraine, who died on October 7, aged 43, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £14,192. He left:—

£1,000 to Mona Turner, "as an acknowledgment of her kind and faithful service"; £500 in trust for his "faithful and loving friend" and servant, Harry O'Neill, for life, and remainder to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Salvation Army (Coleraine branch).

£8,000 in trust for his wife for life, and then one-third to Coleraine Cottage Hospital, one-third to the poor of the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Ireland churches within the Urban District of Coleraine, and one-third to the poor of the Roman Catholic churches within the Urban District of Coleraine.

The residue of his property as to one-third to Coleraine Cottage Hospital, one-third to the poor of the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Ireland churches within the Urban District of Coleraine, and one-third to the poor of the Roman Catholic churches within the Urban District of Coleraine.

Mr. ALFRED THOMAS JENKINS, J.P., of Farleigh, Herringthorpe, Rotherham, chairman of Robert Jenkins and Co., Limited, boilermakers, who died on December 29, aged 77, left estate of the gross value of £12,407, with net personalty £11,727. He left:—

£100 to Ernest Twigg, secretary to Robert Jenkins and Co., Limited, if still in the employ of that company at the time of his decease; and £350 equally between Kimberworth-road Congregational Church Account, Kimberworth-road Congregational Church Organ Fund, the London Missionary Society, the Moravian Missionary Society, and the Rotherham Hospital.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALLAWAY, Mr. Henry, of Wykeham-road, Hendon, N.W., assistant general manager for shipping and Continental Traffic (North) of the L.N.E.R. (net personalty £2,571)	£2,929
BLAMEY, Mr. James (75), of Penryn, Cornwall, physician and surgeon (unsettled) (net personalty £6,200)	7,907
BLASCHKE, Mr. Charles Albert, M.I.E.E. (55), of High Meadow, Old Dover-road, Canterbury, electrical engineer, for 27 years chief electrical engineer to the Canterbury Corporation (net personalty £5,476)	5,667
BROOKES, the Rev. Gerald Remfry, M.A. (60), of Sylka, Blackdown-avenue, Pyrford, Surrey (net personalty £60,879)	66,927
BROTHERTON, the Rev. Charles Frederick, M.A., of The Rectory, Grantingham, Lincs (net personalty £995)	1,105
ELWES, the Rev. John (68), of King's-road, Richmond, Surrey (net personalty £9,868)	11,008
FREER, Mr. Henry, of The Hawthorns, Kingswinford, Staffs (net personalty £4,410)	4,477
GRAY, Major Alexander Mungo, O.B.E., T.D. (43), of Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, Southport (net personalty £31,487)	32,575
GREENWOOD, Mr. Eli (53), of Middleton-crescent, Dewsbury-road, Leeds, glass bottle manufacturer (net personalty £880)	6,365
GURNEY, Mr. Henry Knox, of Brokenborough, Wilts, farmer (net personalty £18,541)	10,845
HAGGAS, Mr. Holland, of West View-terrace, Keighley, Yorks, one of the founders of Ward, Haggas, and Smith, engineers' tool manufacturers, of Eastwood Works (net personalty £8,412)	10,941
HARPER, Mr. Robert, of Burnhouse Mains, Stow, Mid Lothian, farmer (personal estate)	6,279
HAYTHORNTHWAITE, Mr. Robert, of The Green, Ireby, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, farmer (net personalty £10,782)	13,983
HELYAR, Mr. Henry, L.D.S., R.S.C.I., of Pitney Villa, Kingston, Yeovil, dentist (net personalty £1,045)	3,592
KEMP, Mrs. Harriet, of St. George's-road, Pimlico, S.W., widow of Dr. J. R. Kemp, M.D. (net personalty £3,319)	4,748
LEWCOCK, Mr. Henry, of Psalter-lane, Sheffield, builder (net personalty £4,248)	4,527
MILNES, Mr. Thomas Vivian, J.P. (61), of Lane End House, Chapeltown, near Sheffield, managing director of the Thorncliffe Iron Works of Messrs. Newton Chambers and Co., Limited, Chapeltown (net personalty £30,470)	31,208
NAYLOR, Mr. Thomas James, of Rydal, Wheatridge-lane, Torquay (net personalty £19,106)	27,181
PERCIVAL, Mrs. Elizabeth Anne, of Allen House, Allen-street, Kensington, W., widow of E. H. Percival, I.C.S. (net personalty £5,479)	5,585
PORTER, Miss Annie Ellis, of The Lindens, Highweek, Devon (net personalty £4,025)	4,061
PRENTICE, Mr. William, of Moorhouse, Barrhead, Renfrewshire (personal estate)	15,788
PRESTON, Mr. Herbert, of Danes Green Farm, Claines, Worcs, farmer (net personalty £2,423)	7,008
SCOTT, Mr. George (67), of New-street, Morley, Yorks, rag merchant (net personalty £5,399)	5,717
SKEDDON, Mr. William, M.B., C.M., of Logan Bank, Cupar, Fife (personal estate)	6,570
SPURRELL, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John (retired) (74), of Gladdyn Castle, Glandyfi, Cardiganshire (unsettled) (net personalty £1,338)	10,327
WELLS, Mr. Albert Vernon, of Boston-avenue, Southend-on-Sea, wholesale tobacconist, trading as "Larwicks," of Queen's-road (net personalty £6,343)	10,582

Ecclesiastical News will be found on page 19

PARIS FASHIONS

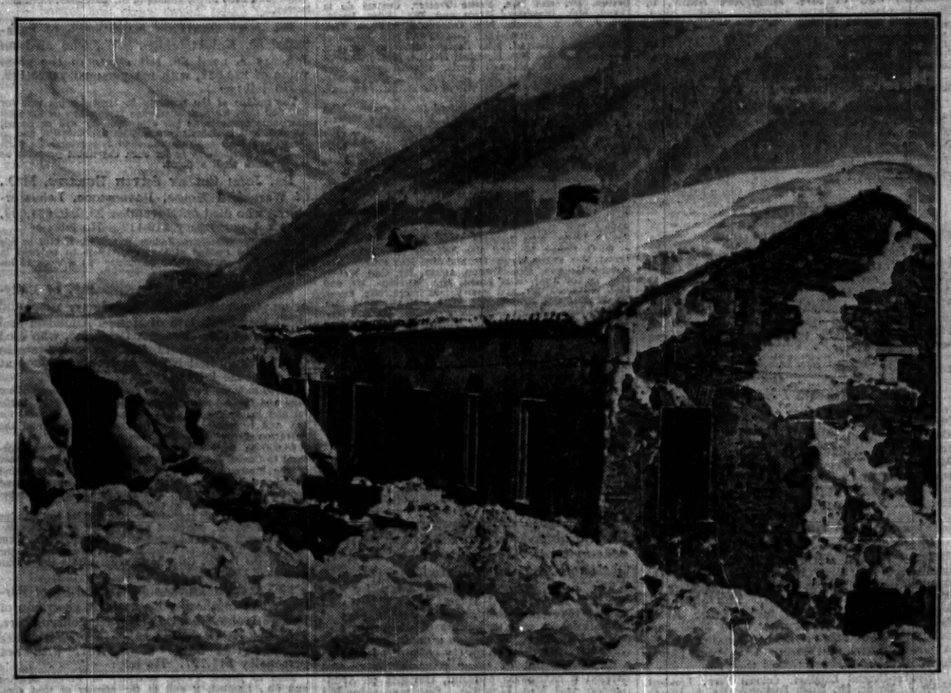
A SPRING COLLECTION

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN: SCENES AT THE ZARZUELA THEATRE

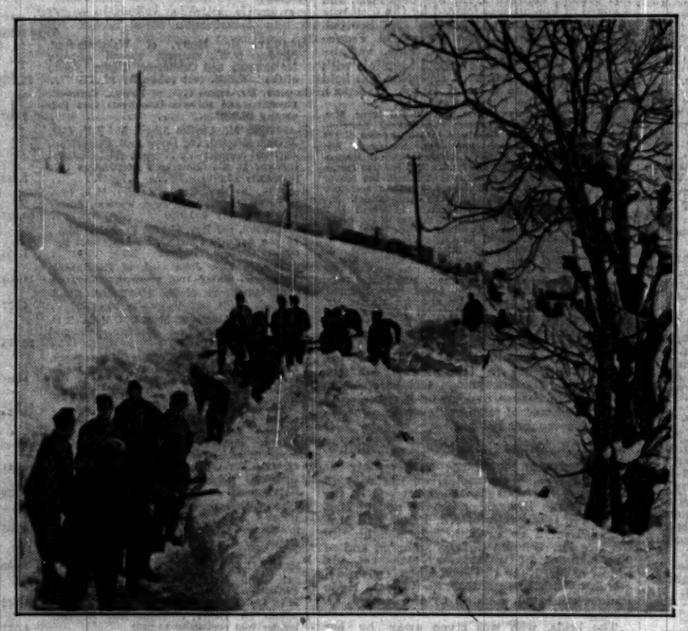
SEÑOR SANCHEZ GUERRA'S SPEECH.—The confusion in the political situation in Spain was increased by the speech on Thursday of Señor Sanchez Guerra, the former Conservative Prime Minister, attacking King Alfonso. Our photograph was taken during the speech in the Zarzuela Theatre, Madrid. Strong police forces guarded the approaches to the building.

DISPERSING THE CROWD.—Outside the Zarzuela Theatre cries hostile to the Monarchy were frequent after Señor Sanchez Guerra's speech, and there were shouts of "Down with the King!" The police are seen dispersing the crowd.

SOME OF THE INJURED being led away after the police had charged the crowd. Demonstrations in other parts of Madrid were prevented only by the presence of strong police forces.

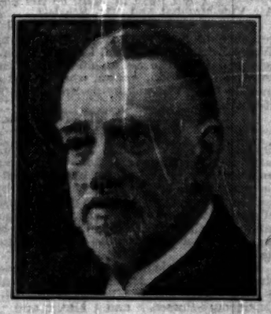


AN APENNINE AVALANCHE.—The hamlet of Villa di Mezzo in the Province of Marche was recently overwhelmed by an avalanche, and several of the inhabitants were killed. Our photograph shows the Town Hall almost buried by the avalanche.



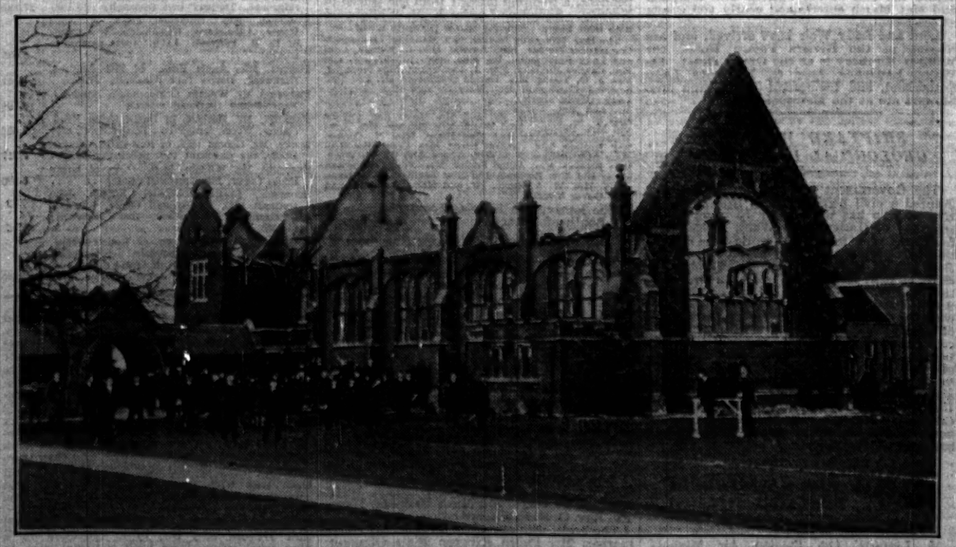
CLEARING A WAY to the village of Villa di Mezzo, which was cut off by the avalanche from Monte Petrano, one of the Apennine heights. Rescue work was promptly organized, but roads were blocked and telephone and telegraph cables broken.

MR. C. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, the translator of Proust and Pirandello, who has died at Rome, after a long illness, at the early age of 40.



SIR PERCEVAL LAURENCE, whose death at the age of 75 is announced. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa from 1910 to 1913.

MAYA POTTERY.—Two of the pieces of pottery to be seen at the exhibition at the British Museum of objects of Maya culture, discovered during Captain Joyce's expedition last year to Pusilha, in British Honduras. On the left is a broken relic which illustrates the fertility of invention shown in the painted designs. On the right, an example of the "twist and bud" pattern.



FIRE AT FELSTED SCHOOL.—A photograph of the Grignon Hall of Felsted School, Essex, after the fire which broke out early yesterday morning. Boys and masters, who had to leave their bedrooms in pyjamas and dressing-gowns, fought the fire for two hours with the school's manual engine until the arrival of the fire brigades from Braintree and Dunmow. Only the walls of the Grignon Hall, which was built in 1910 at a cost of £10,000, remain, and seven of eight class-rooms in a block adjoining the hall were burnt out.

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7.6 × 6.0 £3.18.6	9.0 × 6.0 £4.12.6	10.6 × 6.0 £5. 8.6	12.0 × 6.0 £6. 6.0
9.0 × 7.6 £5.17.6	10.6 × 7.6 £6.17.6	12.0 × 7.6 £7.17.6	9.0 × 9.0 £6.19.6
10.6 × 9.0 £8. 2.6	12.0 × 9.0 £9. 5.0	13.6 × 9.0 £10.10.0	15.0 × 9.0 £11.12.6
10.6 × 10.6 £9.10.0	12.6 × 10.6 £10.17.6	13.6 × 10.6 £12. 5.0	15.0 × 10.6 £13.12.6
16.6 × 10.6 £14.19.6	12.0 × 12.0 £12.10.0	13.6 × 12.0 £13.19.6	15.0 × 12.0 £15.10.0
16.6 × 12.0 £17.10.0	15.0 × 13.6 £18.10.0	16.6 × 13.6 £19.10.0	18.0 × 13.6 £21. 0.0

Axminster Carpets in new small self-colour design.

This is quite a novelty in carpets, and is specially useful where an entirely plain carpet might be considered out of place. Carpets of self-colour design show fewer marks than the plain variety. They are available in most of the sizes tabulated above. Colours:

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Light, yet Warm Overcoat & Reliable Weatherproof in One Garment

It defies rain and excludes cold winds, yet, naturally ventilating and almost weightless, is the lightest, as well as the most comfortable, coat for fine days.

Mention of "The Times" will bring Overcoat Book and patterns of season's new materials.

BURBERRYS Ltd. HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

RNLI

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British in that while it serves
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Obituary

MR. C. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF

THE TRANSLATOR AS ARTIST

Mr. C. K. Scott-Moncrieff, whose death in Rome is announced on another page, will be remembered as among the most brilliant translators in the history of literature. He was content to devote his delicate literary gift and wide range of scholarship to the interpretation of other men's work, especially that of Proust, Stendhal, and Pirandello, and he brought to it both the enthusiasm and the judgment of a true artist.

Charles Kenneth Michael Scott-Moncrieff was the third son of the late Mr. William George Scott-Moncrieff, advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Co. Lanark, who was a grandson of William Scott-Moncrieff, of Newhalls and Fossaway, Kinross-shire, an ancient family descended from the Moncrieffs of Culfargie and Barnhill. He was a near kinsman of the late Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, Under-Secretary for Scotland, and of the late Major-General Sir George Scott-Moncrieff, the distinguished Engineer officer. He was born on September 25, 1889, and was educated at Winchester, where he was a scholar, and then went to Edinburgh University. There he was Patterson bursar in Anglo-Saxon, and took his M.A. degree with a first class in English language and literature in 1914.

On the outbreak of the War he obtained a commission in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and received the 1914 star and the M.C. He was severely wounded in the right foot in 1917, and served afterwards on the staff at the War Office and at G.H.Q. in France. In July, 1920, he was appointed private secretary to Lord Northcliffe, and in July, 1921, he joined the editorial staff of *The Times*, where he found scope for his accurate scholarship and varied knowledge. Among other interests he was an enthusiastic antiquary and genealogist, and he had already made progress in those Latin, Old English, and Old French studies which were really the foundation of his brilliance as a translator.

It was to secure leisure for his literary work that he left the service of *The Times* in May, 1923. He had published, in 1919, as "The Song of Roland," a translation of the famous "Chanson," which showed something more than promise—showed him indeed to be more intelligent and a better poet than any of his predecessors. While keeping faithfully to the meaning of the old poem, he reproduced, as no other translator had yet done, the abruptness and barbarity of the French *laisses*. He followed this up with a version, done on similar lines, of the Old English epic, "Beowulf," and he succeeded in uniting strict fidelity to the metrical character of the original with real poetic fervour and exaltation. In an introduction Lord Northcliffe pointed to the many traits of character, still essentially English, to be recognized in the hero of this ancient poem.

It was about this time that Scott-Moncrieff began the tremendous task of translating Marcel Proust. This writer, with his originality of thought, his pitiless dissection of the human mind, his immense ambition to construct a series of connected works which might rival Balzac's "Comédie Humaine," had long been known and admired in France, but he did not reach a large public until after the War. He died, at the age of 51, on November 18, 1922. Only a few weeks before had appeared Scott-Moncrieff's first translation, that of "Du Côté de Chez Swann" (the first part of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu") under the title of "Swann's Way," and it was at once evident that Proust had found his ideal interpreter in English. Here was a version which, in spite of the intricate psychological analysis of the original, faithfully reproduced both its form and its colour. Here was the necessary freedom, but restrained and guided by an almost impeccable literary intuition. A year later Scott-Moncrieff published "An English Tribute" to Proust, a collection of the opinions of 22 writers of very varying distinction, which at least illustrated how far the cult of Proust had extended. In 1924 appeared the second part of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," under the title of "Within a Budding Grove"; in 1925 the third part, entitled "The Guermantes Way"; and last year the fourth and fifth parts, "Cities of the Plain" and "The Captive." With each volume Scott-Moncrieff, so far from tiring of his vast enterprise or showing signs of staleness, seemed to grow in strength and skill.

At the suggestion of Mr. George Moore, Scott-Moncrieff translated the 13th-century Latin text of "The Letters of Abelard and Heloise," and the book appeared in 1925, printed in a close reproduction of a type used by Aldus Manutius, with the italic "arguments" after a model used some 30 years later by Antonio Blado. A preface containing the correspondence between Mr. Moore and the translator is of great literary interest. Scott-Moncrieff's industry in these years was extraordinary. He translated Stendhal—"The Charterhouse of Parma" and "Armance"—and turned his pen to Pirandello. Unfortunately, his published translations of that curious and original dramatist had not got beyond the two novels, "Shoot!" a version of "Sigira," his cinematograph novel, and the long Sicilian novel in two volumes, "The Old and the Young." One cannot help regretting that he did not devote his gifts to renderings of some of the short stories instead. If his Pirandello volumes do not possess the amazing inevitability of his Proust, they attain to a very hi' level of translation.

Scott-Moncrieff had been ill ever since last summer, and though in the first months of his sickness he continued to work in his rooms in the Via della Croce, increasing weakness due to his inability to take proper nourishment finally compelled him to remove to a hospital, where he was able, however, to correct the last proofs of "The Sweet Cheat Gone," the English version of "Albertine disparue." He bore his long illness with characteristic courage and cheerfulness, and up till a day or two before his death followed as closely as ever the many aspects of life in which he was interested, in Rome, where he spent his last few years, Charles Scott-Moncrieff will be missed by a large circle of friends and admirers. He was a man who touched life at many points and was an equally welcome and familiar figure in the Scots College, in the homes of his many literary friends, and in the numerous little restaurants and cafés where he loved to surround himself with congenial company and talk. Few men knew Rome as intimately as he, and few were better worth listening to as he hurried from one place to another, now diving down some obscure-looking alley, now pointing to some time-worn antiquity, and now expatiating on the beauty of some favourite fountain. For conversation he had a Johnsonian genius. Strangers, perhaps, were sometimes misled by the superficially sardonic and ironical tone which he was fond of adopting. His powers of impish yet reasoned criticism and the range of his knowledge and tastes were alike extraordinary. Those, however, who knew him well were aware that this critical tone was in part the mask of an exceedingly sensitive nature, and that in reality he was one of the kindest and most generous of men. There were a few among them—for he carefully concealed it—who knew also how much there was in his life of self-denial and self-sacrifice. Of him it is certainly true to say that those who knew him best liked him best.

During his long illness many people came—some from afar—to visit him, and it was a disappointment to many more that towards the end he was too exhausted to receive any but his most intimate friends. He was taken ill before he was able even to begin his proposed version of Pirandello's "Stasera si recita a Soggetto." He was received into the Church of Rome some years ago, and he felt very keenly his inability to attend the celebrations in connexion with the Beatification of the English and Scottish Martyrs, and listened with great interest to the accounts which his friends were able to give him of the ceremonies at the Vatican and at St. Peter's.

When in London he spent much of his time at the Savile Club, where he found a congenial society that delighted in his shrewd, curious personality.

Sir Frederick Reeve Currie has died at Leamington, at the age of 78. The son of the second baronet, he was educated at Rugby, and succeeded to the title in 1900. The first baronet was a former Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government and a member of the Supreme Council in India. The heir to the title is the late baronet's brother, Mr. Walter Louis Rackham Currie.

SIR ALEXANDER GRACIE

ENGINEER AND SHIPBUILDER

Sir Alexander Gracie collapsed and died while attending Westminster Chapel, Buckingham Palace-road, yesterday morning. Several members of the congregation noticed that he appeared to be ill, and the attention of a doctor was called to him, but an examination showed that he was dead. Sir Alexander Gracie, whose residence was in Montgomerie-crescent, Glasgow, left Glasgow last Monday to spend about 10 days in London. He had not been well recently, but was anxious to fulfil a number of business appointments. The body will be conveyed to Glasgow to-day for burial. The doctor who has been attending Sir Alexander was communicated with yesterday, and no inquest will be necessary.

Sir Alexander Gracie, who by profession was an engineer and shipbuilder, sat on the boards of Cammell, Laird, and Co., Limited, the English Electric Company, Limited, and other large concerns, and was a member of the Scottish Committee of the London Midland and Scottish Railway. The son of the late Mr. John Gracie, of Landrick, Dunblane, he was born in November, 1860, and in 1904 married Katharine Fullerton, daughter of the late Walter Rutherford. For many years his services were much sought after and highly valued for various technical commissions. He was, for instance, a member of the Designs Committee appointed by the Admiralty in 1904 and of the Royal Dockyards Reorganization Committee of the following year; and in 1912 he was a member of the Royal Commission on Navy Fuel in Peace and War. He was appointed M.V.O. in 1908 and was created K.B.E. in 1918.

Lady Gracie accompanied her husband on his journey to London last Monday. He leaves three daughters, who also were staying with their parents in London.

ANGELA LADY MALCOLM

We record this morning with deep regret the death on Saturday, after a long illness, of Angela, wife of Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm. Lady Malcolm was the only daughter of the late Mr. W. R. Malcolm, for many years senior partner in Coutts's Bank, and the sister of Mr. Ronald Malcolm, now a director of the bank, and of Mr. D. O. Malcolm, of the British South Africa Company. She married her cousin in 1907, and he survives her with two sons and a daughter.

MR. J. K. FOSTER

Mr. John Kenneth Foster, of Egton Manor, Yorkshire, died after an illness of five months, at his London house, 49, Pont-street, S.W.1, yesterday.

Mr. Foster came of a family which has long been connected with the West Riding, and the branch to which he belonged had owned property in Queensbury for many generations. He was born in 1866, the son of Mr. John Foster, and was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. In due course he joined the family business of John Foster and Son, Limited, woollen manufacturers, of Black Dike Mill, Queensbury, and retained his seat on the board of that company until his death. Mr. Foster was a great traveller, and would tell of many exciting adventures while shooting big game in Somaliland and elsewhere. On one occasion he was charged by a bull elephant he had wounded, and escaped only by a miracle. On another occasion he was travelling with Colonel Wilfred Ashley in Morocco, when a fanatic charged at them with a spear and very nearly succeeded in killing Colonel Ashley.

Mr. Foster had, however, other interests besides travel and hunting. In London he took a prominent part in municipal government, and was at one time a member of the Chelsea Vestry and of the Metropolitan Water Board. He also fought three Parliamentary elections, and in 1910 was returned for Coventry, which he represented for one year. During the election campaign he declared himself to be "an unblushing and shameless Tariff Reformer." In the same year as his return to Parliament he was elected to a seat on the board of the old Great Eastern Railway, of which his father was for many years a director and sometime deputy-chairman. Mr. Foster was also a director of the King's Lynn Docks and Railway Company.

He married, in 1896, Mary, only daughter of the late John Usher, of The Dene, Great Badworth. She survives him with three daughters.

LIEUT.-COLONEL P. N. NISSEN

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Norman Nissen, the inventor of the well-known army hut which bore his name, died at midnight on Saturday at his residence, Deepdale, Westerham, Kent, aged 57. He had been ill for about 10 days with pneumonia.

Colonel Nissen was born and educated in Canada, and came to England before the Great War. He was the inventor of the Nissen stamp for crushing gold ores. During the early stages of the War, when there was great difficulty in housing the troops, he invented the Nissen hut, which was largely used in France, and for this he was awarded the D.S.O. He also designed the war memorial to the Tunnelling Company of the Royal Engineers which was unveiled in London by Lord Haig in 1920.

SIR ALFRED FRIPP

Sir Cooper Perry writes:—

The appreciative obituary notice of Sir Alfred Fripp in your columns hardly, as it seems to me, lays sufficient stress upon what I am sure he regarded as two of the most important facts in his eventful life. His experience in South Africa, when he was with the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, convinced him in his early days that things were not well with the medical service of the Army. On his return home he used all the influence he possessed with those in authority to secure the appointment of a Committee to make recommendations to the Secretary of State for War for the complete reorganization of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Nursing Service. Such a thorough reform as was then effected could not be the work of a single man or a single mind, but I am sure that Lord Midleton, then Secretary of State for War, and still happily with us, will agree with me that no civilian physician or surgeon had a larger share in the achievement of this very difficult and complicated task than Sir Alfred Fripp. The removal of the Army Medical School from Netley, the erection of the Royal Army Medical College with its laboratories at Millbank, and the establishment of the Advisory Board for Army Medical Services remain to remind us of what he did in this field of endeavour.

It is only a few months since Sir Alfred was permitted by you to pay a warm tribute of duty and affection to the late Sir Cosmo Bonsor. In his appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Cosmo to the hospital, of which for so many years he was treasurer and president, modesty prevented him from saying anything of his own work, but it is only right that I should now make mention of what Sir Alfred himself did for Guy's, not only at the time of the great appeal in 1896 for a re-endowment fund, which, inaugurated by King Edward when Prince of Wales, now stands at £500,000, but throughout the whole of his subsequent career. It would be invidious to cite individual donations and subscriptions directly attributable to his influence, but it may be stated with absolute certainty that, while as a place of learning and research Guy's owes everything to the long line of physicians and surgeons who have been attached to it, there has been no physician or surgeon on its staff to whom in material things so much is owing by his old hospital and medical school as to Sir Alfred Fripp.

MR. E. B. TREDWEN

Mr. P. Maurice Hill, assistant general manager of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, writes:—

The death of Mr. E. B. Tredwen has been felt as a personal loss by a great number of people in the City. His personality and his wide vision endeared him to every one with whom he came in contact. His great activities, always undertaken in a spirit of practical idealism, enumerated in your issue of February 27, would seem to be enough for even the fullest of lives. They do not, however, cover the whole field in which Mr. Tredwen gave his services to the common good. May I supplement them by referring to Mr. Tredwen's work in two other departments? He contributed materially to the adoption of the Conventions on Rules for carriage of goods by sea, salvage, collisions, limitation of liability, and mortgages and liens, and in this work brought his great practical experience to bear upon problems of international law of the highest importance. Secondly, he served as the merchants' representative on the Port Facilities Visiting Committee, to which public attention has recently been given, and notwithstanding his age did not spare himself in the discomforts and the hard work involved in visiting and reporting on the facilities at many of the ports of this country. His knowledge as a yachtsman of some of our smaller ports was invaluable to the committee, and his great gift of tact was of material assistance in their negotiations.

A memorial service for Mr. E. B. Tredwen will be held at St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, at 12.30 p.m. to-day, and the funeral service will be at Christ Church, Old Southgate, at 4 p.m.

SIR PERCEVAL LAURENCE

JUDICIAL SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Sir Perceval Laurence, whose death is announced on another page, was for more than 30 years a Judge in South Africa, and retired in 1913. In an extra-judicial capacity he rendered important services in the delimitation of South African constituencies, first as a member of the Commission of 1906, appointed in relation to the Constitution granted to the Transvaal after the South African War by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government, and again as Chairman of the Commission of 1909-10, which delimited constituencies throughout South Africa in preparation for the elections to the first Parliament of the Union. He was also chairman of the War Losses Inquiry Commission, 1905-1907, and member and acting chairman of the Financial Relations Commission, 1911. In recognition of his services Laurence was knighted in 1906 and made K.C.M.G. in 1911. His South African career began with his call to the Cape Bar in 1880. Two years later, when he was only 28, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony. After he had retired he was entrusted with the task of writing the memorial biography of Mr. John X. Merriman, the great Liberal statesman of South Africa.

Born on April 20, 1854, the eldest son of the Rev. Perceval Laurence, rector of Walesby, Lincolnshire, Perceval Maitland Laurence was educated privately, and went up to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was senior scholar in 1873. In 1876 he took a first class in the Classical Tripos, was elected a Fellow of his college, and won the Members' Prize for an English essay. He had been president of the Cambridge Union in 1874. For a time he was classical tutor of the old Cavendish College, but soon turned to legal studies. He had been elected Tancred student of Lincoln's Inn in 1875, and obtained the senior Whewell Scholarship in 1877, was bracketed for the Yorke Prize with Professor C. S. Kenny in 1878, and won the Chancellor's gold medal for legal studies in 1879. He published his "Law and Custom of Primogeniture" in 1878, in which year he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn.

In the course of his judicial service in South Africa Laurence lived chiefly at Kimberley, as Judge-President of the High Court of Griqualand (1887-1907). During this period he edited the High Court Reports, 1882-89 and 1895-1904. After the Union he was an Acting Ordinary Judge of Appeal (1911) and Acting Judge-President of the Natal Division of the Supreme Court (1912), shortly thereafter retiring on pension. His last service to the Union consisted in his chairmanship of the South African Universities Commission, which worked out a considered scheme of these seats of learning appropriate to the new conditions and status resulting from the Union of the four Colonies. Throughout his long career in South Africa Laurence remained a somewhat self-centred personality and made but slight contact with the general life of the country and its people. Unlike many South African Judges, with whom farming is a recreation in active years and a solace in retirement, Laurence had no love of the land. In his short time at the Cape Bar he made no particular mark; he was considered a competent Judge, but he is not remembered for any great judgments.

In this country Sir Perceval was chairman of the Royal Commission on Fire Brigades and Fire Prevention, 1921-3. His published works include "Collectanea" (1899), a medley of essays, addresses, and reviews, and "On circuit in Kaffirland" (1903), in which he gives an entertaining account of a Judge's ups-and-downs of travel in native territory, off the beaten track. Shortly after his retirement Sir Perceval was elected an honorary Fellow of his old college. He made more than one munificent gift to the Cambridge University Library. His last years were spent at Wimbledon. He was unmarried.

DR. MAURICE HAYES

Dr. Maurice Hayes, Professor of *Materia Medica* at University College, Dublin, died yesterday morning after a long illness. He was a native of Co. Tipperary, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, in 1908. He served in the R.A.M.C. during the War, and after the formation of the Free State in 1922 he organized the medical service of the Free State Army, and was its first Director-General. He was an expert in the science of radiology, and was the author of several treatises on the subject.

COLONEL P. E. L. PARRY

A correspondent writes:—

Many soldiers will learn with deep regret of the death in a London nursing home of a very gallant gentleman, Colonel Percy Edward Longworthy Parry, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., late Queen Victoria's Rifles. Colonel Longworthy Parry, who was born on February 22, 1869, was gazetted to the old 19th Middlesex V.R.C. on April 12, 1891; he was promoted captain in 1896, and major in 1907. He retired as such on December 11, 1912, having been granted the T.D. on October 10, 1911.

At the outbreak of the War, Major Parry returned to the active list as a major in the 2nd Battalion of his old regiment, Queen Victoria's Rifles. He proceeded to France with the 58th (2nd London) Division in February, 1917, as second-in-command of his battalion, but succeeded to the command a few weeks later. For the next 11 months he commanded his battalion with conspicuous success, and saw much heavy fighting, including that at Bullecourt in May and the third battle of Ypres. During this period he proved himself a bold commander, and it can truthfully be said he was greatly beloved by those who served with him. He was awarded the D.S.O. on January 1, 1918, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. He was invalided home at the close of 1917, and was appointed to command the 3rd/8th London Regiment (P.O.R.). For his good work in that capacity he was made O.B.E. in June, 1919. In 1921 he was gazetted to the command of Queen Victoria's Rifles, which he held until his period of service expired in January, 1926. He was made brevet colonel in 1924, with precedence from 1922, and full colonel on his retirement. During his period of command he did much to re-establish and reorganize the battalion, particularly as regards the training. He was attached to the Senior Officers School at Woking, being one of the first Territorial officers to be selected. He leaves a widow and one son, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He had two other sons, who were both unfortunately killed in motor accidents a few years ago within a short time of each other. A memorial service will be held to-morrow at St. Anselm's Church, Davies-street, W.1, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Edward Wilmot Lambert, who died recently at the age of 73, was one of the earliest supporters of the entente with France. An excellent linguist, he worked during the War as a censor in Spanish.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Melbourne of Mr. Thomas a'Beckett, father of the brilliant young Victorian cricketer, E. L. a'Beckett, who is a member of the Australian team which will tour England this summer, and who is coming up to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar in the autumn. Mr. Thomas a'Beckett had a successful practice as a solicitor.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Southwark has appointed the REV. M. H. STONE, curate of Christ Church, Purley, to the rectory of Woldingham, Surrey.

The Bishop of Ely has nominated the REV. J. K. C. PAYNE, vicar of Prickwillow, Ely, to the vicarage of Gorefield, Wisbech, which will be vacant in the spring owing to the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Rutter.

Lord Crewe has presented the REV. RICHARD HARGREAVES, rector of West Bridgford, Notts, to the rectory of Warmingham, in the Diocese of Chester.

The Duke of Bedford has appointed the REV. B. C. C. PRATT, curate of Tavistock for the last three years, to the vicarage of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

The REV. A. J. ARCH, vicar of Moulton St. James, Lincs., since 1926, has accepted the vicarage of Caistor, near Grimsby.

The Bishop of London has appointed the REV. S. G. W. KNIGHT to take charge of the North Harrow district and the southern part of the parish of Pinner, including Rayners-lane and the new garden city. He was formerly curate to the present Bishop of Willesden in London and Colombo.

The Bishop of Norwich has instituted the REV. S. FULFORD to the united benefice of Honing ith Crost wright, Norfolk—patron, the Bishop.

The REV. A. P. MCNEILE has been instituted to the vicarage of Aylsham, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

FEATURES OF THE FORD CAR

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Agriculture

HEALTH OF HERDS AND FLOCKS

NEED FOR RESEARCH

NEGLECT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

It is felt that a point has been reached when definite steps are demanded for rectifying or removing impediments affecting the health of our herds and flocks. The live stock of Great Britain is probably as healthy as that of any other country, but animal life, in the best of circumstances, is heir to numerous ills of varying severity, and the most that can be hoped for is that injury and loss from the activity of ailments and diseases will be reduced to the lowest level practicable. We are not in a position at present, it would seem, to effect any considerable reduction in mortality, and, instead of early improvement, the prospect suggests stagnation or worse.

The neglect of veterinary research and experimentation cropped up in various discussions recently, and the evidence that accumulates to emphasize the serious state of things and the urgency of the need for attention is convincing and alarming. The whole question requires immediate and resolute consideration. The losses suffered by stockowners on account of diseases and minor ailments among their animals, believed to be preventible or remediable, are great, and can ill be borne, yet they have to be endured for the reason that no adequate provisions are made for veterinary research and the treatment of the scourges. The fact that the Royal Veterinary College in Camden-square, London, is in a state of neglect is typical of the attitude of the nation towards veterinary science, and of the failure of the responsible authorities to form a proper perspective of the educational requirements of the agricultural industry.

Renewed reference to this subject is warranted by the manner in which it was emphasized at recent meetings of representative bodies. The health of live stock and its importance to the prosperity of farming have been emphasized successively by the National Farmers' Union, the Royal Agricultural Society, and the Council of Agriculture, and the understanding with which the case for increased research has been presented can leave no possible doubt regarding the need for urgent and serious action. Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, at the Council of Agriculture meeting, was at once moderate and arresting in his statement of the case. It is not a good time, all are agreed, to present an appeal for increased expenditure. But Sir Arthur did not put forward an unqualified demand for augmented disbursements.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZERS

He was content to state the very grave nature of the case, giving reasonable emphasis to its bearing upon the industry, and to suggest that, if additional expenditure could not be made at present, the use to be made of the money available might be varied in proportion to the relative merits of the pressing needs. He pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture was arranging, at considerable cost, to increase the number of agricultural organizers in the counties. Without seeking in any way to depreciate this movement, he hinted that the money to be expended in this way would be more effective of result if it were diverted to the study of animal disease and the training of veterinary surgeons.

The suggestion was reasonable and showed a fitting appreciation of the more urgent needs. Far from discouraging or hampering educational work, greater concentration upon veterinary science would tend definitely to facilitate it and make it additionally effective. It is a superficial view of the position to argue that the proposed diversion of money from county work to scientific research is detrimental to education. On the contrary, research and experimentation are the sources whence true education or learning springs. In the practical work of the farm the occupiers as a body will learn little from, and may easily be led on to wrong lines by, advice from outside. Organizers or teachers will be most effective when they have something of real value to teach, and without scientific research, especially in regard to so mysterious and elusive a question as animal diseases, there is not a great deal that can usefully be brought to the notice or the help of the farmers. Live stock is emphatically the supreme interest of the industry, and it is suggestive of waste to proceed with superficial systems of education if the basic or fundamental elements in the problems tackled be disregarded. No great good can come of any scheme that provides the teachers and fails to fit them for disseminating knowledge competent to widrse the ills encountered. The relationship of research and teaching is more intelligently exemplified in matters concerning soils and plants; it is difficult to understand why it should be ignored in the equally vital and even more important case of animal husbandry.

RESTRICTED SUCCESS

It has been recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture itself that modern alterations in rotations and crops have been inspired largely by the progressive ascendancy of live stock in the composite business of farming. The land has been studied, and plants tested, in order to procure increased and cheaper food for animals. This line of procedure is sound and is warranted. But full success in this or any other direction will be restricted if the health of the stock is in need of increased attention. It is not altogether the futility of wasting food upon animals inherently weak or unresponsive that emerges. The astute farmer is tolerably competent to avoid or to check losses of this kind; the chief trouble is the existence of diseases that lurk in unsuspected quarters and stock. There is a saying among farmers that "the loss of one animal in a consignment more than represents the probable profit on the lot." The existence of such a remark is suggestive of the frequency of losses from causes that are well known but imperfectly understood. The owner himself can usually diagnose the ailment, but curative, to say nothing of preventive, treatment is so little comprehended that veterinary advice is often unsought, or, if invited, amounts to no more than to get rid of the animal. That is not a state of things that ought to exist in the greatest live stock country in the world. The mental or physical attitude that allowed it to develop, and still more that tolerates its continuance, implies a topsy-turvy interpretation of the requirements of agricultural education and farming practice, and the sooner this is rectified the better it will be for the great national industry that all wish to encourage and to see prosper.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE PLOUGH AND THE NATION

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

An agricultural show brings into London a whiff of the fresh air of the country, and it brings also views and experiences which, properly interpreted and assimilated, are exceedingly helpful to the study of farming problems and in leading towards their solution. In the midst of many theories advanced for dealing with the acute agricultural crisis, it was refreshing and instructive last week to hear the views and comments of farmers and landowners concerning the situation. There were no two opinions as to the severity and urgency of the position, and, as the class of men one meets at a show like that of the Shire Horse Society can be accepted as competent authorities on the subject, the accumulation of additional evidence is a waste of time and effort. Prevailing opinion in the country attaches fundamental importance to the continuance of the plough. Keep the plough going, it says in effect, and all will be well; but banish the plough from the historic arable fields of the country and attempts at restoration of prosperity will be destined to fail, or will have only a partial success. The plough is the basic implement in the working of the land, and the crops that result from its prudent use are the staples of a thriving nation.

THE PLEA FOR WHEAT

As might be supposed, the wheat crop was the main thing in the views expressed by visitors from the Eastern Counties, but the contention by men of ripe knowledge and farming experience, fully alive to the relative importance of alternate crops and pursuits, was that if all were well with wheat the position of other things—crops and stock—would fall into line. It is not a new idea, of course, but it is rising to favour again after the search for remedies has ranged over many fields and themes. Raise the wheat-growing capacity of the country to a normal 40 per cent. of the requirements, instead of the shrinking 10 or 12 per cent. of the present time, and the condition of the industry and the face of the country, it is contended, would be speedily changed for the better. Apart from the purely agricultural view of the situation, it was instructive to note the frequency with which reference was made to the hopeless position into which the country is moving in regard to food supplies. The yearly weakening of the home sources of supply is arousing strong and well-founded apprehension in the country districts, and no opinion regarding this question is more deserving of respect.

FARMING AND TRADE

A correspondent urges the importance of a prosperous agriculture to the well-being of other industries and of trade. He suggests that farmers would be well advised to concentrate more upon this aspect of the problem and dwell less on their immediate grievances. The line of procedure indicated has not been ignored, and by some prominent men has been emphasized with knowledge and persistency. But the response has seldom been encouraging. The manufacturing and trading communities are not blind to the value to them of a thriving countryside, and at intervals leading representatives of centralized industry have proclaimed the very serious disadvantages of restricted buying powers in rural areas. Our correspondent is perfectly sound in the views he advances, but not quite fair to the aims and understanding of agriculturists, ignored or forgotten by the urban public. Farmers are endeavouring in every way known to them to enlist the practical sympathy and active support of town dwellers, as well as of manufacturers and traders, and the approval of an enlightened student of economics for this form of pursuit is appreciated.

BARLEY PRICES

A statement by Mr. N. Smith-Carington, M.P. for Rutland and Stamford, on the position of the barley grower will be read with gratification in the districts in which this cereal predominates or is of considerable importance. Mr. Smith-Carington has evidently studied the subject carefully, and his views on a matter of pressing importance are entitled to respect by all interested in the production of barley, whether as growers, buyers, or users. It is clear that they must unite in an effort to preserve barley as a crop of significance in British farming. If it ceases to warrant the prominence assigned to it in many districts, much of the arable land—the best barley land—will be in imminent danger of going out of cultivation, which means its lapse into waste, or something little better, and this is a risk that no one can contemplate without apprehension. Mr. Smith-Carington is hopeful that the brewing industry may be able to do something to avert the calamity indicated, and he is even prepared to go as far as to give preferential consideration in taxation in proportionate measure to brewers using home-grown materials. The "turnip and barley" farmers will welcome this timely presentation of their case.

A SERIOUS POSITION

It is hard for the urban communities to realize that the state of agriculture is really as serious as is represented. They are so accustomed to the efforts of uninformed and unsympathetic speakers and writers to foster disregard of rural pursuits that they have little capacity or liking for the truth when it is presented. But in spite of assurances to the contrary from whatever quarter they emanate, political or academic, the condition of farming in its broad aspect—the only aspect, that is, of national concern—demands and needs intelligent consideration and help with all the speed possible. The case for immediate action possibly suffers from the tendency to generalize rather than to specialize in the submission of concrete evidence. The largely attended meeting at Aberdeen did something to rectify this deficiency. One of the speakers described what is a typical example of the probable outcome of delay in devising and enforcing effective measures. He mentioned a farm, formerly well known for its Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, which at present provides a living for nearly 60 men, women, and children, "all getting a decent and self-respecting living from the produce of this one holding." If the present prices of grain and potatoes continue, he said, the prospect would be "nothing but grass and depopulation." The farmer, he added, might be financially better off under the new order, with a shepherd and boy and a couple of dogs, than he was under the old, but, he pointedly asked, what of the 50 men, women, and children whose employment and source of subsistence ceased? And what also of the shopkeepers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and all the other merchants and tradesmen who looked to the farm for part of their living? The same speaker emphasized another point more or less peculiar to rural districts, and that was the tie that unites employer and employed and makes action of the kind indicated extremely disagreeable. Nothing short of emphatic necessity would empty a cottage on a farm, and it is for the country to see that the dismal picture outlined with such clear understanding is never presented in any part of the British Isles capable of cultivation and utilization for the basic business of food production.

COOPERATIVE FARMING

Evidence of losses in cooperative farming increases in a manner that should induce careful and impartial examination of the system before it can be advocated as worthy to supersede existing methods. Whatever the reason, the records of cooperative and municipal farming reflect serious defects either in the system or the management; and there is no ground for anticipating any better returns if the State were to displace the forms of ownership that have proved so definitely and convincingly incontinent. The Barnsley British Cooperative Society announce a loss on the farm near Doncaster of £1,152 last year.

STABILIZATION OF PRICES

FARMERS' SCHEME FOR WHEAT IMPORT BOARD

The executive committee of the Northamptonshire branch of the National Farmers' Union have adopted unanimously a scheme devised by their cereals committee with a view to restoring prosperity to agriculture. The scheme is to be forwarded to headquarters with a view to presentation to the Agricultural Conference.

The committee state that they applied themselves to finding a solution which would leave out all questions of protection and subsidies, but would give the British farmer an increased price for his produce. They were of opinion that only by a scheme which would stabilize the industry by the regulation of imports and the spread of prices between the British producer and consumer would the situation be solved. Such a scheme could not be made practicable without Parliamentary enactment and sanctions. The committee, therefore, submitted that the price of the 4lb. loaf should be stabilized at 9d., the price current to-day. If that were done the English farmer could be guaranteed an approximate price for his wheat of 60s. per qr. of 504lb., provided that imports were controlled, bulked, and the whole supplied to millers at a level price through a Statutory Purchasing Board.

The committee primarily developed an Empire scheme, but by reason of international trade treaties, tariffs, and bounty-fed competition from abroad, coupled with the setting up of wheat pools in Canada and elsewhere, they concluded that the only real solution was the setting up of a Statutory Purchasing Board, which would control all imports of cereals and cereal feeding stuffs into this country, and the exclusion of flour other than as wheat. The committee proposed that the Government should be answerable for policy, but that the business transactions should be in the hands of the Board, which should have the sole right to buy cargoes arriving on consignment or otherwise, and also the power to export or re-export under licences. The Board should also take over all home-grown wheat at 60s. per quarter, and fix the price of offals and imported feeding stuffs. The report concluded:—"By operation and control of all wheat, and an averaging of prices, the corporation would be in a position to supply all millers at a level price which would enable flour to be milled, and bread supplied, at not more than the price ruling to-day."

Moving the adoption of the report at a meeting at Northampton on Wednesday, Mr. W. H. Ashby, chairman of the cereals committee, said the scheme was not altogether what they wanted, but they had to ask for what they were most likely to get. They had to reconcile the views of the producers and the consumers, who, after all, were masters. The cereals committee would have liked to say that this country should take the wheat it required from the Empire only, but they were tied in that respect by international treaties; many firms in the country were doing business in all parts of the world, and the committee had to scrap the idea.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE

UNFAIR, BOUNTY-FED COMPETITION

FARMERS' PROTEST AT CAMBRIDGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 1

A demonstration of farmers and farm workers, which was probably the largest of its kind ever held in this country, took place here to-day with the object of urging the Government to take immediate steps to deal with the serious crisis in agriculture. The meeting, which was held in the open on Parker's Piece, a large recreation ground, was organized jointly by the National Farmers' Union and the agricultural section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. It was described as entirely independent of political parties and representative of landowners, farmers, and agricultural workers. Mr. E. G. Pretyman, who is president of the Land Union, presided, and the platform party included Lord Cranworth, the Mayor of Cambridge (Councillor H. Franklin), Captain E. T. Morris, president of the National Farmers' Union; Mr. George Dallas, M.P., of the Workers' Union; Mr. R. R. Robbins, and Mr. W. B. Taylor, M.P. No fewer than 25 counties were represented.

A message supporting the demands of the demonstration was received from a mass meeting of Border agriculturists which was being held at Berwick-on-Tweed, and similar messages were read from the Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire (Mr. C. R. W. Adeane), Mr. John Beard, president of the Trades Union Congress, and Mr. Edward Strutt. Lord Rothermere sent the following telegram:—"Warm wishes for success of your meeting. Hope it will force the attention of Government and nation to the critical condition of our ploughland farming and ruinous effect on it of dumped foreign grain, backed by bounties. A prosperous agriculture is essential for our well-being. The steady shrinkage of our ploughland and decline of rural employment are a reproach to us and a grave danger. It is the first plank in the programme of the United Empire Party to remedy the agricultural situation by one means or another."

The speeches, which were amplified by loud speakers, were distinctly heard by the assembled thousands. Banners with appropriate legends were displayed. "Needed 1914-1918, Neglected 1930" ran one of these, and others were: "The decay of agriculture means a declining healthy population and with it the nation's decay" and "We demand instant recognition from the Government to assist agricultural industry and save it from bankruptcy."

The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"This mass meeting, representing all sections of the industry, views with the utmost concern the present position in agriculture, the increase in unemployment amongst agricultural workers, the amount of land going out of cultivation, and the lack of confidence created thereby. The meeting, therefore, desires to place before his Majesty's Government its unanimous opinion that measures should be taken to assure to farmers a remunerative price for cereals. Further, the meeting is of the opinion that the position calls for the sinking of all party differences, and desires to impress upon Parliament, his Majesty's Government, and the public that unless effective steps are at once taken to meet the situation nothing but calamity faces the industry."

IMPORTS OF FOOD

The Chairman said the demands which they made were made in the interests not only of the agricultural industry but of the whole nation. They must not allow the great issue to be obscured by discussion of minor details. Where there was a will there was a way, and there were certain outstanding facts which the nation could not ignore. There were a million and a half unemployed, who were being provided for by the expenditure of money which was demoralizing them and which was producing not good for the nation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land which could be growing good food were out of cultivation or only partly cultivated, and we were importing large quantities of foreign food that might be grown at home. Those were facts of the highest national importance, and they ought to override minor political difficulties in Parliament. The spirit in which they asked Parliament and the nation to approach this was not "How can this or that be done?"; it was "This has got to be done." (Cheers.) And whatever measure it was necessary to take should be taken, not as a party question.

That day they were appealing to Parliament and the nation as a whole, and not to any political party. They appealed to them all, and for a national purpose. He asked them to compare the trifling sum that would be necessary to restore agriculture to prosperity with the millions which were being uselessly and harmfully spent on the "dole."

A heavy burden of costs had been placed on the agricultural industry, a large proportion of which arose from the living wage which had to be paid to the land worker. The men deserved that wage, and there was not a farmer who grudged the wages he paid; but money must be received before it could be paid out.

The prices the farmer received were not national prices based on national costs; they were international prices, based on lower costs of production abroad, where wages were lower, hours were longer, and where they were supported by subsidies and bounties paid by foreign Governments. The nation could not have it both ways. They could not have a prosperous agricultural industry and at the same time neglect home food supplies and refuse to purchase them so long as they could buy a little cheaper from overseas. What they asked for was that the nation should take measures to restore prosperity to the productive industry of the country. We had the best market in the world, and we were handing it over to the foreigner.

The national interest was to get the greatest possible production out of the soil, and if the nation gave the farmers a chance they would do it. (Cheers.) "Are you prepared to put your hearts into it and do your best, if given a chance?" he asked. The great meeting shouted "Yes."

Mr. George Dallas, M.P., of the Workers' Union, who moved the resolution, referred to the demonstration as an unparalleled one, and ventured to estimate that the gathering was in the region of 20,000 people.

"OUTRAGEOUS" COMPETITION

In the past six months they had been faced with a competition of the most unfair and most outrageous character. When they found that cereals were being sent into this country by millions of hundredweights at prices that were less than the cost of production in the country from which they came, agriculture here could not stand against it. There was no industry in the country that could face competition of that kind and survive for 12 months. He declared that that had to be put an end to. They did not say a single word of reproach to any political party; but they said emphatically that they would not allow any political party to exploit their grievance at the present time. They would measure all the people who sent messages by how far they sank their party bias in the interests of the general good of the whole community. It would be a disgrace to the country if the condition of agriculture were allowed to get worse and the standard of life of the agricultural worker allowed to go down.

He emphasized the importance of impressing on the urban population that the question affected them just as much as it did the agriculturist. He suggested that if the cereals crisis were not overcome it might lead to crises in potato and milk production, and there might be a paralysis of the whole industry from top to bottom.

Captain E. T. Morris, president of the National Farmers' Union, seconding the resolution, said that in the past they had repeatedly stressed the position of their industry to various Governments, and they had always been met with the statement: "You must educate the public." That afternoon they were educating the House of Commons; and they needed it. (Cheers.)

They felt at the agricultural conference that in circumstances outside their control, where it would take some time before they could get out measures which might be agreed for the betterment of the industry, they should request the Government immediately to take some steps of a temporary nature to enable many of the arable farmers especially to carry on.

He wanted to point out to the Government that, whatever they saw fit to do, they would have the support of the other parties in the House of Commons. They could have the biggest majority any Government ever had for anything they wanted to carry out on behalf of the industry, and it would be the best money they had spent in the national interest. That meeting showed that the countryside was waking up. (Cheers.) That day they had lighted a torch which no party, no Government would extinguish. (Cheers.)

POULTRY ON THE FARM

ECONOMY IN HOUSING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In discussing the future of poultry-keeping as a branch of general agriculture it is sometimes suggested that the high cost of housing birds under modern conditions is a deterrent. It has been assumed, for instance, that the general farmer must follow the methods of the specialist egg-farmer, though there are fundamental differences between the two cases; and it seems desirable to point to a method which, besides reducing capital outlay to a very substantial extent, presents advantages that will appeal to the general farmer who desires to fit his poultry into the economic scheme of operations.

A few weeks ago reference was made to experiments in which a flock of pullets accommodated in a night ark gave a rather better egg yield during the year than a similar flock housed in an orthodox scratching-shed; and it was remarkable that, though the testing period covered the most severe winter experienced in recent times, the birds in the ark were no more inconvenienced than those accommodated in what most people would consider to be more favourable quarters. A single experiment of this kind might be inconclusive, though it certainly demonstrates the fact that a scratching-shed is not absolutely essential to winter egg production; and it has made it possible to suggest an effective scheme of farm poultry-keeping which assures a substantial reduction of capital expenditure upon plant and contributes more efficiently to the distribution of poultry flocks for the purpose of fertilization.

The practical use of the night ark for housing layers merits further investigation to ascertain the effect upon different breeds and in different parts of the country, for the system presents great opportunities to general farmers, many of whom declare that the large fixed laying house to hold 100 or 200 hens is not only a costly item, but does not contribute to the economic distribution of the manure. The old-fashioned field poultry house on wheels, which provided no scratching accommodation, was more costly and less portable than the night ark, while for economy of labour the ark is so superior that the house on wheels may be regarded as obsolete for practical commercial operations. Farm poultry-keeping principles will, therefore, in the future be classed as semi-intensive and extensive; and the extensive principle, embracing the important detail of portability and facilitating a definite scheme of stocking and manuring, will be based upon the use of the night ark, with its slatted floor and its automatic distribution of fresh fertilizing material.

Though the night ark has a slatted floor and no droppings-boards or fixed floors that require scraping and cleaning, it is not essential that the contrivance should stand above the ground so that air passes beneath it. That type of ark is frequently used for the accommodation of growing stock during the summer months, but the type more generally favoured for housing layers has its four walls flush with the ground so that no draught passes beneath it. In this matter of the style of building, however, there is room for experiment, and it is obvious that the subject is of sufficient importance to general farmers to justify a series of practical tests at one or more of the stations operating under the National Poultry Institute scheme.

THE GROWING OF PEARS

CHOICE OF VARIETIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A correspondent asks for precise information as to the best varieties of pears to grow at the present time. The answer must depend on what he wishes to do with the fruit, for it can be used for selling as dessert in the commercial markets, for selling to the canners, or for domestic use in the home.

The most suitable pear for planting for commercial purposes is the Conference, and if only one pear is to be grown this is the best. It is a vigorous and regular cropper, long-necked and nicely shaped, dark green in colour, with brown russet markings. The flesh is melting and of good flavour. It comes naturally into use towards the end of October, though under cold storage (where it keeps firm) its period of use may be extended to Christmas and even later. Other pears suitable for market growing are *Doyenne du Comice*—the highest quality pear of all, but in this country rather a shy cropper; and Pitmaston Duchess—a very large, well shaped fruit of good appearance, juicy but not of high flavour. Because of its size the latter sells well, and, being a regular cropper, usually brings a good return to the grower. If the grower has an inclination to experiment to secure a pear for the market earlier than these, he might try the new Laxton's Superb. This is a shapely pear of nice quality, ready in August-September, and is at its best about three days after being picked from the tree. It is probably the best of the early pears.

For canning purposes the William's *Bon Chrétien* stands supreme. It has just the right flesh and flavour to give a good canned fruit. The trees are fertile and the fruits ripen in September, when, owing to the hot weather, these fruits do not keep well and have to be dealt with very quickly. Pear-growing in private gardens for domestic use is quite another proposition, for pears then are needed for use during each week from August to March, and the use of cold storage is not possible. Laxton's Superb is the best pear for August, to be used straight from the tree. It was produced from Williams and *Beurre Superfin* and retains the delicacy of both. It is large and the trees are fertile. The William's *Bon Chrétien* is as good as any of the September pears, though Marguerite Marillat (perhaps less well flavoured) is a more reliable cropper.

For October and November *Beurre Superfin* and Conference are prolific croppers. The former is golden yellow with some russet, handsome and of medium size, and exceedingly fertile nearly every year. The fruits are very juicy (devoid of grit) and pleasantly flavoured. Towards the end of November and in early December there is the celebrated *Doyenne du Comice*. The pear itself is large in size and of unequalled flavour. The difficulty lies in its sterility and indifferent cropping. It should be given the sunniest and most sheltered position and have planted near to it other pears that flower at approximately the same time (*e.g.*, Marie Louise or Glen Morceau). As a later pear there are few better to grow and keep than the Glen Morceau. This crops fairly well, giving large green hard fruit that keeps well to Christmas; most specimens, indeed, will not be ready until January, and some remain firm until February. The flesh is very white, melting, and juicy.

Another excellent keeping pear of the highest flavour, very rich, sugary, and sweet, is the Winter Nelis. When well grown, no pear is better for late use; but it comes small and unfinished unless grown in warm, well-drained soil, sheltered from wind and exposed to the maximum amount of sunshine. In such place the Winter Nelis is a very fertile cropper, and the ripe fruits in January, and possibly February, are delicious. The skin is rough and must be pared away. For cooking purposes the Catillac is the best.

EGG MARKETING REFORM

ATTITUDE OF THE PRODUCERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At the January meeting of the National Poultry Council a resolution was adopted in favour of calling a conference of producers to discuss various phases of the National Mark scheme for marketing eggs. The council asked the National Farmers' Union to join in calling a conference of producers, but the N.F.U. decided not to do so; and it remains for the executive of the National Poultry Council to decide whether further action shall be taken in the circumstances.

It was stated in *The Times* on February 10 that the question of making it compulsory to sell all home-produced eggs by weight or by grade had been submitted for consideration to representative organizations of producers and distributors; and the proposals have been carried a step farther by a decision of the council of the National Farmers' Union to endorse a resolution of its Poultry Committee in favour of making it compulsory that all sales of eggs by dealers (wholesale or retail) should be by weight, or, in the case of British eggs, by weight or statutory grade. It was agreed to submit this suggested reform to the county branches for their favourable consideration, the submission to the counties being accompanied by an explanatory memorandum to be drawn up in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK SALES

GOOD PIG PRICES

BRITISH FRIESIANS IN DEMAND

The entry of 41 Friesian cattle at the spring sale of the North Western British Friesian Club, conducted by Messrs. Henry Manley and Sons, at Crewe, on Friday, was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the big company, and prices in consequence ruled much higher than at the autumn sale.

Mr. F. W. Gilbert, of Chellaston Manor, Derbyshire, won the female championship with Blyth Papillon, which sold at 47 guineas to Mr. J. Downes. Another good cow, Low House Karel Flirt, entered by Mr. G. A. Jamieson, made 45 guineas, given by Mr. F. W. Bain, and a dozen other females went to various buyers at prices above 30 guineas. Mr. Gilbert also made the principal bull price, 44 guineas, paid by Mr. Booth for Littlecote Bombardier, a yearling, which took second prize. The financial result of the auction was that 38 head realized £1,179 3s.

Breeders in large numbers attended Messrs. John Thornton and Co.'s sale of a selection of Large Black pigs from the herd of Mr. D. W. P. Gough, at Pakenham Manor, Bury St. Edmunds, on Friday, and prices generally ruled much higher than at similar sales for some time past. The total realized for 110 head was £2,074 16s. The 44 sows and in-pig gilts made the high average of over £27. The best price was 50 guineas, given by Sir Edward Mann, Thelveton Hall, Norfolk, for Pakenham Fearless the First, a grand gilt. Two litter sisters, Pakenham Daffodil the First and Second, realized 44 guineas and 38 guineas respectively, to Mr. Frank Sainsbury; and 44 guineas was the successful bid of Mr. H. Groom for Pakenham Luck the First, a prize-winning sow. Boars made up to 23 guineas, Mr. O. F. Rowntree, from Yorkshire, acquiring Pakenham Quack at this price. One litter of 10 gilts, only nine months old, averaged close upon £22.

The Middle White pigs at Mr. Albert Laird's sale on Friday numbered 34 head and realized £496 13s., averaging £14 12s. Prices ranged up to 26 guineas for a young boar, bought by Mrs. Bourne.

SHORTHORNS AT BANBURY

Messrs. John Thornton and Co. sold pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns at Banbury on Wednesday, when 88 head, from the herds of various well-known breeders, realized £3,228 15s., averaging £36 13s. 10d. The two best prices were obtained for young bulls from the herd at Foxhill, West Haddon, Rugby, of Captain FitzRoy, the Speaker of the House of Commons. The leader was Foxhill Wild Knight, a red yearling, secured at 90 guineas for Sir George Cooper's herd at Hursley Park, Winchester. The second best price of 80 guineas was paid by Mr. A. Willis, a Hampshire buyer, for Foxhill Brigadier. Other bulls, all young, included Mr. W. Turner's Marshal Grey, a red roan yearling from Riddings, Derbyshire, sold at 72 guineas to Mr. Willis. Two females made 70 guineas each, Lady John Legge being announced as the purchaser at this figure of Greattew Rose 2nd, a young cow, the property of Mr. Ralph Tustian, Great Tew, Oxon, and Mr. C. M. Wills, of Basingstoke, also went to 70 guineas to acquire Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Ashton's Scotsgrove Empress, a two-year-old heifer.

The 30th annual show and sale of bulls at Castle Carr, which Mr. John M. Farrant, of Messrs. Wainwright, Lever, and Crees conducted on Tuesday, attracted a record entry of 100 Shorthorns and 10 Herefords, a great proportion being pedigree animals. Out of 99 lots, 80 changed hands, and 50 of the most useful age registered the capital average of 30 guineas apiece. Sir Frank Beauchamp, the owner of a noted Shorthorn herd near Bath, was a most successful exhibitor, the group and the single bull championships alike being won by representatives from Woodborough House. Sir Frank's champion was Woodborough Eagle, a yearling of noted Scottish blood. Last season it gained first prizes at several Somerset shows, and on Tuesday, after obtaining championship and class honours, was sold for 38 guineas to Mr. S. Adcott. The reserve champion, Doynton Royal Charter, a pedigree Dairy Shorthorn, was the exhibit of Mr. John Day, Stone House, East Pennard; this bull led the strongest class of the show and made the top price of 60 guineas from Mr. H. J. Jones. Many other entries, both Shorthorns and Herefords, realized prices ranging upwards from 30 guineas.

The sale at Kirklington, Southwell, Notts, on Tuesday, of the farm stock of Sir Albert Bennett, M.P., was conducted by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Pure-bred Exmoor horned ewes made up to 80s. a head, other pens changing hands at 77s. 6d., 75s. (three times), and 65s. (twice). The best price among the cattle was £30 for a Lincoln Red cow, while one lot of 24-year-old heifers, three in number, increased the total of the sale by £62.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's herd of pure-bred Large White pigs is one of the most famous of this popular breed, and the eighth annual sale of a selection from the herd, conducted by Messrs. John Thornton and Co., at Aldenham, Watford, on Thursday, attracted a large company. There was, as on previous occasions, a good and level trade, and 79 head brought in £1,501 10s. with an all-round average of £19 0s. 2d.; 49 in-pigs gilts made the splendid average of £22 3s. 2d., while the demand for boars was also very gratifying, 9 head averaging £20 3s. 6d. Not fewer than seven pigs were purchased for export to Belgium, and one to go to France. A gilt, which last year won first prize as one of a pair at the Kent County, Thame and Bedfordshire Shows registered the top price of 30gns., her new home being in the famous herd at Histon, Cambridge, of Messrs. Chivers and Sons. Whittingham Mental Hospital, Preston, Lancashire, also obtained one of the best gilts for 28gns., and other prices included 25gns., 24gns., and 23gns. downwards.

At the fourth annual sale of pure-bred Middle White pigs from the Hazelwood herd of Mr. Percy W. Hull, at The Knowle, Hazelwood, Derbyshire, on Wednesday, the average price was nearly £5 higher than at the previous sale from the same herd last year. Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. were the auctioneers, and 66 head brought in £1,128 4s. 6d., the all-round average being £17 1s. 11d. Mr. L. C. Paget, Hardwick Grange, Worksop, made the top bid of 21 guineas for a served gilt, and also bought several similar pigs at 20 guineas each. Mr. O. F. Rowntree, the Yorkshire breeder, went up to 20 guineas for gilts. Messrs. R. Fielding Johnson, of Derby; T. H. Weston, of Leicester; and F. Kirkland, of Quarndon, were among other buyers.

Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co., at Sundon, Luton, on Friday conducted the 29th sale of pure-bred Large and Middle White pigs from the herds of Mr. Albert Laird, who has been actively engaged in pig-breeding for 45 years. The Large Whites were offered first, and 98 head were sold for £1,593 16s. 6d., the all-round average being £16 5s. Two females changed hands at the top price of 30 guineas, Whittingham Mental Hospital, Preston, Lancashire, giving this sum for a very fine gilt under a year old, while Mr. Keet, a Bedfordshire buyer, was the purchaser at 30 guineas for Duston Queen Mary 4th, a sow now seven years old. Various other pigs realized from 20 guineas upwards.

SALES IN IRELAND

The three days' spring show and sale of pedigree Shorthorn and dairy cattle of the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society ended at Balmoral, Belfast, on Thursday. The highest price at the sales was 350 guineas, given by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture for Anticur Chieftain, owned by Mr. John Wallace, Dunloy. This animal, champion of the younger Shorthorn bulls and runner-up for the championship of the show and one of a group which had been awarded the Breeders' Challenge Cup, value 30 guineas, was first in his class. His sire was Eclipse and his dam Drynel Augusta 7th, by Lothian Lodestone, bred by Lord Rosebery. The next best figure was 250 guineas, which Mr. Robert Thompson, Killinchy, paid to Mr. Daniel Blackham, Knockaballet, Co. Antrim, for Broadhooks Crescent, a young Shorthorn bull. At 71 guineas Anticur Star, another of the Wallace herd and first-prize winner in a class for young Shorthorn bulls, was transferred to Mr. James McKinley, Ballymoney. Messrs. Alexander Addis and Hughes purchased for 70 guineas Rock Prince, a red roan in the same class exhibited by Mr. Pete McLernon, Dungannon.

At the sale of bulls exhibited at the Cork spring show on Thursday, most of the 200 Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, Herefords, and British Friesians shown were offered for sale. There was a good demand for Shorthorns, which averaged higher prices than last year. Aberdeen Angus did not meet with the same support, owing to increased numbers on offer. Herefords sold at 61 to 35 guineas, and Friesians at 39. The highest price—140 guineas—was obtained for Lord Dunraven's Dairy Shorthorn yearling bull, Adare Gradation. Other young Shorthorns sold for 120 guineas, 110 guineas, 105 guineas, 100 guineas, and 85 guineas downwards. The best price for Aberdeen Angus was 61 guineas, and others sold at 59 to 51 guineas. Major Morgan sold a Hereford for 61 guineas, and Colonel Grove White secured 39 guineas for a British Friesian.

SUPPLIES OF WHEAT

A NATIONAL PURCHASING BOARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a man with some 4,000 acres of land in hand—mostly heavy arable of the wheat-growing type—in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Yorkshire, I have been much interested to read the suggestion made by Mr. Dampier-Whetham and Mr. Venn for a National Purchasing Board, which, as we are assured, while mainly intended to benefit the consumer, "would offer English farmers a steady and probably remunerative price."

It is always ungracious, as well as impolitic, "to look a gift horse in the mouth," but it is difficult to see how the suggested board could be of the slightest value to English growers unless the official price at which it would sell wheat should bear some relation to the costs of production in this country. Of this there is no hint in your correspondents' letter, and, indeed, it seems clear that the temptation would always be for the board, remembering that it existed in the main "to cheapen supplies to the consumer," to do all in its power to check even such occasional rises in price as last summer mitigated the situation for some of us.

If, as a grower, on a fairly large scale, I am asked what sort of a price for wheat would be acceptable to producers generally, I should say "55s. a quarter at least," it being generally agreed that the price per sack of that cereal should not be less than the minimum weekly wage of the farm labourer, which in East Anglia is 30s. Obviously such a figure would not commend itself to the British consumer who to-day is revelling in an orgy of cheapness, in the matter of food, hitherto unknown in history. Unfortunately, while the consumer is rejoicing in the cheapness of the necessaries of life, since this enables him to spend more on its luxuries, the producer of cheap food is everywhere throughout the world suffering from financial stress, sometimes to the verge of bankruptcy.

How far the suggested board would be able to reduce the price of bread is a matter for professional economists, but from some consideration which I gave to the costs of the retailer years ago when suggesting to fellow-agriculturists the establishment of our own shops, I think that the share which wages take in increased post-War prices is often largely ignored. Whether in milling, in butchering, in baking, or in the grocery trade, wages have increased very largely in the last 16 years, while hours have been shortened. In this connexion we may note that while housewives may denounce the price of bread as extortionate they are becoming every day less inclined to undertake the drudgery of home-baking.

If wheat growing is to survive in this country, as Mr. Dampier-Whetham and Mr. Venn obviously desire, we must have a subsidy. The farmer has been compelled by the Wages Act to subsidize the farm worker and is therefore entitled to be subsidized by the State. The subsidy on sugar beet has been a great boon to English agriculture, and a subsidy on wheat should prove equally successful. Opinions differ as to what form this subsidy should take, but I submit that an optional bonus of £2 per acre on all land growing cereals of any kind—including beans and peas—would be the fairest form State assistance could take, it being assumed that any farmer applying for the bonus would be prepared to show that the fields on his farm carrying corn were being cultivated "in accordance with the rules of Good Husbandry."

If it be objected to a bonus based as here suggested that on rather dirty land a farmer might get nothing, the reply is that the cereal-growing land might be divided into three classes—first-class fields receiving £2 per acre, second-class £1, and third-class 10s. or nothing, according to condition. There should not be much land in the third class, but it is clear that if we are to get a subsidy of any sort, Parliament would inevitably exact some conditions in return. Incidentally, by this method we should do something to secure an improvement in English farming, the present standard of which is, as we are told, seriously below that of the pre-War period of 20 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
C. P. RYDER.

Thurlow, Suffolk.

MR. BALDWIN AND THE FARMERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—All agriculturists will heartily welcome the declaration of an agricultural policy made by Mr. Baldwin as reported in to-day's papers. So especially will members of the Central and Associated Chambers

The List will be closed on or before Tuesday, the 4th March, 1930.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
5% INSCRIBED STOCK,
1945-1975

ISSUE of £6,000,000

Of which £750,000 will be allotted to the Public Debt Commissioners of the Union of South Africa.

PRICE OF ISSUE
£98 10s. Per Cent.

Interest payable
1st January and 1st July.

A Coupon for £1 per cent., due 1st July, 1930, will be attached to the Scrip.

Principal will be repaid in London at par, on the 1st July, 1975, the Government of the Union of South Africa having the option to redeem the Stock, in whole or in part, at par on or after the 1st July, 1945, on giving three calendar months' notice.

The Government of the Union of South Africa will comply with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, in order that **Trustees may invest in this Stock** subject to the provisions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus-place, London Wall, London, E.C.2, and THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clement's-lane, London, E.C.4, are instructed by the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA to offer for subscription the above amount of Stock, to be issued under the authority of Acts No. 22 of 1917 and No. 25 of 1929 of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa.

The Loan is raised for Railways, Harbours, Irrigation Works, Land Settlement and other Public Works.

Union of South Africa Debentures and Stock issued and payable in London, and the interest thereon, the property of persons not domiciled in the Union of South Africa, are not and will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the Union of South Africa.

Under Act No. 30 of 1926, a cumulative Sinking Fund was established as from 1st April, 1927, to which for a period of forty years a contribution of £650,000 per annum will be made from revenue. In addition, there is appropriated annually for capital expenditure, proceeds of revenues derived from Mining leases which in 1928-1929 amounted to £1,522,000.

The accumulated Sinking Funds (for the redemption of debt) amount to £17,541,000; in addition, Debt has been extinguished to the extent of £23,942,000.

The Stock now offered will be in addition to the existing £17,000,000 Union of South Africa 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1945-1975, and will be inscribed under "The Colonial Stock Act, 1877," in the Books kept by WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, and will be transferable free of Stamp Duty. Interest will be payable half-yearly at the same Bank on the 1st January and 1st July by Dividend Warrants, which will be forwarded by post at the Stockholders' risk.

The revenues of the Government of the Union of South Africa alone are liable in respect of this Stock and the Dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the Dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.—40 and 41 Vict., cap. 59, sec. 19.

Applications will be received at WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Lothbury, E.C.2, at BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus-place, London Wall, E.C.2, and at the STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clement's-lane, E.C.4, and must be for even hundreds of stock, and be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

In case of partial allotment, the surplus of the amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on allotment; default in the payment of any instalment at its due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:—

£5	per cent. on application.	
£23 10s.	" "	13th March, 1930.
£30	" "	16th April, 1930.
£40	" "	16th May, 1930.
£98 10s.		

Payment in full may be made after allotment, and discount at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed from 13th March, 1930, or from any subsequent date.

Scrip Certificates will be issued after payment of the amount due on allotment, and such Certificates, when paid in full, will be convertible into Inscribed Stock on presentation at WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Stock Transfer Office, 9, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. If the Certificates be lodged for inscription on or before 31st May, 1930, the Coupon attached thereto must be surrendered; the amount of the Coupon will then be paid by Dividend Warrant.

A commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Statistical Statement relating to the Union of South Africa can be obtained at WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; 21, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3; 4, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.2, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; at the ULSTER BANK LIMITED, Belfast, and Branches of that Bank; at BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus-place, London Wall, London, E.C.2; at the STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clement's-lane, London, E.C.4; and of Messrs. R. NIVISON and Co., Bank-buildings, Princes-street, London, E.C.2.

LONDON, 1st March, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Application No..... Allotment No.....

FORM OF APPLICATION
FOR
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
5% INSCRIBED STOCK,
1945-1975

(6)

To WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED,
41, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.2,
BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS),
CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.2,
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED,
10, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

I/we hereby apply for £.....

say.....

of the Union of South Africa 5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1945-1975, according to the Prospectus of 1st March, 1930, and undertake to pay £98 10s. for every £100 of Stock, and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/we enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

SIGNATURE .....

NAME (in full) .....
(Block letters) (State if Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

ADDRESS (in full).....

.....

.....MARCH, 1930.

Please write distinctly.

N.B.—Applications must be for even hundreds of Stock, and must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit thereon.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

INVESTMENT STOCKS IN DEMAND

The prospectus of the Union of South Africa Five per Cent. Loan for £6,000,000 appears to-day. At the issue price of 98½ it affords the investor a flat yield of £5 1s. 6d. per cent., while as the final redemption date, 1975, gives the loan a duration of 45 years, repayment at par at that date would give no material increase in the redemption yield. The Union Government, however, has the option to redeem in 1945, or thereafter, and redemption at the earliest possible date would make the return almost exactly £5 3s. per cent. The actual amount of the loan available for public subscription is £5,250,000, as £750,000 is being allotted to the Public Debt Commissioners of the Union Government. There was established by the Government in 1927 a cumulative sinking fund to which for 40 years £650,000 will be contributed from revenue, while there is appropriated annually for capital expenditure the proceeds of revenues from mining leases; in the financial year 1928-29 the latter amounted to £1,522,000. The present total of the accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption is £17,541,000, while debt has been extinguished to the extent of £23,942,000. The 10-year statistical comparison of the Union Government's finances which accompanies the prospectus reveals remarkable progress. Much of it has occurred during the past few years, in which the country has enjoyed no little prosperity. While the fall in such staple commodities as wool must adversely affect her export trade, South Africa is in the fortunate position of being the greatest producer of gold in the world, and the value of her gold exports is enhanced by declining commodity prices. It is a pity that the revenue and expenditure figures could not have been brought up to a later date than March 31, 1928. In the 10 years to that date the tax revenue rose from £11,377,000 to £20,645,000, and the total revenue from £33,973,000 to £59,443,000. The percentage of tax revenue rose from 33.48 to 34.73 per cent. Expenditure expanded from £30,240,000 to £57,606,000, the latter total, it may be noted, being appreciably less than the revenue for 1927-28. The position of the public debt is given as on March 31, 1929, on which date the internal debt was £93,493,000 and the debt raised in London £150,552,000, compared with £41,294,000 and £125,074,000 respectively on March 31, 1919. Net revenues from productive works have expanded in a satisfactory manner; while the loans spent on such works increased in the decade from £123,378,000 to £199,208,000, the net revenues rose from £4,346,000 to £8,403,000.

The Rise in Gilt-edged Stocks

An outstanding characteristic of the Stock Exchange Account which ended last week was the persistent strength in its later stages of gilt-edged securities. Even the announcement of the new Conversion Loan caused but a brief check to the upward tendency of prices. There is little doubt that the demand for investment stocks has been caused principally by indications of easier money. The symptoms are fairly well defined—falling Bank rates and a world-wide decline in the prices of raw materials. The extent of the rise in British Government stocks is shown in the following table, which gives some of the principal changes in prices on the Account:—

Security	Latest price	Rise or fall	Security	Latest price	Rise or fall
War Loan, 5%	102	+1/2	Courtaulds ..	2 1/32	-1/32
Convers., 5%			B.A.T.	5 5/16	-3/16
"A"	101 1/16	+1/8	Dunlop	11/6	-2/-
Convers. 3½%	75 1/4	+1/4	Imp. Chem.	24 7/16	-1 7/8
Consol. 4%	89 13/16	+5/16	Brad. Dyers	28/-	-2/6
Do., 3%	58	+3/4	Lan.-Cotton	11/-	-1/-
Do., 2½%			Spillers	21/3	-3/9
'50-'55	69	-1 1/2	Turner and		
Gt. Western	91	-3/4	Newall	3 5/8	-3/16
L.M. & S.	51 1/2	-3/4	Un. Molasses	4 7/8	-5/16
L.M.S. Pfd.	54 3/4	-1 1/4	Cinematophone	3/-	-1/-
Southern, Def.	31 1/2	+1/2	Int.-Nickel ..	40 1/4	+1/4
Metropolitan	65	+1	Assoc. Cement	24 7/12	-2/6
Brazil, 4%			Harrods ..	46/3	-4/9
Rese.	53 3/4	+1/2	Austin Motor	16/3	+9/-
Do., 5% '74	79 1/4	+1 1/4	Atlas Assur.	12/6	-2/-
China, 4½%			Do.		
'96	83 1/4	-1/2	Merc.	32 5/8	-1 5/8
Greek Stab.			Comm. Union	23	-1 1/4
6%	90	+1 1/2	Anglo-Dutch	33/6	-9d.
P.L.M., 6% ..	102 1/2	-1/4	Cons. Tea &		
Cent. Arg.	79	-1	Lds.	23 1/2	+1/2
B.A. & Pac.	58	+2 1/2	Shell ..	41/-	-1/2
Leopoldina	40	-1	V.O.C.	2 1/16	-1/32
Un. of Havana	20	-4	Chartered ..	46/3	-1/9
Cub. & Wire-			W'Charge ..	2 1/16	-3/4
less "A"	59	-4	Rio Tinto ..	43/4	-1 1/2
Do., "B" ..	28	-3			
Do., Pref. ..	94 1/2	-1 1/2			

* Ex dividend.

One of the most disappointing features of the Account was the poor response on the part of home railway stocks to the encouraging points in the annual reports and the decided tinge of optimism in the speeches of the chairmen at the annual meetings. Moreover, existing prices of home railway securities provide high yields to the purchaser. The disclosure of the unlooked-for attitude taken up by the Post Office towards the Beam system of the Imperial Communications Company led to a sharp fall in Cables and Wireless stocks. Apart from such exceptional movements as the rise in Austin Motors on the fine dividend statement, changes among leading industrial shares have, with hardly an exception, been downward. Rubber shares failed to benefit to any marked extent from the progress of the scheme for a month's tapping holiday, but tea shares, where the question of restriction presents fewer difficulties, have shown some improvement.

Larger Capital Issues

Assisted by the declining tendency in money rates some revival occurred in the new issue market in February. According to the statistics compiled by the Midland Bank (which exclude direct borrowings by the British Government for national purposes, shares issued to vendors, the capitalization of reserves, &c., and issues for conversion purposes) new capital issues in February amounted to £26,154,781; this compares with £33,047,526 for February, 1929, and with £16,925,542 for January, 1930. The most significant point in the comparison of the total is that it represents an expansion of 54½ per cent. over the total for the preceding month, whereas the February figure in 1929 was 30.3 per cent. less than that for January of that year. Moreover, the issues for the past month fall but little short of the total for February, 1928, and are much in excess of that for February, 1927. February capital issues were more evenly distributed geographically than those for the previous month. Home issues were £7,965,000, against £11,337,000 in January, but Indian and Ceylon issues were £5,940,000, compared with £1,247,000, issues for other British countries being £4,679,000, against £1,656,000, and foreign issues £7,571,000, against £2,685,000. Although new issues were on a considerably larger scale in February it was not a good month for underwriters, who were left with big proportions of several of the larger issues, a commentary on the keen competition which exists among issuing houses.

Central Banking Functions

The monthly review of Lloyds Bank has been reformed and made more attractive, both in form and contents, this month. In an editorial note it is explained that it is intended to publish, from time to time, signed articles by economists of standing with the object of affording opportunities to exponents of different theories to state their case. To the current number, Professor Gustav Cassel contributes an article on the functions of central banks. He writes:—

Ever since the War a growing scarcity of gold has threatened the world with the consequence of a continuous lowering of commodity prices, resulting in a general economic depression. The amount of new gold required to be provided each year for the purchasing power of gold to be maintained at a constant level increases in proportion to the rapid economic progress of the world, whereas an already insufficient production is expected to be reduced very considerably during the next two decades. The only conceivable means of preventing this calamity is a systematic reduction of the monetary demand for gold. The gold-economizing policy that I have advocated ever since 1920 consists in two factors. First, the use of gold coins as a circulating medium should be abandoned. The second measure for securing economy in the use of gold consists in a reduction of the central banks' requirements of gold reserves. . . . Under the leadership of the Bank of England this policy has undeniably attained very valuable results, and it seems quite certain that without such deliberate efforts the present situation would have proved very much more troublesome. . . . A great question presents itself as soon as we have chosen the stability of the general level of commodity prices as the aim of monetary policy: what means has a central bank for regulating the purchasing power of its currency? The answer is that a central bank has so to regulate its rate of discount that it will at any moment correspond to the actual situation of the capital market of the country.

By this Professor Cassel means that if Bank rate is kept lower than is proper the market will go to the bank to obtain that which cannot be supplied out of current savings. Thus, an artificial purchasing power would be created, with inflation of the currency. The reverse would take place if the Bank rate were too high. Real savings would then be used to repay bank advances, causing deflation. Both these faults could be avoided by keeping Bank rate at a level corresponding to the situation of the capital market.

Monetary Policy and Prices

Professor Cassel rightly says that such functions as that of "stabilizing production" or "satisfying the needs of business" are far too indeterminate to be used as terms of reference for the management of a central bank. If a central bank keeps its currency at parity with gold, and if by cooperation of all central banks the value of gold is kept stable, all will have been done that can be done from the monetary side, he says, to avoid unnecessary fluctuations in the development of production. He proceeds:—

During the past year the stability of the world's price level has also been threatened by the eagerness of some central banks to increase their gold reserves. The Bank of France has accumulated a gold reserve far beyond any sum for which it could under any conceivable circumstances have a practical need. . . . It is certain that a better insight into the duties of central banks and a fuller acknowledgment of their true responsibility would have to a great extent prevented the economic depression which we are now witnessing, and which we shall endeavour in vain to overcome until we secure for the world the fundamental conditions of stable money.

It would be possible to quote too many examples to the contrary to pretend that central banking policy has been all it should have been in the last few years, but to what extent central bank policy alone could have prevented the present economic depression is beyond even the roughest guess. Other things are not less important. Unsound financial and fiscal policy of Governments could easily upset the result of the most comprehensive cooperation among central banks. Artificial interferences with trade of varying kinds constantly tend to create an unsymmetrical relation of one class of production to another. But if central banks the world over would regulate their monetary policy so as to keep their currency as near as possible at parity and freely allow movements of gold for that purpose, a great advance in monetary science could be made.

A Cinzano Issue

An offer for sale will be made on Wednesday of 575,000 "A" Ordinary shares of £1 each at par of Cinzano, Limited, a holding company which was incorporated in Canada in 1927 to take over from Mr. Alberto Marone and his family their interests in all Cinzano companies which have been formed in various countries and manufacture over 24 different products, the most important of which are vermouth, *aperitifs*, and sparkling wines. The Marone family hold a controlling interest in the holding company. The issued capital is £330,464 of Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preference shares, £1,363,596 of "A" Ordinary shares, and £300,000 of "B" Ordinary shares. The "A" and "B" shares rank *pari passu* for dividend and in all other respects except that the "A" Ordinary shares carry one vote for each ten shares, and the "B" Ordinary shares one vote for each share. In 1889 sales of Cinzano products amounted to less than 1,000,000 litres; in 1929 they amounted to over 17,000,000 litres. The net profits in 1928 were £114,556, and the amount earned on the Ordinary shares was 8·56 per cent., while 7½ per cent. was paid. In 1929 the profits were £198,429, and the amount earned on the Ordinary shares 10·63 per cent., while 9 per cent. was paid. The total of the balance-sheet is in excess of £2,000,000.

Contracts in Australian Shipping

The decision of the Commonwealth Government to introduce legislation to legalize contracts made by the Overseas Transport Association, as reported by the Correspondent of *The Times* at Canberra last week, is naturally encouraging to the managers of shipping companies directly concerned with Australian trade. The association was created last June to represent Australian exporters and overseas shipowners, and its formation was a direct result of the conferences in Australia convened by Mr. S. M. Bruce, who was then Prime Minister, and held in the spring. These meetings were attended by a number of shipping managers from London, and it is significant that Mr. Scullin, who has succeeded Mr. Bruce as Prime Minister, should now intimate his intention of putting into effect the scheme then outlined. His action confirms the contention of the shipping authorities that the questions which were considered were entirely economic, and not political. There were serious economic problems to be dealt with and disagreeable facts to be faced, including the heavy losses which, as shown by accounts independently certified, have been borne by cargo liner companies for many years.

Prospect of Economies

In brief, the purpose of proposals made last spring, which it is stated are now to be carried out, was to secure economies of working the liner companies as the alternative to an increase in freight charges. A large number of companies are engaged in Australian services and, unquestionably, there has long been a surplus of tonnage. The maintenance in

(Continued at foot of next column)

service of ships which are only partly filled is notoriously expensive, and it may be unjustifiably extravagant. So long as agreements for mutual support between shippers and shipping lines are not permitted, as at present, by Australian law, individual companies may hold it essential, for the preservation of their own trades, that services should be continued on a scale that is actually wasteful. When, however, contracts between the shippers and shipping lines are permitted a rearrangement of sailings in the general interest may be possible, and it, for instance, by increased efficiency three ships could be employed to do the work of five, economies could be secured to the advantage of all. The shipping lines may be expected always to be ready to employ the largest amount of tonnage that can be used with even a narrow margin of profit. It happens that, owing to the present depression of the Australian export industries, the shipping lines cannot hope for satisfactory results in the immediate future, even with the utmost savings that may be secured, but when the volume of trade expands they should gain the benefit of a better system. The agreements are not to apply to wheat, ores, and other bulk cargoes carried by the tramps, and these, in turn, should benefit by the putting of the liners to better use.

MONEY MARKET

FALL IN SILVER EXCHANGES

SPANISH CURRENCY WEAK

For the last day of the week, money in Lombard-street on Saturday was unusually scarce. At the start borrowers freely paid 3½ per cent. for fresh advances over the week-end, the general charge being 3½ per cent. Towards the close, however, the position became easier. For the renewal of old day-to-day loans 3½ per cent. was generally quoted. In the discount market inquiries for June Treasury Bills at $3^{11}/_{32}$ per cent. and for three-months fine bank bills at as low a level as $3^{5}/_{16}$ per cent. rendered it difficult to maintain rates, although the market generally anticipates tight money during the current week. Brokers could not depend on obtaining three months bills at $3^{7}/_{16}$ per cent., and in competition lower rates were quoted. Business, however, was on a very small scale. Home banks were reported to have obtained a few April maturities at 3½ per cent. Features among the foreign exchanges were the heavy declines in the silver exchanges, and renewed weakness in Spanish currency. The mail steamer from South Africa due to-day has on board over £1,000,000 in bar gold and £250,000 in sovereigns.

The Bank rate is 4½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 5 per cent. on February 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2½ per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½–2¾	3½	3¼–3⅜	3⅜–3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
3⅛–3⅜	3⅜	4⅛–5	4¼–5	5–5½	

Bank of Italy's Discount Rate

The Bank of Italy's discount rate and the rate of interest on advances is to be reduced to-day from 7 to 6½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

Calls of the Week

To-day	Govt. of Nigeria 5% Stk. ..	50%	£795,000
"	Hastings Corp. 5% Stk.	50%	£25,000
March 6	Franklin's Watford Brew. Stk.	10/0	£25,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling on New York opened firmer at $4.86, but eased during the morning to $4.85^{31}/_{32}$, at which the rate showed no change from that of Friday evening. Forward dollars were offered at discounts of $^{1}/_{32}$c. and $^{1}/_{16}$c. respectively for the usual positions. The Berlin rate rose ½pf. to 20.37m., while other gold exchanges showed only trifling movements. The Spanish exchange moved sharply against Spain, the closing rate on Madrid being 40.14p., compared with 39.82p. on Friday. The rate on Turkey was higher at 1,090p. The silver exchanges continued to reflect the weakness of silver, the Shanghai tael being quoted at about 1s. 10½d., against 1s. 11⅛d. a week previously, and the Hongkong dollar at about 1s. 6d., against 1s. 6⅛d. a week previously. South American exchanges were steady. The following ranges of quotations were current:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par. of Exch'nge	Feb. 29	Feb. 28
New York	$ to £	4.86⅛	4.85 31/32–86 1/32	4.85 7/8–86 1/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅛	4.85 31/32–86 1/32	4.85 7/8–86 1/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.24–124.27	124.25–124.28
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.00	34.98¾–99¼	34.98–99¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70–92.76	92.70–92.76
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18¾–19¼	25.18¾–19¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞–375¼	374⅞–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	193.00–193.50	193.10–193.60
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.2215	39.90–40.17	39.56–39.90
Lisbon	Escu. fot	—	106⅛–108⅜	106⅛–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12 1/4–12 1/2	12.12 1/4–12 5/16
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36½–37	20.36½–37¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49–34.54	34.50–34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.86	27.80–27.86	27.79–27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164¼–164⅞	164–164⅝
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43.36–43.39	43.34–43.39
Bucharest	Lei to £	839.25	839–839.50	838.50–839
Constant'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,070–1,110	1,060–1,100
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	273⅞–276¼	273⅞–276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	25.03	48½–49	48½–49
Riga	Lev. to £	25.2215	609–614	609–614
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.18–18.24	18.17–18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾–17⅛	18.16¾–17⅛
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10–10⅛	18.10⅜–18.11
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16½	18.16–18.16½
Lausanne	Fr. to £	25.2215	977⅛–977½	977⅛–977½
Bombay	Per rup.	1/6d.	1 5/32–9/32	1 5/32–9/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1/6d.	1 5/32–9/32	1 5/32–9/32
Madras	Per rup.	1/6d.	1 5/32–9/32	1 5/32–9/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 5/16–1 6/16	1 6–1 6/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.544d.	2 9/16–2 5/8	2 9/16–2 5/8
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 10⅜–1/11	1 10⅞–1/11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 27/32–2 29/32	2 27/32–2 29/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12 9/32–13 1/32	12.12 9/32–13 1/32
Manilla	Per dol.	24.06¼d.	2 9/16	2 9/16
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.59d.	5⅛–5⅜	5⅛–5⅜
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.57⅞d.	42 3/4–42 7/8	42 3/4–42 7/8
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.79	39.79
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	42 3/8–44 1/2	43 1/2–44
Lima†	£ to £	Par	271 4/5 Prem	271 4/5 Prem
Mexico	Peso (old)	9.76	10.15–10.50	10.15–10.50

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.05 to 100kr.

‡ Nominal.

Empire Exchange Rates

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—				
Australia ..	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3
New Zealand	96 0 0	95 8 9	94 17 6	94 6 3
Africa and Rhodesia	96 15 0	96 2 6	95 17 6	95 6 3

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia	97 10 0	97 2 6
New Zealand	97 10 0	97 2 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the export of £2,000 in SOVEREIGNS, the sale of £1,703 in BAR GOLD, and the purchase of £10 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £26,330, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Feb. 27—		Feb. 27	Nil
Sovs. ..	30,000		
Feb. 28—		Feb. 28	Nil
Bar gold ..	23		
March 1—		March 1—	
Foreign gold coin ..	10	Sovs.	2,000
		Bar gold ..	1,703
		Net influx ..	26,330
Total ..	£30,033	Total ..	£30,033

Net influx for 1930 to date, £5,019,539; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of gold was again quoted at 84s. 11½d. per fine oz.

BAR SILVER quotations were ½d. lower, 19d. per oz. for cash and 18⅛ 16d. per oz. for forward delivery. The market remained very unsettled, the undertone being again weak. "Bear" covering, however, largely offset Chinese selling, and the market closed quiet and steady.

STATE OF BUSINESS IN THE U.S.

FALLING PRICES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

WHEAT BUYING BY THE FARM BOARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 2

Higher prices for stocks continue to suggest that the Stock Market is discounting an early recovery in business, although business reports are the opposite of encouraging. February proved a disappointment to trade and industry, for the gains of January were not maintained. Even the steel industry, after a series of advances, has fallen back slightly, and motor-car manufacturers now expect a much quieter March than early February trade had caused them to anticipate. There has been no improvement in building, but it is still a little early to look for it. Mortgage money is in better supply, but the demand is lacking. Railway freight traffic has lately gained slightly, but not enough to indicate a definite change in business activity. The January earnings of the railways just made public show a decline of about 25 per cent. on the average.

February, however, is always an unsettled month, and it is usually in March, with the opening of the spring trade, that the most trustworthy indications are to be had of coming business activity. Results during the next few weeks will be closely studied by business men and manufacturers.

Figures of Unemployment

Unemployment and falling commodity prices are matters of much concern. In spite of hopeful expressions at Washington, unemployment seems to be increasing. Public demonstrations in 10 large American cities in the past week need not be accepted as in themselves significant, because it is plain enough that they were staged by small bands of Communists and there was nothing spontaneous about them. But factory employment and pay-roll figures and the reports of charitable agencies and labour bureaux leave no doubt of the seriousness of the present situation.

The Federation of Labour declared that taking all trades, 22 per cent. of its members were without work, and in the building trades alone 43 per cent. were unemployed. A welfare agency in New York reports there has been an increase of 45 per cent. in the number of persons seeking work since January, 1929. Where then there was almost one job for one applicant, now there are over 2½ applicants for every job.

The Rise in Wheat Prices

The efforts of the Federal Farm Board to restore the price of wheat to a "fair" level through heavy purchases in the open market have brought a rapid advance, but at such a cost to millers and the grain trade that it has been forced to abandon buying at the arbitrary loan basis established last October.

Hereafter it will buy only at market prices, but it will continue to lend funds to the farmers' cooperatives on the present crop until July 1. The board's operations have been embarrassed not only by the complaints of the grain trade but by what it calls the "impending congestion of grain on many terminal markets." Altogether the board and agents have bought or contracted for 25,000,000 bushels of grain.

Imports of Gold

During February there was a net surplus of imports of gold into the United States of $48,500,000, of which $34,000,000 came from Japan and $12,000,000 from Brazil. The member banks of the reserve system continue to reduce their rediscounts as the Reserve Banks add to their holdings of bills and Government securities. Time money rates have dropped a quarter of 1 per cent. and call money is 4 per cent. A further lowering of the Reserve Bank rediscount rate is looked for here if the Bank of England lowers its rate.

COMPANY RESULTS

SWEARS AND WELLS' REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp'dg. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Banca Commerciale Italiana	13⅓	13	—	13	13
Brit. Tobacco (Australia) ..	Int. 3	2½	Mar. 31	—	—
N. Brit. Locomotive ..	2½2	2½	—	2½	2½
Rickett, Cockerell	Int. 2½	2½	Mar. 10	—	—
Shanghai Wirwks					
Fittings ..	10	8	Mar. 19†	10	8
Utd. Tobacco (Sh.)	Int. 2½*	2½	Mar. 31	—	—

* On Ordinary and Deferred shares, free of South African taxes.

† In Shanghai.

‡ In order to meet an adverse trading balance for the year £80,000 (against £30,000 in 1928), has been transferred from the reserve fund.

§ After allocating 20 million lire to reserves; "carry forward" about 29 million lire.

Hadfields.—Dividend for the year at the rate of two-and-a-half per cent., less tax.

EAST END DWELLINGS

The report of the East End Dwellings Company for 1929 states that the profit amounted to £34,875 (against £31,705), making, with £1,968 brought forward, a total of £36,343. Of this sum £14,000 (against £11,000) has been carried to reserve, which now amounts to £160,000. The directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year, free of tax. A balance of £2,571 is carried forward. The dividend for 1928 was the same. Meeting, March 10.

NEISNER BROTHERS INC.

The earnings for 1929 of Neisner Brothers Inc. of New York, the well-known variety chain stores, are reported as $4.18 on the present outstanding common stock amounting to 206,815 shares. This compares with earnings of $5.10 in 1928 on 125,000 shares. The additional number of shares outstanding are accounted for by a bonus distribution of 60 per cent., no new shares having been issued for cash. The company has placed its Common stock on a $1.60 annual basis, payable quarterly from April 1 next. The company has been associated in the management for the past year of British Home Stores, Limited, in England, and developments in this latter company are foreshadowed during the next 12 to 18 months.

LAW LAND

The report of the Law Land Company for 1929 states that the rental, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, was £235,173 (against £221,873). The balance available after adding £7,216 from the redemption account and including £13,048 brought forward was £89,741. The sum of £38,700 (against £31,700) has been placed to reserve account. It is proposed to pay on March 31 a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 9 per cent. for the year (for 1928 the Ordinary dividend was 6 per cent. with a cash bonus of 2 per cent. and a bonus of Preference shares, two shares for every 100 Ordinary held). The balance carried forward is £15,982. It is also proposed to distribute a portion of the reserve, which has been the practice for the last nine years. On this occasion the distribution takes the form of fully-paid Ordinary shares of £1 each, carrying dividend from December 31 last at the rate of two Ordinary shares for every 100 Ordinary shares held. This will entail the issue of 6,585 Ordinary shares, and to cover the small sums needed to adjust differences cash payments amounting to £135. Should the foregoing recommendations be carried out the reserve fund will stand at £275,000. Meeting, March 12.

SWEARS AND WELLS

Net profits of Swears and Wells, Limited, wholesale and retail furriers, for the 16 months to January 31 last, amounted to £154,190 (which compares with £104,536 for the 12 months ended September 30, 1928). The balance brought forward is £19,813, making available £143,009. The final dividend on the increased Ordinary share capital is 15½ per cent., making 16½ per cent. for the period under review. The dividend on the £125,000 Cumulative Participating Preference shares is 14½ per cent. The sum of £12,000 is written off leasehold properties, &c.; £10,000 is placed to taxation reserve; and £5,709 is placed to general reserve. The balance carried forward is £35,111. The premium account on the last issue of shares (less expenses of the issue) realized £119,290, which has been applied as £34,909 to writing down goodwill from the book value of £55,000 to £1 and transferring to general reserve £84,291. These allocations reserve value the total of that fund to £120,000. The report states that the investments are taken into the balance-sheet at par value or cost, amounting to £379,666 comprise an interest in a number of undertakings which are enumerated in the balance-sheet. The amount appearing in the accounts as owing by subsidiary companies for goods supplied has now been paid. The profit earned during the period under review an increase in turnover both in the wholesale as well as the retail departments has been effected, and the demand for the company's productions has been greater than heretofore. Throughout the latter part of last year the fur trade passed through the most difficult phase it has ever experienced, and fur stocks generally slumped in value towards the end of the season to an alarming degree. It was, states the board, the second trading period in the company's existence during which the abnormal conditions ruling in the fur trade have made it necessary for a substantial part of the profits earned during the period under review to be written down to the market value ruling and to present the results now submitted. The item of "stock-in-trade at cost or market value, whichever is the lower" shown in the accounts is arrived at after providing for full depreciation, and a large percentage of such stocks relates to new purchases of raw material acquired for the purpose of the current year's trading. The board look forward with confidence to

COMPANY MEETINGS

ANGLO-FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS, LIMITED

RESULT OF FIRST YEAR'S WORKING

POSITION OF THE COMPANY

THE INVESTMENTS

SIR ROBERT DONALD'S STATEMENT

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited, was held on Friday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SIR ROBERT DONALD, G.B.E., LL.D. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. W. J. Owler, A.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting has been called so that the shareholders might receive a statement on the position of their affairs without waiting for the annual general meeting, which, in order to suit your subsidiary undertakings, could not be held until later in the year. We have called you together at the earliest possible moment. It is only within the last 10 days that we received draft accounts from our auditors on the financial position of the company at the end of its first year, January 31, and it was only a few days ago that we received the opinion of counsel on inter-company relations and transactions which have an important bearing on the fortunes of your company. Our legal advisers have been engaged for some time in investigating these intricate matters.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Perhaps I may be allowed to explain how I find myself in this position to-day. I am not a financier or company expert. I am a newspaper man. Arising out of action which the independent members of the board initiated in October last, and of unexpected developments which have taken place since, I am now chairman of the company. I joined the company in a professional capacity to negotiate for the purchase of properties and to assist in their management when acquired. The plans for the company had been formed long before I joined, and a great deal of preliminary work done. I was given the titular position of vice-chairman by way of status. Another reason why I remained at my post was in the hope that I might be of some service to the thousands of small shareholders who had invested their money in this company. I find they are spread over the country from Cornwall to Caithness and in the far west of Ireland. I make these remarks not by way of apology, but of explanation. I am here to make a full and frank statement on behalf of myself and my colleagues upon the present position of the company.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY'S FORMATION

The main purpose of the company, according to the offer for sale, which was not issued by this company and for which I and my colleagues were not responsible, was to "acquire, found and develop newspaper and allied undertakings at home and abroad," and all the evidence available at the time suggested that there was scope for enterprises of this kind if the properties were well chosen and the capital wisely spent. Emphasis was laid on the scope for profitable investment in Continental capitals, and reference was made to the thorough examination of newspaper and allied industries in certain Continental capitals which had been carried out. These examinations had been made on behalf of its parent, the Carmelite Trust, Limited, before I joined the company. It was informed that the investigations had taken place, and that I might rely upon the statements made, which I did.

I was fortified in arriving at this conclusion about the company and its prospects by the fact that one of the managing directors, Mr. Cranfield Hicks, who was also a special director of the promoting company, the Carmelite Trust, Limited, held a high reputation as a financial expert. He had been associated with some of the leading newspapers in the country, and was one of the few financial editors who signed his articles. He had been engaged for 30 years in criticizing prospectuses and in advising investors. The other managing director, Mr. G. F. Forsdike, was known to me by name as having been for many years a leading solicitor in South Wales, subsequently a member of a leading firm of stockbrokers in Cardiff, and was a former Lord Mayor of that city. The chairman, Mr. Henry S. Horne, at that time enjoyed a high reputation as an industrialist and financier, with influential City connexions. Five out of the nine directors were directors of the Carmelite Trust, Limited, or were associated with other companies in what was known as the Horne group.

You remember that there was a rush for the shares, and I was informed that the issue was oversubscribed.

BOOMING NEWSPAPER FINANCE

I would like you to recall to your minds the state of the financial world and, in particular, of the newspaper market in January, 1929. Newspaper finance was still booming. Chairmen of great newspaper combines were united in expressing confidence in further progress—more advertising, bigger sales and bigger profits. It was the one and only thing about which these rival magnates were agreed. Leading advertisers, advertising agents and managers of newspapers were all supremely confident that there would be phenomenal growth in 1929, and declared that this stimulus to business would help unemployment. This overwhelming evidence and the movement of newspaper shares were looked upon as sure signs of increasing prosperity.

Into this atmosphere of bracing optimism Anglo-Foreign Newspapers, Limited, was launched. That was 13 months ago. We live in a different world to-day. Many currents have converged to undermine the newspaper market, and to knock the bottom out of many industrial securities. Shadows of coming events came slowly, and at first had only the effect of checking advances. There was the rise in the Bank rate, followed by the General Election, the slowing down of industry, increased unemployment, and all-round decline in values. Before the year had run half its course your company was suffering from severe financial indigestion. Investments made following its formation, intended to be temporary, and having at that time an excellent market, could not be realized, thus tying up capital which might have been used more profitably and more in harmony with the avowed main objects of the promoters. The offer for sale was made jointly by the Carmelite Trust, Limited, and the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, Limited. Some of the troubles which the trend of events afterwards developed were pre-natal. We now know that plans were made ahead by these twin-parents and a large portion of the capital subscribed was earmarked in advance. Concurrently with allotment certain transactions were carried through with these two companies which absorbed £720,000, or more than half the available capital. After the payment of preliminary expenses the amount remaining was £650,000. At the time, no doubt, these share transactions were carried out in good faith, but when conditions became worse these inter-company dealings were a great handicap and did not give us freedom to deal with our own capital in our own way.

The assets acquired from the Carmelite Trust, Limited, and the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, Limited, on the formation of the company included an investment of £500,000 in the purchase of shares in the Carmelite Trust, Limited, from the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, Limited, and £145,000 paid for certain options to the Carmelite Trust, Limited.

NEWSPAPER INVESTMENTS

Investments were made in the early days of the company in the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited, Daily Mail Trust, Limited, and Associated Newspapers, Limited, the proprietors of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, and *Sunday Dispatch*. Some of these shares were bought from the Carmelite Trust, Limited, at prices then ruling, and stand in an entirely different position from the other transactions with this parent company. Anyone seeking sound investments in newspaper companies this time last year would have chosen just these companies of the Rothermere group which occupy an impregnable financial position.

We purchased and still have a large holding in the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, an investment which is of great potentiality for reasons which I will explain.

By the date of the statutory report, April 5, all the capital had been expended except £111,256, and of the total amount only £241,000 had gone in the purchase of newspaper properties. Purchases of newspaper properties could only be carried out after careful and prolonged investigation, and pending the expenditure of capital in this direction, investments, always assumed to be of a temporary character, were made in shares of prosperous newspaper companies.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES ABANDONED

I will now revert to the offer for sale and to the speech of the then chairman at the statutory meeting of the company. He made reference to plans for establishing a paper in a foreign capital. The ground had been explored in this foreign field before this company existed, and investigations were continued, with the result that the scheme was abandoned—I think very wisely—without involving more than a very small loss.

Negotiations for acquiring two newspaper properties in the Far East were carried on under the direction of the late chairman and the managing directors—begun before I joined the company—but this proposed purchase, after fuller inquiries, was not proceeded with.

I will now refer to statements which the late chairman made to the shareholders on April 19. I was out of the country at the time of the meeting, and did not know the contents of the speech before it was delivered. One of the statements made by the late chairman was that the assets of the company should bring a return of at least £100,000 the first year. I am not able to find how this estimate was arrived at. It would appear that he took into account properties which had not been acquired, but for which he said terms had been settled. I do not know what properties were referred to, but it is obvious that they were not acquired, and it is equally obvious that the chairman was unduly optimistic.

Negotiations were carried on for acquiring publications. My time was wholly occupied in the early months of the year in negotiating and in reorganizing such properties as we acquired. Things were dragging, and I became dissatisfied with the conduct of the business. I took a letter of resignation to the chairman early in June, on the ground that we were not getting on owing to one thing especially—to lack of team work. He agreed to set up a committee which would meet weekly and would handle all negotiations. The committee met regularly, and the chairman assured me that there would be no difficulty in getting capital for buying good properties.

In the meantime we had bought newspaper properties, chiefly trade and technical papers, at a cost of £390,000, and a highly profitable investment this expenditure has proved to be.

COMPANY'S CASE SUBMITTED TO COUNSEL

The independent members of the board were becoming more and more dissatisfied. It was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain full information about the management of the company's affairs. Our experience, particularly towards October, 1929, was that transactions on behalf of the company had not been brought so fully to the notice of the board as the independent members considered to be necessary. Long before the personal affairs of Mr. Horne were known to cause anxiety we arranged that Mr. Layton Bennett be invited to make a thorough investigation of the financial position of the company, which he did in October, 1929. At this date we had no reason to believe that Mr. Horne's insolvency was imminent, but we convinced our colleagues that it was advisable to separate from the Horne group. We followed up the financial with a legal investigation. Our legal advisers prepared a case for counsel which shed further light on the management of the company's affairs. Here we come to the secret and source of some of our troubles—the interlocking interests of groups under control assumed by certain individuals.

Directors are entitled to rely in good faith on the authority exercised by chairmen and managing directors, with the result that commitments are entered into, appointments made, and shares bought without the knowledge or consent of the board as a whole. The chairman and managing directors in one capacity carry out transactions with themselves in another capacity without informing their colleagues on either side before the transactions are completed. Directors bent on concealment can defeat the most vigilant of their colleagues. Commitments cannot be undone, and plausible explanations are given to satisfy inquisitive directors. Chairmen and managing directors, who are paid to safeguard the interests of shareholders, should be trusted with responsibility, and are entitled to the confidence of their colleagues. The City exists on mutual trust among business men, not on mutual mistrust. It seems clear, however, from recent experiences that the machinery of administration requires tightening, and that personal responsibility should be increased. There is far too much secrecy about the affairs of big companies, which are, after all, cooperative concerns. Publicity is always healthy, and information should be issued between meetings. The policy of concealment in interlocking companies is helped by the existence of private trusts acting as intermediaries—trusts which never issue reports and have only one real shareholder.

The group, of which your company formed part, did not escape the weaknesses inherent in the system of group finance, which has far wider reactions on national interests than depreciation of shares and a loss of investments.

THE CARMELITE TRUST INVESTMENT

Having expressed my personal views on this general question, I will now turn to an analysis of capital expenditure. The biggest investment we made, as I have mentioned, was the purchase of half-a-million shares in the Carmelite Trust, Limited, at £1 each at a time when the market price was somewhat higher. This purchase was recommended as a good investment by Mr. Forsdike, one of our then managing directors, who was also managing director of the Carmelite Trust, Limited, and a director of the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, Limited, and it was supported at a meeting attended by a majority of directors who were also directors of the Carmelite Trust, Limited. I am precluded from discussing the details of other purchases which we made from or through the Carmelite Trust, Limited, as these are subject to opinion of counsel.

A new situation has arisen as a result of our investigations, but as these matters may become the subject of arbitration or litigation it would be obviously improper of me to discuss them.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE

I said before that your company suffered from pre-natal troubles and it was subject to growing pains. We are now free for development, and everything is carried on open and above board. The first thing we did was to leave the atmosphere of Lothbury for the environment of Westminster. Administrative costs and other expenditure were drastically reduced. In June, 1929, the running expenditure was at the rate of £17,500 a year; in October it was at the rate of £11,000, and in January it was reduced to £7,000—a saving of £10,000 in six months—and later there will be a further reduction. We are saving £5,000 a year on the salaries of two managing directors and the chairman, whose work I am carrying on without extra remuneration. I have only been able to carry on this work through the loyal and tireless assistance of my remaining colleagues, who have been real working directors. We have been meeting more than once a week, and some of us have been in continuous session. Mr. Layton Bennett has brought his draft figures up to date to complete the first 12 months of the company ended January 31, 1930. In giving you a statement of the present capital position I must include the big sum in dispute with the Carmelite Trust, Limited.

The marketable securities, apart from shares in the Carmelite Trust, Limited, which we hold, cost £528,559. They are represented chiefly by shares in the Daily Mirror, the Associated Newspapers, and the Daily Mail Trust. These are the one group of newspapers whose dividends will not be affected by the temporary decline in advertising. They have enormous reserves, and in sales, advertising, and profit-earning capacity occupy the premier position. I believe that the current year of Associated Newspapers will be better than the last. The Daily Mail Trust, in which you have substantial interests, holds shares in Associated Newspapers, Limited, and the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Limited, and Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited. It also holds £140,000 Ordinary shares, equal to 47 per cent., in the phenomenally virile and progressive newspapers, the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express*, and 49 per cent. interest in the *Evening Standard*. These interests, although appearing in the balance-sheet at cost, are, according to Mr. Esmond Harmsworth's statement at the last annual meeting, worth more than £2,500,000.

FALL IN VALUE OF SECURITIES

In common with other good industrial securities, these shares have depreciated during the year, but less than have the shares in other newspaper companies. Associated Newspapers Deferred shares, as compared with this time last year, are down 31 per cent., Daily Mail Trust 30 per cent., Daily Mirror 33 per cent. According to the *Economist*, the chemical group of industries has suffered a depreciation of 35.7 per cent., shipping 35.9 per cent., and silk industries 36.3 per cent. These declines, I say, are less than the fall in the shares of other newspaper companies and of established industrial companies. The shares of the newspaper companies were bought as temporary investments, but, although they could not yet be realized, I have given you particulars to show that your interests are in substantial undertakings. At the high price paid for them these investments bring a return of an average of more than 4½ per cent., in one case free of tax.

In association with this group of securities must be considered the investment of £113,626 in Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. This company, which is controlled by the Rothermere group, owns large pulp and newsprint mills in Newfoundland, while the mineral wealth on the property has only just been tapped. Last year 166,536 tons of ore was milled for the year ended December last, and within a few months the capacity will be 1,000 tons daily. The American Smelting and Refining Company, which is exploiting the ores, has located 7,250,000 tons of rich ore, and is only at the beginning of its exploration of the territory. The mines are now being exploited at an increasing profit. The potentialities of this property are incalculable, and with the present increasing production not only will your company benefit directly, but also through the shares which you hold in the Rothermere companies, which, with Lord Rothermere, control the property. It is characteristic of the sound financial policy which Lord Rothermere pursues that the mining assets of this company, estimated at being worth many millions of pounds, stand in the balance-sheet at one dollar, and any appreciable rise in the value of these shares would represent a great improvement in the financial position of your company. You will see, therefore, that in regard to the second class of investments you, on the whole, enjoy better prospects than those who bought shares in most other industrial companies this time last year.

THE PURCHASE OF NEWSPAPER PROPERTIES

There is a third group in our investments—the purchase of newspaper properties. It is a bright spot in the affairs of your company. While, for reasons which I have already given, capital was not available to carry out to the full extent what I considered was the main purpose of the company—to found, acquire, and develop newspapers and allied properties—we were able to invest £396,000 for these purposes. We have not been in possession of all the properties for 12 months, yet in every case the profits have increased, and this at a time of trade depression and before development expenditure incurred has borne full results.

Mr. Layton Bennett estimates that our subsidiary undertakings are earning an annual profit of £45,617, which represents an average return of 11½ per cent. on the capital invested.

Each of these properties is a separate entity, carried on with the utmost autonomy. Every one is in a healthy financial position. The management of newspapers, particularly of trade papers, is essentially a personal matter. We left the management undisturbed and the staff unaffected, except that improvements have been introduced, and the remuneration, chiefly on results, of the chief responsible managers has been increased. I hope that you will realize that at this stage it is not expedient or necessary for me to give particulars of the publications owned by our subsidiaries. They are all private companies, with one exception, and the only effect would be to give information to competitors.

I only regret that more of our capital has not been available for the main purpose for which it was subscribed. In addition to this estimated profit of £46,000 from subsidiary companies, the annual income from investments is £20,000. The combined total is £66,000.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Mr. Layton Bennett has made an estimate of the annual expenditure under existing conditions. Including £7,280 for bank interest—an item which we confidently hope to reduce before long—and including £2,000 directors' fees, which have not been paid, the total annual expenditure is estimated at £16,000. So that, although the operations for our first year will show a considerable loss, due to forced realization of part of our securities and to heavy administrative expenditure, our business is now, by a substantial margin, paying its way.

Apart from depreciation, the net realized loss does not, however, exceed £26,500 at January 31, 1930.

And we are not standing idle. We are acquiring some other properties which are full of promise. Our immediate financial position will, we believe, be improved as the result of our claims against the Carmelite Trust, Limited.

Bank loans, which are well secured, amount to £140,200, in addition to which there is a sum of £141,956 due to the Carmelite Trust, Limited, in respect of which there may be a substantial reduction having regard to our claims against that company. After making full allowance for depreciation, the net assets of the company amount to £751,422.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

The present board consists of two practical newspaper men—myself and Mr. Valentine Williams, whose knowledge of Continental countries has been exceedingly valuable to us—and two qualified accountants, Mr. Arthur Collins and Mr. L. T. Newell. I have found this board a very workable combination. We have kept the board small, as we considered that any responsible section of shareholders would be entitled to express an opinion. We have had suggestions and I have been in touch with one or two gentlemen of standing who would, I feel sure, be acceptable to the general body of shareholders. However, I have left this matter open until this meeting in case any of you have recommendations to make.

We believe that a great deal of the present depreciation will disappear, although ultimately some deficiency may remain which may have to be the subject of a rearrangement of the share capital. But I do not consider that this matter can properly be dealt with until conditions become more stabilized and we are able to decide with approximate accuracy what amount of capital should be regarded as permanently lost.

Meanwhile, as I have pointed out, our income is well in excess of our expenditure, and we are working with, I venture to say, some degree of success to preserve and improve our assets.

I have dealt frankly with the position, and perhaps in doing so I have given an impression which is unduly pessimistic. The last few months have been full of anxieties, but we have, I believe, done much towards overcoming what at one time seemed almost insuperable difficulties. There are real grounds for anticipating a substantial amount of recovery in the future.

THE DISCUSSION

In a long discussion which followed many questions were directed to the chairman, and a personal statement as to his position was made by Mr. J. CRANFIELD HICKS.

Mr. J. H. MACAULAY asked whether the directors had considered the question of amalgamation with the Carmelite Trust, in order to avoid possible litigation; whether compensation had been paid to the late joint managing directors, and whether the present board had considered the expediency of the company taking steps against those responsible for the losses.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that no compensation had been paid to any of the six directors who had resigned; the other points raised by Mr. Macaulay were matters for consideration.

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER desired to know whether the board would like to have some sort of committee to carry on with, or at any rate the addition of a prominent business man to the board.

The CHAIRMAN said that room had purposely been left on the board for other directors who would represent responsible bodies of shareholders and were business men whose capacity could really help them to build the company up.

Mr. STEPHENSON suggested the name of Mr. Stephen Skeffington as a director, and the CHAIRMAN said that so far as he was concerned he would consider the recommendation of that gentleman to his colleagues.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

No resolution was submitted to the meeting, but after some further desultory discussion, in the course of which the CHAIRMAN said the board would welcome a committee representing the body of shareholders, provided they were gentlemen with really substantial interests,

Mr. BILLS said he would like to move a vote of confidence in the chairman for having carried on, reduced expenditure, and done his best. If the board got some good men, as was proposed, he, for his part, was perfectly satisfied.

The vote of confidence was unanimously accorded, and the CHAIRMAN, acknowledging the compliment, said that the next meeting would be the annual general meeting, to be called as soon as the accounts were ready, when there would be more scope for discussion.

MOSS' EMPIRES, LTD.

ENTERTAINMENT BUSINESS CONDITIONS

THE COMPANY'S THEATRES

HIGH STANDARD MAINTAINED

The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Moss' Empires, Limited, was held in the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh, on Friday.

COLONEL J. J. GILLESPIE, chairman of directors, presided.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before beginning our meeting to-day, I am sure it will be your wish that I should refer to the death of our late chairman, who presided over your annual meetings for a period of no less than 17 years. Previous to that he was a director of the company for seven years, or about 24 years in all.

I think I attended most of the board meetings that Mr. Houlding did and I can assure you that he was a most hard working director, with one object only at heart, and that was the success of the company. His recent demise has been much felt by the board, and I feel certain that it is your desire that the secretary should write a letter of condolence to his widow and family. I will now ask you to rise for one moment in token of your sympathy.

This token of respect having been paid, Mr. DAVID SIMPSON, S.S.C., the secretary, read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I shall now have pleasure in moving the adoption of the directors' report and accounts for the year, which, I presume, you will hold as read, but before doing so I should like to say that after Mr. Houlding's death it was the unanimous wish of my colleagues on the board that I should be appointed their chairman. As you are aware, with the approval of the shareholders in general meeting, I perform accountancy work for the company, and I told my colleagues that I would only be prepared to accept the position on the understanding that, should they feel that it was in the best interests of the company that an independent chairman should be appointed, I was quite willing to stand down in favour of someone else. If later, therefore, you find that someone else has been appointed, you will know that it was in accordance with my own feelings and intention.

To fill the vacancy on the board caused by Mr. Houlding's death, the directors have resolved to recommend to this meeting that Mr. William Evans should be elected a director of the company. Mr. Evans represents a considerable interest in the share capital and he has had a very extensive experience in the entertainment business. He was formerly managing director of the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Limited, and is now joint managing director of the Gaumont British Picture Corporation, Limited, one of the biggest entertainment companies in the world. His election as a director will be proposed at a later stage of this meeting.

As mentioned in the report, the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, the purchase of which was completed on March 11 last, was closed for some weeks in the summer for redecoration. We have much improved the appearance of the theatre, and the business we have done justifies the acquisition of that property.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

The increase of the Ordinary share capital of the company by the issue of 280,000 shares at a premium of £1 each, which was resolved upon at the Extraordinary Meeting held in June, was duly carried out, in accordance with the resolutions which were passed by the shareholders. As you are aware, the new capital was required to finance schemes which had been carried through and were in prospect for the development of the company's business. At the present time the rebuilding of Glasgow Empire is under consideration by the board. The directors have also under careful consideration the further development of the company's business.

I should like to deal with some of the items in the balance-sheet. We have paid off £20,000 of the Six per Cent. Debentures, leaving the amount outstanding £199,600. The mortgage referred to is secured on Southampton Empire and was fixed before the increase of capital was decided upon.

With the approval of the auditors the balance of the premium on the issue of the old and new Ordinary shares has been amalgamated with general reserve account, which now stands in the balance-sheet at £663,863. With the addition we recommend to place to reserve out of last year's profits the reserve fund will stand at £680,000, and the latter figure will be still further increased by the unpaid instalment of premium on the last capital issue—£127,238 17s. 6d. This will make a total reserve of £807,238 17s. 6d., a sum very near the total Ordinary capital of the company.

VALUATION OF PROPERTIES

Before discussing other items it might be well to say a few words about freehold and leasehold properties. We have deducted the leasehold reserve—namely, £68,411 odd. The properties were valued by Messrs. Milburn at December 31, 1929, as mentioned in the balance-sheet. The valuations are on a conservative basis and are exclusive of goodwill. You will see there is a surplus over book value of no less than £428,149 odd, which is really additional reserve.

Naturally the bank overdraft which appeared last year is now turned into a substantial balance in bank, but the War Loan appearing in the balance-sheet last year had to be realized to meet our commitments before the issue of new capital.

Going again to the credit side you will notice the additions to furnishings are very heavy. This, of course, is mostly due to Edinburgh and Southampton Empires and Birmingham Theatre Royal. The depreciation written off is about £10,000 more than the previous year in consequence of this. We have expert advice that the amount standing in the balance-sheet as the value of our furnishings is very reasonably stated.

THEATRE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Our investments in theatre and other allied companies are less than last year by about £14,000, due largely to realizations, while our other investments and mortgages are also slightly down owing to repayments, and because our subsidiaries are stated separately.

Our debtors and payments in advance are also considerably down. Most of these items were due at the end of the year and have been received since, or on the other hand are paid in advance and will be worked off in due course.

There is an item which appears in the balance-sheet for the first time—namely, subsidiary companies. These are mentioned separately because of the new Companies Act. One of these companies is referred to in the profit and loss account. All our interest in it has been written off and need not be referred to further. On our investments in subsidiary companies we have earned well over 10 per cent. this year.

Stocks are up over £3,000. Most of these of course are liquors, chocolates, &c., but we have, of course, large quantities of stationery, electric goods, uniforms, &c.

THE DOMINION THEATRE

Coming now to the profit and loss account, there is very little to say. The special expenditure on properties is considerably less, the depreciation is considerably more, and the guaranteed dividend on Dominion shares appears for the first time. This latter has actually been paid, but you must have seen that a new musical play, *Silver Wings*, has been successfully produced at the Dominion Theatre and we expect that this liability is only a temporary one. Your directors are very much impressed with this investment, in which you are largely interested. There was some considerable and unavoidable delay in the opening, but your directors look forward to the theatre being a profitable and successful venture.

It will be seen that the gross profits for 1929 are slightly down on the previous year, but our prospects for the present year are quite bright. We already have had two months of quite successful trading.

I now move: "That the report by the directors and the accounts for the year to December 31, 1929, be received and adopted." The managing director will second this resolution, and, before it is put to the meeting, shareholders will have an opportunity of raising questions arising out of the report and accounts.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

Mr. R. H. GILLESPIE (the managing director): Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—It is again my privilege to second the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts. Last year I think at this meeting I said that our business was of its nature very speculative, and I think it is agreed that 1929 was one of the most difficult years that have been experienced in every indoor amusement. We had very bad weather in February, followed by the very bad influenza epidemic. I remember I was visiting one of our theatres which had a very large poster outside advertising, I think, *The Desert Song*, and stuck on the corner of our poster was a notice from the medical officer "Don't go to the theatre." Following that we had a General Election. That always has an effect on our business, owing to the uncertainty. Then we had an exceptionally hot summer, which meant the development of outdoor amusements, especially the greyhound racing, which was considered to be only a passing show. No less than 16,000,000 people visited the greyhound tracks under the direction of the Greyhound Association alone. Then we had the development of the dirt track, motor-buses, tennis courts, &c. Followed by that, of course, we had the greatest opposition—the introduction of the "talkies." I am perfectly certain in my own mind that the "talkies" have come to stay, but we have the satisfaction in our company that our theatres are very well adapted to supply this form of entertainment. All our new and reconstructed theatres have this in view—to provide for every known form of inside entertainment.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX

We have still with us that terrible imposition the Entertainment Tax. Moss' Empires contributed £175,000 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year. We have hopes that the present Chancellor will give us some rebate this year, as on the last occasion on which he was Chancellor he did give us some benefit. We have already contributed since 1916 considerably over £2,500,000 to the Chancellor from this company alone.

Attendances last year were slightly up. Over 11,500,000 people paid for entrance to our theatres, and 47 per cent. of these booked in advance. At one theatre, of the 800,000 who paid, 87½ per cent. paid for seats in advance. I think this shows that the system has turned out successfully and to the benefit of our patrons.

Our side lines, which are a very important factor in our business, have had a very good year. These consist of our bars, chocolates, ices, programmes, &c. We sold no less than 3,500,000 programmes last year.

Another point is that I do consider our theatres have been maintained in a very excellent state of preservation. The policy of your board is that we must always be in the foreground and keep up the great goodwill of the name of Moss' Empires. When any recommendation for improvement has been put forward by myself they have said, "We must keep the high standard which the Moss' Empires have always had." There is considerable goodwill. It is not only the profits; it is in the name of Moss' Empires. So long as I am here it is my ambition to keep the name of Moss' Empires unsullied.

THE FUTURE

With regard to the future, it is always hard to guess what is before us. I feel that we have very much better prospects than we had last year, and business so far has justified that hope. Of course, we cannot see what is before us, but I think we are justly entitled to say that we can face any trouble that comes to us—probably better than any of our competitors.

I would not like to sit down, ladies and gentlemen, without expressing the sincere thanks of the company to the staffs for all the support which they have given to us during the past year. We have not had any trouble with the unions. I think that is very good. It is a great joy to me to feel that loyalty exists throughout our company, and I can rely on them through any trouble that may arise in the future.

I beg formally to second the resolution which you have heard proposed by the chairman.

No questions were asked, and on the Chairman putting the motion to the meeting it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. John Thompson and Mr. Walter Paynes, were re-elected, and Mr. William Evans, joint managing director of the Gaumont British Picture Corporation, Limited, was elected to the board.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BUILDING SOCIETY'S EXPANSION

The Abbey Road Building Society, which is the largest of the Metropolitan societies, reports that the total number of shareholders and depositors advanced during 1929 by 38,515 or 40 per cent., from 96,304 to 134,819. The total assets are shown at £19,167,273, as compared with £12,384,698—an increase of 52 per cent. The share capital and deposits increased by £6,451,772, or 54 per cent., from £11,967,193 to £18,419,967.

The amount advanced on freehold or long leasehold properties was £8,800,509—an increase of £4,241,659, or 97.5 per cent. The balance due or outstanding on mortgage securities is £18,010,248, the total number of properties mortgaged to the society being 30,260.

After providing for all expenses, contingencies, interest, and dividends, £120,000 has been placed to reserve fund No. 1, bringing it up to £500,000, the whole of which is invested in trustee securities. The reserve funds Nos. 1 and 2, including undivided profit, total £541,821, as compared with £405,003. The directors intimate that the yield on the fully paid shares for 1930 will again be 5 per cent., free of tax.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting will be held on March 8, 1930. Sir Josiah Stamp, the president of the society, will preside. Mr. William Graham and Miss Margaret Bondfield will be among the speakers.

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND

The board of directors of the Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, have elected Mr. Samuel Richard Beale, of Messrs. L. Sterne and Co., Limited, Crown Iron Works, Glasgow, to be an ordinary director of the bank. Mr. Beale is President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and he is a director of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, Birmingham, and of the Universal Grinding Wheel Company, Limited, Stafford.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—Argentine markets will be closed on Monday and Tuesday. WHEAT closed irregular, 5c. up to 5c. down. MAIZE was barely steady, 5c. lower. OATS were easy at 15c. decline. LINSEED closed steady, 20c. to 15c. lower.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—			
Wheat,	March delivery ..	10.20	10.15
	May delivery ..	10.35	10.40
Maize,	March delivery ..	6.40	6.45
	May delivery ..	6.40	6.45
Oats,	March delivery ..	4.90	5.05
Linseed,	March delivery ..	19.45	19.85
	May delivery ..	19.75	19.90
	June delivery ..	19.85	20.00
Rosario—			
Wheat, No. 2,	March delivery ..	10.25	10.25
Maize,	March delivery ..	6.30	6.40
Linseed,	March delivery ..	19.45	19.60

(Prices in Pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso = about 1s. 6¼d.)

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—Brazilian markets will be closed to-morrow for the Presidential election, and on Monday and Tuesday. Santos banks, however, will be open on Monday.

EXCHANGE on London unchanged at 5⅝d. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 at 39 standard unchanged at 16#000. Receipts, 14,000 bags, making 2,101,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,978,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 15,000 bags to the U.S., 14,000 bags to Europe, and 4,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 222,000 bags, and compares with 254,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the week amounted to 15,000 bags to the U.S. and 15,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was again quoted at 21#000. Receipts, 44,000 bags, which makes 6,625,000 bags for the season to date, against 5,801,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 42,000 bags to the U.S., 24,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 970,000 bags, and compares with 900,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the week amounted to 142,000 bags and for Europe to 76,000 bags, while clearances were 182,000 bags to the U.S. and 102,000 bags to Europe.

SCOTT'S RESTAURANT, LIMITED

SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S TRADING

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Scott's Restaurant, Limited, was held on Friday at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

MAJOR A. D. S. RICE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Reginald D. Morrison, of Messrs. Morrison and Young) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts and, in the course of his remarks, said:—The profits for the year under review compare favourably with the figures for the preceding period. Having regard to the very difficult year through which we have passed, I feel sure that this is a result of which we may be justly proud. We had very severe weather at the beginning of 1929, with the result that the sale of oysters was seriously interfered with, and the cost was almost prohibitive. Following our usual practice we neither increased the charges to our customers nor in any way altered the quality of our commodities, with the result that we have not only retained the good will of our old customers but, judging from the statistics which have been prepared, have increased our clientèle and made many new friends.

NAVAL CONFERENCE MEMBERS AMONG THE CUSTOMERS

We are pleased to notice that during the Naval Conference prominent members have lunch or dine at our restaurant. Representatives of the nations attending the Conference are seen there, which I think is good evidence of the world-wide reputation Scott's enjoys.

INCREASED NET PROFITS

The general profit and loss account for the 12 months to December 31, 1929, shows that, after providing for all administrative charges, interest on mortgage, sinking fund premium, directors' fees, and income-tax, there was a balance of £13,867 7s. 3d. carried to the profit and loss appropriation account, which compares with a figure of £15,013 15s. 3d. for the preceding period of 14 months' trading.

The appropriation account for the year to December 31, 1929, shows that, taking into account the amount brought forward from the preceding period, there was a balance of £15,334 11s. 6d. Income-tax has been provided for in the general profit and loss account. Dividends at the fixed rate of 7½ per cent. per annum paid on the Preference shares for the half-years to March 31 and September 30, 1929, respectively, absorbed, less tax, £6,000, leaving a balance of £9,334 11s. 6d.

RUMOURS REFUTED

I have had it mentioned to me on more than one occasion that our restaurant is an expensive one, and, in order to dispel such an impression, I will just quote a few items. Take the oysters—for the quality they are, I believe, by far the cheapest supplied in any West End restaurant. The lobster salad is incomparable, and for the amount of lobster we give you (which is quite substantial) is an inexpensive dish. Our plat-du-jour is only 3s. 6d. It is a meal in itself, and, as I have said before, in spite of this reasonable price the quality of the food cannot be excelled. So I should very much like to refute the rumour that we are an expensive luxury.

I should like to draw your attention to the very attractive menu which has been introduced at the restaurant. It embodies the story of Scott's and of Piccadilly, dating back to the year 1315.

In an old-established business with a record such as ours enjoys it should not be difficult to prophesy what the results are likely to be in the present year; but we must not lose sight of the fact that a very unsettled state of affairs prevails throughout the country to-day. Nevertheless, a feeling of optimism pervades your board, and I think this is justifiable. Already the turnover for the two months of the present year has been more than maintained in comparison with previous corresponding periods; so your directors look to the future of your company with every confidence.

Mr. JOHN E. GARDNER seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Dividends were approved making, with the interim dividends already paid, a total distribution on the Preference and Ordinary shares at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the 15 months ended December 31, 1929, equivalent to 11¼ per cent. for the trading period.

The retiring director and the auditors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

POLISH REVENUE SURPLUS

BETTER TRADE BALANCE

The ninth quarterly report of the Financial Adviser to the Polish Government states that for the first three quarters of the current financial year (which ends on March 31) revenue amounted to Zl.2,261,787,000 (£52,600,000) and expenditure to Zl.2,225,418,000 (£51,754,000), showing a surplus of Zl.36,369,000. These revenue and expenditure figures for the nine months represented 77 per cent. and 78 per cent. respectively of the budgetary estimates for the whole year. Customs receipts, on which the service of the Stabilization Loan is specifically secured, amounted in the last quarter to more than six times the service of the loan for the period.

The proposed Budget for the year 1930-31 is now being considered by the Sejm. The estimated expenditure is Zl.2,934,741,000 and revenue Zl.2,943,015,000, these figures being slightly less than the Budget estimates for 1929-30.

The foreign trade of Poland during 1929 showed improvement and for the last six months of the year there was a favourable balance. The total unfavourable trade balance for the year was reduced to Zl.299,200,000, against Zl.2,813,200,000 for 1928.

RUBBER COMPANIES AND RESTRICTION

The following companies have agreed to

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 1.—WHEAT.—A steady tone prevailed in the cargo market in sympathy with the better closing advices from North America and Argentina, and quotations were occasionally on a higher level. Buying, however, was not quite so free. For No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), afloat, 49s. 9d. was recorded; 49s. 3d. and 49s. for part cargoes of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern Manitoba, and 40s. 9d. for Pacific white, March-Route (63½lb.), on the way, was held for 39s. 3d., to 39s. 6d.; 62½lb., March, for 39s. 6d.; and Barusso (62½lb.) for 39s. 6d. Australian, afloat, was obtainable at 41s. 6d. Parcels were maintained with Manitoba nominally unchanged, but La Plata was held for 3d. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March, 44s. 6d.; and Route (63lb.), March, 39s. 3d.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	40 8	40 6	40 6	40 10
May ..	—	41 0	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT (London Grade of Milling Quality)			
March ..	37 4	37 0	37 0	37 4
May ..	37 9	37 5	37 5	37 9

MAIZE was firm in view of the reduction in the quantity on passage, and for nearby cargoes 6d. over recent prices was required; distant positions, however, showed little alteration. La Plata, on the way, was held for 26s. 3d.; March and April-May for 26s., and May-June for 26s. 3d. Parcels were firm and 3d. firmer. La Plata, April-May, 25s. 6d.; and May-June and June-July 25s. 9d. No. 2 white flat African, March, 27s.

BARLEY continued quiet. No. 2 Canada Western, March, 23s. 6d.; Argentine-Black Sea, 19s. 6d.; and Karachi, May-June, 20s. 6d.

OATS were dull and obtainable on easier terms. La Plata, March-April, 13s. 6d.; and German (on sample), afloat, 12s. to 14s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed 4d. under yesterday's final levels.

Farmers' deliveries are subjoined (season, 28 weeks):—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week ..	212,459	193,343	48,105
Average price ..	8s. 7d.	7s. 11d.	6s. 2d.
Same week last year ..	312,567	183,167	74,491
Average price ..	9s. 9d.	10s. 4d.	9s. 0d.
This season ..	6,465,701	4,145,732	1,465,732
Average price ..	9s. 6½d.	9s. 3½d.	7s. 4½d.
Last season ..	7,292,233	11,117,815	2,230,970
Average price ..	9s. 7d.	10s. 11½d.	9s. 1½d.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—WHEAT.—C.i.f. parcels were nominally unchanged to 3d. per quarter lower with no demand. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March, was quoted at 44s.; No. 2, 43s. 9d.; No. 3 Manitoba, March, 43s. 6d.; No. 5, 38s. 6d.; No. 6, 31s.; No. 2 hard winter, March, 40s.; Rosafe (63lb.), March, 39s. 3d. (by reseller); Red (62½lb.), March, 39s. (by shippers); Western Australian, afloat, 40s. 6d.; Western Pacific, afloat, 40s. Spot parcels were quiet, 1d. to 1d. per cental lower. Unsold wheat features opened 1½d. to 2d. per cental lower, closing advices from Chicago and Winnipeg being considered disappointing and prices further gave way owing to pressure to sell nearby parcels, a poor response from millers and large tenders against the current month. The market closed easy at 1½d. to 2½d. per cental decline. Sales, 300 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 480lb.	Business done		Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	7 10¼	7 10¼	7 10½	7 10¾
May ..	8 2½	8 2½	8 2½	8 3
July* ..	8 5½	8 5½	8 5½	8 6

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels were steady but quieter. Afloat, La Plata, was quoted at 25s. 3d.; and 25s. 6d.; Feb.-March and March-April, 25s.; April-May, 25s. 3d.; May-June, 25s.; Dan./Gal./Fox., 24s. 6d. (less 2 per cent.), sellers. Spot parcels were steady. Yellow Plate, 1½d. per cental dearer.

OATS.—C.i.f. parcels were quiet. Chilean tawny, March, was offered at 14s. 6d.; La Plata, 14s.; March, 14s.

FLOUR was very quiet.

CAMBRIDGE, March 1.—Wheat, 37s. to 38s., delivered to mill; barley had a very slow trade; oats, 19s. to 22s.

COLCHESTER, March 1.—There was a small attendance owing to the Cattle Market in Cambridge. Wheat, 37s. to 38s., delivered mills; barley unchanged; oats, 17s. to 19s.

DERBY, Feb. 28.—Wheat, 8s. 1d. to 8s. 4d.; oats, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 4d.; barley, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. all per cwt., free on rail.

NORTHAMPTON, March 1.—Trade in wheat was a little better at up to 38s. Barley was quoted at 26s. to 30s.; oats, 19s. to 22s.

NORWICH, March 1.—There was less English barley on offer and the lower qualities were dearer and others unchanged. English wheat was in small supply and dearer at up to 37s. rails. Scarcely any English oats were on offer.

PETERBOROUGH, March 1.—Supplies of wheat were very small and prices ranged from 36s. to 37s. 6d. Barley and oats were unchanged.

LONDON, March 1.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 4,300 tons. Although business was quiet, the tendency on the whole continued steady. Quotations:—Best Stilland King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; second grade and Blackland, £2 10s. to £3; best Arran Majestic, British Queen, Arran Chief, and best Scotch King Edward, £2 15s. to £3; and dark soil, £2 to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample supplies of fruit and fair quantities of vegetables on offer. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 4s. 6d. to 12s. per bushel; Cox's orange pippins, 1s. to 2s. per half-sieve; Nova Scotias apples, 10s. to 18s.; golden russets, 8s. to 30s. per barrel; American Newtown, 14s. to 18s.; Winesaps 10s. to 12s. 6d. per box. English Colmar grapes, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; Belgian, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; Belgian Muscat, 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb.; South African grapes, 8s. to 16s. 6d. per 10lbs.; Tenerife Tomatoes, 6d. to 8d. per dozen cartons. Madeira custard apples, 9s. to 12s. per dozen. St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each. Florida grape fruit, 22s. to 35s.; Porto Rico, 20s. to 27s. 6d.; Jamaica, 16s. to 24s. per case. Jaffa oranges, 12s. to 18s. per box; Spanish, 10s. to 25s. per case; Valencia 10s. to 16s. per box. Messina lemons, 8s. to 11s. per box; 12s. 6d. to 17s. per case. Canary bananas, 15s. to 25s. per crate. Canary tomatoes, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per package. South African peaches, 3s. to 8s.; nectarines, 8s. to 7s. 6d.; plums, 4s. to 8s. per box. French Talaris asparagus, 5s. to 12s. 6d.; Evers asparagus, 1s. to 5s.; Devon, 3s. to 6s. 6d. per bundle; 1s. 3d. per bundle; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per dozen bundles; forced seakale, 5s. to 7s. per 5lb. box; Valencia onions, 7s. to 9s. 6d. per case; French new turnips, 8s. to 10s.; new carrots, 10s. to 11s. per dozen bunches; endive, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per dozen; French cauliflowers, 9s. to 11s. per crate; Scotch kale, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; turnip-tops, 4s. to 6s. per box.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Trading in spot cotton was on a much smaller scale, and spinners' operations were confined to the covering of most pressing requirements only, while some consumers have yet to take delivery of some purchased earlier in the season on forward delivery terms. Only a small business was done in actual growths, but quotations were further raised 2 points. Middling, 8.51d. per lb. Brazilian were quieter at a further advance of two points. Pernam fair, 8.11d. Peruvian met with a moderate inquiry, and smooth and Tanguis were quoted two points higher; good rough, 9.25d.; and good fair Tanguis, 9.51d. Egyptian had a moderate sale at a decline of three to 10 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 13.45d., and f.g.f. upper, 10.08d. African were quiet with quotations two points dearer; middling West, 8.56d., and good fair East, 9.11d. East Indian had a fair turnover at an advance of five points. Fine s.g. Broach, 6.85d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.85d.

The American futures market was quiet, operators generally holding aloof pending further news with regard to new crop preparations, but the undertone continued steady owing to reports that spring sowing is fairly progressing, while there was no pressure to sell. The market opened at an advance of four to five points. Towards the finish week-end realizing caused a recession of three to four points, and the market closed quietly steady, two to four points dearer on the day.

New Orleans.—The Saturday's contract opened 6 dearer, but with renewed liquidation the market closed steady, 3 to 7 points lower on the day, Dec. being exceptionally 1 point up. The Upper contract closed steady, 4 points down to 5 points up. Saturday's closing values:—March, 12.72; April, 12.78; May, 12.87; June, 12.92; July, 12.95; Aug., 12.97; Sept., 12.92; Oct., 12.93; Nov., 12.93; Dec., 12.96; Jan., 13.07; Feb., 13.07; March, 13.07. Upper and Fijian closing values:—March, 9.81; April, 9.85; May, 9.93; June, 9.98; July, 10.03; Aug., 10.09; Sept., 10.05; Oct., 10.10; Nov., 10.10; Dec., 10.12; Jan., 10.24; Feb., 10.24; March, 10.24.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract closed steady at an advance on the day of 9 to 15 points with sellers rather reserved. Closing values:—May, 8.15; April, 8.09; May, 8.17; June, 8.05; July, 8.22; Aug., 8.09; Sept., 8.07; Oct., 8.27; Nov., 8.32; Dec., 8.35; Jan., 8.38; Feb., 8.38; March, 8.58.

Description	Sales			Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week		To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	1,200	1,200		50	50	—	—
Brazilian, &c.	250	250		—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	300	300		50	50	—	—
African, &c.	100	100		—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	200	200		—	—	—	—
E. Indian, &c.	850	850		—	—	—	—
Totals :—							
This week	3,000	3,000		100	100	Nil	Nil
Last week	2,000	2,000		100	100	Nil	Nil
Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day			
Delivery—	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing	
March ..	8.22	8.16	8.18	8.22	8.14	8.14	
April ..	—	—	8.16	8.17	8.16	8.14	
May ..	8.28	8.23	8.24	8.29	8.21	8.21	
June ..	8.26	8.26	8.26	—	—	8.23	
July ..	8.34	8.30	8.31	8.36	8.29	8.28	
August ..	—	—	8.34	—	—	8.31	
Sept. ..	—	—	8.36	—	—	8.34	
October ..	8.42	8.38	8.39	8.42	8.36	8.36	
November ..	8.42	8.42	8.42	—	—	8.38	
December ..	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.46	8.43	8.43	
January ..	8.50	8.47	8.49	8.55	8.47	8.45	
February ..	—	—	8.51	—	—	8.47	
March ..	—	—	8.54	—	—	8.50	
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
May ..	—	—	8.59	—	—	8.55	
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July ..	—	—	8.62	—	—	8.58	
August ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October ..	8.62	8.62	8.60	8.63	8.62	8.56	
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
December ..	—	—	8.64	—	—	8.60	
January(1932) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Return of stocks, &c., for week ended Feb. 28 :—

	Import	For'w'd	Sales	Export	Stock
American	32,031	28,124	12,260	200	437,580
Brazilian	2,210	6,443	3,420	63	171,250
Peruvian	1,528	2,464	2,580	177	58,340
Egyptian	3,714	11,622	1,420	1,097	213,660
Sudan ..	2,014	904	210	19	62,150
W. Indian	316	85	40	34	2,370
E. African	1,171	1,467	1,850	—	40,460
S. African	—	—	70	—	—
W. African	—	563	620	10	17,870
Australian	—	—	—	—	94
E. Indian	5,306	4,816	1,030	360	51,790
Total :	48,330	56,060	23,900	1,960	915,400
So far this year ..	1,959,234	1,708,515	954,540	60,471	—
Last year	2,168,000	1,755,000	997,240	75,385	997,700

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows :—

		To-day		Previous close
		1st report	Close	
Ashmouni,	April ..	19.42	19.43	19.42
	June ..	—	19.57	19.56
Sakellaridis,	March ..	27.50	27.50	27.50
	May ..	28.10	28.13	28.10
	July ..	27.40	27.43	27.44

Receipts to-day, 4,356 bales, against 2,747 a year ago.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 1.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair demand at unchanged prices. Tate's A. T. cubes, 25s. 9d.; No. 1, 25s. 6d.; H. T. S., 25s. 3d.; crushed No. 1, 24s. 6d., ditto R., 24s.; nibs, 23s. 9d.; toffee crystals, 27s.; mineral water (2 cwt. bags), 22s.; Lyle's Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 22s. 6d.; Lyle's No. 1, 22s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T.T., granulated, 21s. 6d.; icing (cwt. cases), 22s. 6d.; icing (cwt. bags), 23s.; finest castor, 22s. 6d.; Castor A., 26s. 6d.; ditto B, 25s.; pulverized, 24s. 3d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 20s. 9d.; No. 3 crystals, 22s. 9d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 22s.; T.T., granulated, 21s. 6d. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in sacks), 22s. 7½d.; No. 2, 22s. 1½d. Home grown granulated, prompt, ex Elv, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 20s. 9d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factories; T.L. ex refinery, quoted 20s. 7½d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; White Mauritius, quoted 19s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; 99 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., c.i.f. Hull or Leith; March-April, quoted 10s. 7½d., c.i.f. Europe; March-May, 10s. 9½d.; July-Sept., 10s. 3d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 4½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, March and April-Aug., quoted 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish, crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw steady; preferentials, 96 per cent. test, Feb.-March, quoted 11s. 6d., value; Peruvian 96 per cent., shipt. quoted 7s.; March-April, 7s. 3d.; Cuban 96 per cent., March, quoted 7s. 9d., value, c.i.f. White futures were steady; March sold at 8s. 9½d.; Aug., at 10s. Call at 10.30 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
March ..	8 10½	8 9¾	Aug. ..	10 0	9 10½
May ..	9 4½	9 3½			

Raw futures were steady; May delivery sold at 6s. 10½d.; Aug. from 7s. 3½d. to 7s. 3d. Call 185 per cent. beet) at 10.30 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
March ..	6 5½	6 5¾	Oct. ..	7 7½	7 6
May ..	6 10½	6 9¾	Dec. ..	7 9¼	7 9
Aug. ..	7 3¾	7 3			

MESSRS. C. Czarnikow, Limited, give the visible supplies as follows :—

	Date	1930	1929
		Tons	Tons
United Kingdom ..	Feb. 1	422,000	385,000
France	..	668,000	638,000
Germany	..	1,479,000	1,401,000
Czechoslovakia ..	..	643,000	648,000
Holland	Jan. 1	263,000	281,000
Belgium	Feb. 1	186,000	196,000
Poland	..	347,000	418,000
Europe	..	4,595,000	3,913,000
U. States—Atlantic ports ..	Feb. 1	684,000	238,000
Outside ports ..	..	312,000	477,000
Cuba—Interior ..	..	357,000	339,000
Total tons ..	..	5,556,000	5,165,000
Previous total ..	..	5,425,000	4,980,000

COCOA.—Accra was easier. Fair fermented, March-May, quoted 97s. per cwt., sellers; April-June, 97s. 6d., sellers. Liverpool contract; March-May, quoted 57s. 6d., sellers. London contract, f.o.b. Futures were easy; May delivery sold from 41s. 3d. to 41s. 3d.; September delivery at 42s. 7½d. Sales, 40 tons. Call at 11 a.m. :—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
March ..	41 4½	40 10½	September	42 9	42 6
May ..	41 4½	41 3	December	42 10½	42 6
July ..	42 3	42 1½			

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 9d. per cwt.; March-April, in singles to Continent and U.K., 10s. 10½d.; No. 2, doubles to Levant, March-April, 10s. 7½d.; S.Q., March-April, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s., sellers, c.i.f. Broken Burma No. 1A, March-April, quoted 10s. 7½d.; 2A, 10s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, March-April, doubles, quoted 13s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent. Saigon No. 1, March-April, singles, quoted 11s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 27s.; Feb.-March, 25s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Feb.-March, quoted 16s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Feb.-March, quoted 15s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; March, 24s., value, c.i.f.

SAGO was firm. Pepper was quietly steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 1½d.; Telicherry, 1s. 2d.; Aleppy, 1s. 1½d.; white Muntok, 1s. 5½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 1s. 0½d., value; Lampong, March-May, quoted 1s. 1d.; Aug.-Oct., 11½d., value; Muntok, Jan.-March, quoted 1s. 4½d.; March-May sold at 1s. 4½d.; April-June, 1s. 4½d.; May-July, 1s. 4½d.; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 2½d.; Telicherry, Feb.-April, quoted 13½s. per cwt.; Aleppy, 130s., value, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; March-May, 9½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quietly steady. Smoked sheet, spot and March, sold at 7 15/16d., and sellers; April-June at 8d., and value; July-Sept. from 8¼d. to 8 1/16d., and sellers; Oct.-Dec. from 8¼d. to 8 1/16d., and sellers; crepe, spot, quoted 7¾d., sellers. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 9½d., sellers.

GUAYULE was quiet. Good marks, Feb.-March, quoted 22s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N orange, tests fair, quoted 130s. per cwt.; A C, 185s., sellers. Futures were quiet and barely steady; T N, March delivery, quoted 119s., sellers; May delivery, 121s., sellers; and delivery sold at 122s. 6d. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, Feb.-March, quoted 118s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 1 gives :—Spot, Rs.94, value; March and April, Rs. 57, sellers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quietly steady. Grade J, March-May, quoted £31 per ton, value; K, £30, value; L, No. 1, £28 10s., sellers; No. 2, £25 5s., sellers; M, No. 1, £25 10s., sellers; No. 2, £24, sellers, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Feb.-April, quoted £35 10s.; f.a.q., £35, sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unaltered.

JUTE.—The market was weaker under continued selling pressure and in sympathy with a further fall at Calcutta. Fair sales were done at from 5s. to 10s. per ton below previous rates. First marks, Feb.-March, sold at £24 10s., and value; March-April, at £24 15s., and sellers; April-May, from £24 17s. 6d. to £24 15s. to £24 17s. 6d., and value; May-June quoted £25 5s., sellers; lightnings, Feb.-March, sold at £23 5s., and sellers; March-April quoted £23 5s., value; bearts, March-April, sold at £21 5s., and sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Feb.-March, quoted £22 10s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, March-April, quoted £22 15s., and sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 1 gives :—Easy. Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.49, value; lightnings, Rs.45 5s., value.

HEMPLINE AND TWINES were quiet; 10cr., spot, quoted 34s.; March, 29s. 6d., sellers; 8cr., spot, quoted 31s.; March, 19s. 9d., value, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Feb.-March, quoted 65s.; B., 58s., value, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA was easy. Singapore, f.m.s., March-April, sold at £21 3s. 9d. per ton and value, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £22 5s., value, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £21 3s. 9d., value, c.i.f., one port; mixed (no Pnd.), March-April, quoted £20, value; South Sea, sun dried, quoted £19 17s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—SPOT EXCHANGE.—There was a firmer tone at the opening in sympathy with New York, while less pressure from Cuban interests and news that the single selling agency was to be retained for the present, tended to raise values. The opening call showed a partial gain of 1d. per cwt., but later a quiet tone prevailed with May sold at 8s., prices at the closing call being unchanged to 1d. under yesterday's final rates.

Official call prices (raw cane, ex public warehouse) :—

	Opening	Closing
May ..	8s. 1d.	8s. 1d.
August ..	8s. 3½d. b.-6½d.s.	8s. 4½d. b.-5½d.s.
October ..	8s. 5½d. b.-9d.s.	8s. 7½d. b.-6½d.s.
December ..	8s. 1d. b.-1d.s.	8s. 11d. b.-9s.s.
January ..	9s. 1½d. b.-2½d.s.	9s. 1d. b.-1d.s.
March ..	9s. 4½d. b.-5½d.s.	9s. 3d. b.-4d.s.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 1.—LINSEED was dull and prices were occasionally 2s. 6d. per ton lower. Calcutta, April-May and May-June, to London, 225s. 9d.; sellers; bold Bombay, March-April and April-May, £19 3s. 9d., sellers. Plata, afloat, 46s.; April, Hull, £17 2s. 6d., sellers; April-May, £17 5s., sellers. RAPESEED was unchanged. Toria, Feb.-March and March-April, to Hull-Continent, £14, sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Egyptian, black, March, £7 7s. 6d.; April, £7 7s. 9d.; Saidtrikh, March, £7 7s. 6d. to 2d.; and April, £7 2s. 6d. Bombay, March-April, to Hull, £7 5s., sellers. CASTORSEED was steady. Bombay, March-April, to Hull-Antwerp, £15 2s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were dull and lower. Coromandel, machined, March-April, £15 15s. 6d., sellers; May-June, £13 17s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were nearly steady. March-April, to Hull, £15 5s.; May-June, £15 8s. 9d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was quiet with forward easier. Spot, La Plata, £42 10s.; March, £39 5s.; March-April, £39 2s. 6d.; May-Aug., £38 15s.; and Sept.-Dec., £33 17s. 6d. RAPE OIL was slow. Crude extracted, £37 10s.; technical refined, £39, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £25; refined common edible, £32 10s.; deodorized, £34 10s., naked, ex mill.

HULL, March 1.—LINSEED OIL was easier for forward. Spot quoted £41 10s.; March, £40 5s.; April and May-Aug., £39 5s. 6d., sellers. OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, spot, £28; edible refined, spot, £31; technical, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £33. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £31. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed-extracted, spot, £33 10s.; deodorized, £37 10s. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crude, extracted, spot, £36 10s.; refined, spot, £38 10s. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL remained quiet and unchanged.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, March 1.—COAL.—A depressed tone prevails in the Scottish coal market. For nearly all kinds of fuel the collieries are in need of shipment orders, and values continue on the down-grade. The recent spell of colder weather has brought no increase in the home demand, and although this has been partly reflected on the order books of the collieries in the industrial areas it has in part also been met from stocks, and no all-round benefit has resulted. The quieter conditions in industry has also been an adverse factor.

Overseas markets have sent very little inquiry. Some business has, however, been arranged on Belgian account, principally in nuts. The latter have also been going in fairly regular shipments to the London and South of England markets, but within the past few days demand for these has lessened and as a result of some pressure of offerings the difference in prices of the various sizes has been narrowed to unusually small proportions. The coaling stations have been taking fair supplies recently and the usual grades have been sent to Italy, South America and the Scandinavian markets.

Although shipments on contract continue on a fair scale they are well below the totals at the end of last year, and much discussion has taken place on the causes of the present lack of orders. A few months ago the collieries expressed fears to be confident of being favoured in future business, a decision supported by the uncertain outlook with regard to the Government's proposals. Supplies have been obtained elsewhere, principally from Poland, and the fact that, in addition to consumers abroad being well stocked, Poland is an active competitor is also an adverse circumstance as compared with the position a year ago when the ports for the Polish coalfields were frozen up.

Shipment prices are approximately as follows :—

Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 16s.; splint best, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; splint doubles, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; navigation, 15s. 6d.; navigation second, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; Hartley, 18s.—all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow; steam, 14s.; trebles, 14s.; doubles, 13s.; singles, 12s. 6d.; pearls, 12s. 9d.; dross, 10s.—all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife.—Screened navigation, 18s. to 19s. 6d.; first-class steam, 15s. 3d. to 16s.; third-class steam, 12s. 6d.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; singles, 12s. 6d.; pearls, 12s. 3d.—all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians.—Prime steam, 18s. 9d.; secondary steam, 13s. 6d.; trebles, 13s. 3d.; doubles, 12s. 6d.; singles, 12s. 6d.; pearls, 12s. 3d.—all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s. 6d.; jewel, 1"s. 6d.; steam, 14s.; trebles, 14s.; doubles, 13s.; singles, 12s. 9d.; pearls, 12s. 6d.; dross, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. AYR or TROON.

IRON AND STEEL.—The past week has produced no pronounced change in the iron and steel trades. Business, although steady, proceeds on quiet lines, but most of the works keep plant running fairly regularly. Following the recent quiet period, however, a greater accession of orders is looked for, and in one or two directions the outlook is regarded with some confidence. The latest phase of sentiment developments on the Continent are mainly responsible. The advanced levels of Continental steel prices are being firmly adhered to, and, although the difference between these and British prices is still considerable, it is expected that the former will be beneficial to producers in this country for export business in most overseas markets. A meeting of members of the Steel Cartel will be held in Paris on March 13, and it is anticipated that the combine will be renewed for a period of probably 10 years, with regard to a continuation of the Oriental Trade Syndicate for a similar period, and indications are that a like decision will be made by members of the International Cartel, which includes British and American makers.

Current quotations are :—

	Home	Export
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scotch "crown" Bars ..	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle bads)..	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates ..	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Boiler plates	*9 10 0	10 0 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	7 12 6	7 12 6
Black steel sheets (24in.) ..	9 0 0	8 15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g... ..	12 15 0	12 5 0
Pig iron, No. 3.. ..	5 18 0	—
Hematite	4 1 0	—
Heavy steel scrap ..	5 5 0	—
Cast iron machinery scrap	5 9 3	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, March 1.—COAL.—The effect of heavy stocks in Europe, accumulated owing to the fear of another severe winter, has more than counteracted the effect of the inducements offered by low coal prices and exceptionally cheap freights, and in consequence the local coal market has experienced another very quiet week, and existing engagements, though very fair, have been incapable of absorbing, unsupported by any additional demand, the current large output of the coalfield. Supplies of all descriptions there have been freely offered for shipment, and the general tone of the market is weak. Further reductions in prices were made, but these did not fully disclose the extent of the weakness, for further concessions on the quoted figures were to be obtained by buyers with definite orders. Contracts arranged during the week included 16,000 tons of "Wallsend" steam coal for April-May for the Esbjerg gas works at 22s. 3d.; c.i.f.; 3,000 tons of good Durham coking and 6,000 tons of gas coal for June-Oct. for the Malmo gas works; 4,000 tons gas and 4,000 tons of coking coal for April-Dec. for the Kolding gas works, and 15,000 to 15,000 tons for April-Oct. for the Helsingfors gas works, prices for the last three contracts not being revealed. Inquiries contained of 120,000 tons of best steam coal and 6,000 tons of bunker for the Swedish State Railways, 12,000 tons of gas coal for the Finnish State Railways, 18,000 tons of Durham gas coal for the Bergen gas works, and 6,000 tons of gas coal for the Velle gas works.

Prices were approximately :—

	March 1	Feb. 22
Best Blyth large	15/- to 15/3	15/3 to 15/3
Best Blyth small	11/9	11/6
Tyne prime small	12/-	12/- to 12/6
Tyne prime large	15/-	15/- to 15/6
Bunkers	14/3 to 16/3	15/- to 16/6
Gas coal (best)	16/6 to 17/-	16/6 to 17/-
Coking coal	14/- to 15/-	14/- to 15/-
Manufacturing fuel ..	17/- to 19/-	17/- to 19/-
Gas coke	22/-	22/- to 23/-
Furnace coke	19/- to 20/-	19/- to 20/-

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, March 1.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies for the week ended March 1 amounted to 8,846 tons, as against 9,092 tons in the corresponding week last year. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 61·9 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 53·9 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 70·7 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 73·5 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 29·4 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 29·4 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported, 55·4 per cent., as against 54·4 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 79·1 per cent., as against 86 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported eggs formed 56·5 per cent., as against 73·5 per cent. a year ago, and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 83·6 per cent., as against 84 per cent. same week last year. The quantity of fresh-killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,956 tons, as against 6,187 tons of chilled and frozen meats. The quantity of meat, &c., surrendered or taken as being useless for food was nine tons, as against 19 tons same week a year ago.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (wholesale).—Arrivals totalled 434 tons, and practically all supplies were cleared at the close of the market. Quotations:—Salmon, English, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; Scotch, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Irish, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; sides, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; slips, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; mullet, 1s. to 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; crabs, 3d. to 1s. 2d.; and prawns, 1s. to 8s. per lb. Turbot, 10s. to 14s.; brill, 6s. to 12s.; lemon soles, 10s. to 14s.; halibut, 14s. to 17s.; witches, 4s. to 6s.; megrims, 4s.; Rye cod, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; plaice, 6s. to 12s.; haddock, 2s. to 7s. 6d.; mackerel, 5s.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnet, 2s. 6d.; skate, 5s. to 6s.; roker, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; hake, 5s. 6d. to 9s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; English and Scotch herrings, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; and dry haddock, 10s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per stone. Live eels, 10s. to 28s. per draught. Bloaters, 5s.; kippers, 3s. to 4s.; red herrings, 5s. per box. Shrimps, English, pink, 2s.; and Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

AMERIC

Broadcasting

DAME ETHEL SMYTH

Dame Ethel Smyth will broadcast an address in the "Points of View" series from 2LO at 9.20 this evening.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for today, March 3, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1935kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 3.5 p.m. and 3.20 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—A Hundred Years Ago. **2**:—Men We Are Indebted To, by Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott. **11-12 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12**:—Organ Music, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Cecil Cope (baritone). **1.15-2**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaithe, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2**:—For the Schools: French Reading—Lamartine; Gautier; Musset, by Mlle. Camille Vière. **2.15**:—German Reading—Tomas Mann, by Dr. Ernst Deissmann. **2.30**:—Days of Old: Tudor and Stuart Days. **7**—Sunday with the Pilgrim Fathers, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3**:—Interlude. **3.5**:—Stories for Younger Pupils. **7**—Prince Beppo and the Three Oranges (Italian). **3.20**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15**:—Orchestra from Grosvenor House.

5.15:—Children: Burglars, being the fourth of the incredible adventures of Professor Branestaum (Norman Hunter); various piano solos, including Polichinello (Schutt), played by Cecil Dixon; the Story of the Golden Cicada, taken from the Greek, by Charles Sibleigh. **6**:—The Scot in Canada, by Colonel J. L. Ralston. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Beethoven Sonatas, played by Edward Isaacs (pianoforte). **7-7.20**:—New Novels, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **7.25**:—Spanish Talk, by Dr. A. A. Pastor.

7.45:—The Wireless Orchestra, Quatuor Vocal Russe Moussorgski: W. Werestchaguine, A. Trounenko, B. Zakharoff, W. Salivon; a Sketch, The Tartar, adapted by C. Denis Freeman, from the short story, Portrait of a Disciplinarian, by P. G. Wodehouse; Yvette Darnac and Oonah Mairs in French, Gaelic, and English Songs; Sidonie Goossens (harp solos); Gillie Potter (the popular comedian). **9**:—Weather; News; Local News; Summary of Stock Exchange Prices; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20**:—Points of View, by Dame Ethel Smyth. **9.35**:—Wireless Orchestra; Mavis Bennett (soprano); Heddle Nash (tenor). **11-12**:—Band from the Ambassador Club.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—Audrey Mildmay (soprano); Morlais Morgan (baritone). **12.30**:—Gramophone Records. **1**:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3**:—Lozell's Picture House Orchestra, from Birmingham. **5.15**:—Children: Who'll Buy?—A Play by Mary Richards, with Incidental Songs by Emilie Waldron (soprano) and Alfred Butler (baritone), from Birmingham. **6**:—Chrissie Thomas and her Musical Glasses, from Birmingham. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Wireless Military Band; Rosa Alba (soprano); Maurice Eisenberg (violoncello). **8**:—Reading from 17th Century Poetry. **8.30**:—Concerts of Contemporary Music, Fourth, Season 1929-30; George Parker (singer); John Ireland (pianoforte); Arthur Alexander (pianoforte); Angus Morrison (pianoforte); Robert Murchie (flute); Frederick Thurston (bass clarinet); Walter Lear (saxophone); Ernest Hall (trumpet); Ambrose Gauntlett (violoncello); Charles Bender (percussion); Leslie Heward (conductor); Poems spoken by Edith Sitwell and Constant Lambert, relayed from The Central Hall, Westminster. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service, relayed from Daventry. **2.40**:—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **3**:—From Glasgow and Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **4**:—See Glasgow. **5**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20-11**:—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **12-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2-3.20**:—See Daventry. **3.30**:—The Orchestra; Alex W. Rogers (baritone); Margaret Huxley (violin). **5**:—Stories for Children. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.55-11**:—The Orchestra; Evelyn Gibb (soprano); Harry Dyson (flute).

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **3.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **4**:—See Daventry. **4.45**:—Dr. Douglas S. Cole: A Canadian in Bristol. **5**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—Children's Hour. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **9.35-11**:—National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Redman; Hilda Blake (soprano); Frank and Walter Dyer, of Bristol.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.) (1kw.).

1.30:—Time; Weather; Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **2**:—Recital of Irish Songs. **3**:—Children's Hour. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk on Poultry. **8**:—Concert of Music; Instrumental and Vocal Selections; M. J. Gallaher (baritone); Paul Rviaud and Company in a Sketch; the Station Orchestra; J. Schofield and M. Maguire, Cello and Vocal Recital. **9.30**:—Time Signal; Weather; News; Sports Notes, and Dance Music. **11**:—Report on the 3rd Days' Racing.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.). EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2.40**:—From Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **3**:—From Edinburgh and Glasgow (see Glasgow). **4**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2.40**:—Schools: Dr. Stewart MacDonald: Dr. Dixon's Natural History Round the Year—8, Frogs and Toads, from Edinburgh. **3**:—The Octet, from Glasgow; Irene Stockley (mezzo-soprano); Albert E. Burke (violin), from Midland; Band, relayed from the Plaza Palais de Danse. **4.30**:—The Octet; Jack Flanigan (baritone). **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **3.30**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra, String Orchestra; Doris Baker (pianoforte), from Manchester; R. Compstone (tenor), from Leeds. **5.25-5.40**:—Children's Hour. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **9.55-11**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge); Dorothy Crawshaw (soprano).

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London (9.15 Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **1.15-2**:—See Cardiff. **2**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Cardiff. **9.20-11**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Daily Service relayed from Daventry. **2**:—See Daventry. **3.20**:—From Manchester and Leeds (see Manchester). **4**:—See Daventry. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See Daventry. **6.15**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.20-11**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—4: International Music Prices Exchange (Quotations and Talk; Famous Women—Queen Isabella. **6.10**:—Trio Selections and News. **7-8.10**:—No Transmission. **8.30**:—Opera Children. **9.30**:—Instrumental Concert. **5.30**:—Talk for Parents: From School to Business. **5.50**:—Topical Talk. **6**:—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15**:—Talk by Gustav Hahn. **6.45**:—Talk: The Classification and Value of Masks and Masquerades. **7**:—Rose Monday Concert; in the interval, The Honeymoon—Scene after Tchekov; by Karl Koehn; after the Concert News, Sports Notes, Orchestral and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.)—6:—Orchestral Concert. **7**:—Song Recital. **7.30**:—Lyrics of the Past, Part Concert. **7**:—Man and Machine. **8**:—Concert of Modern Songs and Dance Music. **9**:—Talk on Hygiene: Care of the Hair and Skin. **9.15**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw., and COMUNICACION (373.1m.), 1kw.—6:—Programme from Barcelona. **7**:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music Programme. **8.25**:—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Dinner Concert. **7**:—Announcements; Weather. **7.10**:—News. **7.20**:—Theatre Notes. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Concert. **8**:—Light Variety Items. **8.15**:—Concert of Old Italian Music. **9**:—Talk: The Fall of the Curtain. **10.30**:—News.

MORAVSKÁ-OSTRAVY (263m.), 2kw., and PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6:—Programme from Prague. **9.15**:—Programme from Brunn. **9.35**:—Programme Announcements.

MUNICH (533.3m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KARLSRUHE-LAUTERN (720m.), FELDBERG (229.8m.), FREIBURG (559.7m.), KOENIGSBERG (291.8m.), STUTTGART (360m.), and FREIBURG (370m.).

Programme of the Algemene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.R.O.). **7.40 a.m.**:—Time; Daily Service. **8.55**:—Programme Announcements. **10.55-11.25**:—Talk for Children. **11.42**:—Police Announcements. **11.55**:—Trio Concert. **1.40**:—Talk on Cookery. **2.25**:—Concert of Orchestral and Organ Music, from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **4.10-4.40**:—Interval. **4.40**:—Children. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Gramophone Records. **6.28**:—Weekly Book Talk. **6.55**:—English Language Lesson. **7.25**:—Police Announcements. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Orchestral Concert; Weather and News in the interval; followed by Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (298m.), 5kw. After 8.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 10.58 a.m. till 12 noon Daily:—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). **7.55 a.m.**:—Time Signal. **7.56**:—Morning Concert. **8.40-10.10**:—No Transmission. **10.10**:—Time Signal. **10.11**:—Programme for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Reading. **12.10**:—Time Signal. **12.11**:—Organ Recital from the Works of Dutch Composers. **2.25-2.40**:—No Transmission. **2.40**:—Time Signal. **2.41**:—Gramophone Music and Reading for Schools. **2.15-2.25**:—Interval. **2.25**:—Talk, by A. J. Herlig. **2.55**:—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.25-3.40**:—Interval. **3.40**:—Short Service. **4.40-5.40**:—No Transmission. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Gramophone Records. **6.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **6.20**:—Agricultural Talk. **6.30**:—Talk for Young People. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Concert, from Boys-le-Duc. **10.20**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—Orchestral Selections from Verdi, Grieg, and Sibelius. **6.10**:—Song Recital. **6.30**:—Talk, by Erik Et. **6.50**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473.1m.), 15kw., and MUNSTER-CHAPELLE (455m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—**12.50**:—Rose Monday in West Germany: Relay of the Carnival Processions in Cologne, Duesseldorf, Munster, and Mayence. **3.5**:—Talk for Women: Isadora Duncan. **3.25**:—A short Story. **3.50**:—Children. **4

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

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LEYTONSTONE	21 years	£175 net	£1,950
N.W. DISTRICT	42 years	£650 net	£8,500

For full particulars apply Messrs.

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"BERKELEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.—This magnificent FREEHOLD PROPERTY, forming one of the finest investments in the West End, for SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, April 3rd, 1930, comprising 21 suites of family flats and bachelors' chambers; two exceptionally large suites of offices and four shops, let and producing over £17,800 per annum; reversion in seven years, the whole comprising an island site of 12,950 feet superficial.

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FOUR GROUND-RENTS of £9 10s. each, secured on really first-class Private Residences in North-Western suburb of rapidly developing town. For quick sale would sell 16 years' purchase.—Particulars from F. H. E., care of 237, Goldere Green-road, N.W.11.

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WANTED

To Principals or their Solicitors.

£500,000.—Messrs. GODDARD and SMITH are REQUIRED for the investment of this fund good-class BLOCKS of MANSION FLATS or BUSINESS PREMISES to yield about 5 per cent.; immediate inspections will be made if likely properties are submitted in strict confidence.—Please communicate in confidence with "AWB," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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LARGE & SMALL BUILDING ESTATES.

ALL FREEHOLD and READY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

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FOR SALE, WORKS SITE, three to four acres with Buildings (one one storey, 300ft. by 60ft., and one three stories, 44ft. by 31ft.), and two chimney stacks (one 130ft. high by 5ft. inside diameter at base); steam engine and boiler; electric light; adjoining L. and N.E.R., Derby.—Possible siding accommodation if required.—Particulars on application to The Derby Brick Co., Ltd., Rowditch, Derby.

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Estimates given for internal and external decorations, repairs, alterations, reconstructions. Best Materials and workmanship at competitive net prices. Houses and garages built to order.

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IN A QUIET POSITION ADJOINING

BELGRAVE-SQUARE

and within two minutes' walk of Hyde Park-corner.

Only just in the market.

A tastefully decorated and really good attractive small HOUSE, facing South, and fitted with many modern conveniences.

Five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms.

Ready for immediate occupation.

Price asked for direct lease only £3,000.

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(FACING GARDENS.)

TO be LET on Lease, or Freehold might be Purchased, a most attractive and tastefully decorated RESIDENCE, in best position available on the South side of the Park.

RENT ONLY £280 PER ANNUM.

Away from all noise of traffic.

Ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, four good reception rooms with panelled walls, good offices; central heating; two staircases; service lift.

Moderate premium required for lease.

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OFF CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

A PERIOD HOUSE

to be LET, FURNISHED, for one or two years.

Five reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, five bath rooms, good garage with rooms over.

The house, possessing all the charm of a Georgian residence, is well furnished and fitted with modern conveniences.

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FURNISHED HOUSES.

	Bed.	Bath	
Cadogan-square	11	4	30gns. or offer.
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A RARE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS of ACQUIRING the 10 years' LEASE of a delightful little HOUSE occupying an open and sought-after position, close to Sloane-square; four bed, well-fitted bath room (one double); ideal boiler; small garden. PRICE £1,400.—Sole Agents,

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A FREEHOLD double-fronted HOUSE standing detached, overlooking gardens; suitable for flats; 15 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; small private garden.

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A VERY FINE "WILLETT" HOUSE in a good West End situation, containing nine bed rooms, five bath rooms, four beautiful reception rooms, the dining room panelled in antique oak, spacious lounge hall. Domestic offices white tiled throughout.

Passenger and service lifts.

Central heating, &c.

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AN excellent HOUSE, with good nursery floor, to be SOLD on moderate terms; eight or nine bed, three bath, three reception, music room, 1,000 feet offices; South aspect; gardens front and rear.—Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

NO PREMIUM.

CULROSS-STREET, MAYFAIR.

A Most Attractive PROPERTY easily converted into a delightful pied-à-terre, to contain:—four bed, two reception, kitchen, &c.

RENT £350 P.A. EXCLUSIVE.

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CORNER HOUSE.—Uniquely planned with charming central hall and principal staircase; four good attractive reception rooms and best of fitted bath room in Period Style; nine other good bed rooms, three bath rooms. Long lease, low ground rent, reasonable price. Agents, Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1.

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DELIGHTFUL SMALL HOUSE

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Four Bed Rooms. Bath Room.

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Lease of 16 years for Sale.

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Four or five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.

FREEHOLD BIJOU RESIDENCE for SALE at the low price of £3,650; fitted electric light and power and other modern conveniences.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

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ONLY £1,950. NON-BASEMENT.

A very desirable MODERN RED-BRICK HOUSE, splendidly maintained by present owner; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; garden with access to TENNIS COURTS; at 15, Lower Merton-rise, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

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ERNEST OWERS, LTD.,

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Tichester-since.

KENSINGTON, W.—An unexpected opportunity occurs to secure ONE of these beautiful recently newly built up-to-date NON-BASEMENT HOUSES, which is available for re-sale, containing eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, pantry, servants' hall, scullery; servants' sitting room; beautiful, fully-planted rose garden in rear. Very open and bright position. Every modern labour-saving device installed and most easily run. Lease 80 years; rent £97. PRICE £7,250, but offers are invited by the sole agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (2 lines).

PRICE £1,800 OR OFFER.

Five bed, bath, three reception rooms and offices.

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AT A GREATLY REDUCED PREMIUM.

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MAYFAIR, only a few yards from the Park.—Perfect modern HOUSE to be SOLD, a bargain; four reception rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; the whole in perfect condition.—COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

PRINCE'S-GATE.

£6,750 will purchase a very light modernised and newly decorated HOUSE facing West, with an open outlook. Three bath rooms, four good reception rooms, and three bath rooms; four good reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices. Many improvements have been made, including fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms, and the house will shortly be ready for occupation. Lease 47 years at £103 per annum ground-rent.—Inspected and strongly recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

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KENSINGTON.

£1,700 Lady's SMALL NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; five bed, two reception; 14 years unexpired; £14 (two) ground-rent, £7.

£2,600 FREEHOLD BIJOU HOUSE with Garage; three bed, one reception; bath room.

£3,300 FREEHOLD, SUITABLE professional purposes or conversion; five bed, three reception.

£3,900 FREEHOLD GEORGIAN HOUSE, five bed, two reception; parquet floors. Central heating, &c.

£300 PER ANNUM. No premium. Beautifully-appointed HOUSE; five bed, two reception and fine Studio.

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ADJACENT TO HYDE PARK.

Exceptional opportunity occurs to acquire ONE of the most attractive MODERN RESIDENCES in a fashionable thoroughfare. Stone-fronted. Wilton-built South aspect, and replete with all modern conveniences, including passenger and service lifts, central heating, marble bath rooms, parquet floors, wood-panelled reception rooms, electric light and power.

Beautifully decorated recently, and in perfect order throughout.

LEASE 80 YEARS. GROUND-RENT £200 PER ANNUM.

MODERATE PRICE.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (11188)

EXECUTOR'S BARGAIN.

MOORE-STREET, CHELSEA.—Excellent HOUSE available; two reception, four bed rooms, &c. Rent £150; good lease for sale at low price.—Keys with J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

NON-BASEMENT. VERY LONG LEASE

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DETACHED DWARF HOUSE.

Unquestionably one of the most perfectly appointed Houses in the market.

Recommended with the utmost confidence.

Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.

Panelled reception rooms. Central heating.

Lease over 50 years for sale, or would be Let on Lease.

Further particulars and permit to view of the Sole Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. Tele.: Gros. 1092.

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MODERN HOUSE WITH GARAGE.

EXCELLENT FOR OWNER-DRIVER.

(Accommodation for 12 persons.)

Dining, drawing rooms, library, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, large kitchen, pantry, servants' hall.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. Ample cupboard and linen space.

CENTRAL HEATING. PARQUET FLOORS.

98 years' Portman Lease at £100 per annum.

TO BE SOLD.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

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LOW BUILT. PRINCIPAL ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A compact and easily worked SMALL HOUSE with good basement; five bed, bath, two reception; four ground floor reception rooms and offices.—Inspected and recommended by

£5,500 FREEHOLD.

E. B. PRITCHARD and Co.,

13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

A COUNTRY COTTAGE IN TOWN.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A perfectly appointed detached RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, four bed, two baths, two reception rooms, lounge hall, music room, and usual offices; good garden. PRICE £3,500 Leasehold.—Sole Agents, LINSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, 52, HAMILTON-TERRACE.—This desirable medium-sized RESIDENCE, with garage and large pleasure grounds, will be SOLD by AUCTION on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at 2.30, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., by SQUIRE, Herbert and POPE, 43, Berners-street, W.1.

A RESIDENCE CLOSE TO PORTMAN-SQUARE.

To be SOLD at BARGAIN PRICE owing to the fact of NO PREMIUM. Ground floor:—Two reception rooms and a small room. First floor:—Double drawing room, above six bed rooms and bath room, usual offices. PRICE £2,650 (or nearest offer). Very low ground-rent. Lease about 23 years. Rates only £60 a year.—Agents, MARTIN CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

WEST POSITION IN BELGRAVIA.

VACANT CORNER MANSION with over 20 rooms; licence to convert; room for valuable small house at rear; long Lease at £500 per annum for Sale.

GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—Charming FURNISHED PERIOD HOUSE, in quiet position; five bed, two reception, bath, &c.; modern amenities; available early March or later, six months; moderate rent.—Strongly recommended by SWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148.

OLD WESTMINSTER.—MODERN HOUSE, close to Abbey; attractive premium-scale RESIDENCE; £6,500. central heating, constant hot water, polished floors, &c.; six bed, two bath, three reception rooms; lease over 50 years; rent £100.—Apply HOWARD and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

OLD CHELSEA.

Old-world panelled Residence to be Let without Premium, £350 PER ANNUM SECURES a delightful old-world RESIDENCE, with five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Also a similar Residence in Westminster.

Well Furnished for Season, overlooking Gardens.

12 GUINEAS a WEEK would be ACCEPTED for a well FURNISHED RESIDENCE with nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three bed rooms, reception rooms and lounge hall; excellent offices; dinner lift, telephone, &c.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Selected Lists of Town Houses sent on receipt of applicant's requirements.

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GARAGE (three or four cars), rooms over, off QUEEN'S-GATE. Lease 30 years; rent £175 PER ANNUM.—Hamlin, Solicitors, 12, Soho-square, W.1. Gerrard 1100.

GARAGE, rear PONT-STREET, to be SOLD. Long lease, low ground rent, reduced price; four rooms, bath, w.c.; space three-tier. Reynolds, 7, Queen's-gate-place-mews, S.W.7.

GARAGE, with Flat over.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; available immediately; two bed, bath, one reception room; constant hot water; third floor; lift. Apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1. Tele., Sloane 2201-2.

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,

London's Principal Flat Agents,

109, MOUNT-STREET, W.1, 123, VICTORIA-ST., S.W.1., 9, KENSINGTON-HIGH-STREET, W.8.

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WESTMINSTER.—A beautifully FURNISHED newly decorated sunny FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchenette, bath room; all modern conveniences; service optional. Inclusive terms. ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8081.)

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (just out of).—Fine, light corner FLAT; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and lounge hall; large roof garden; central heating; constant hot water; electric lift. £750 without premium.—Inspected and recommended by ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1.

NO PREMIUM.

Three Reception Rooms and Seven Bed Rooms, &c.

£450. ful FLAT, newly decorated; independent hot water; two bath rooms, good offices.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-st., S.W.1. (Vic.8081.)

WAY & WALLER, FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

SLOANE-SQUARE.—Unfurnished upper part, with separate entrance from street; four bed rooms, two reception, bath, &c.; modern amenities; available early March or later, six months; moderate rent.—Strongly recommended by SWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148.

KENSINGTON.—Well arranged MAISONNETTE overlooking gardens; four bed, bath, two fine reception rooms; quiet and secluded position; good lease at £300 per annum; 7 gns. CHANDLERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

KENSINGTON. — Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, quiet position near High-street; two bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Sole Agents:—

12 GUINEAS a WEEK. MARSH & PARSONS,

40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CLOSE TO THE GARDENS.

KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET without premium; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, offices. Rent £900 per annum. A few fittings at valuation.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street.

AN UNUSUALLY SPACIOUS FLAT.

Two bath rooms.

KENSINGTON.—A very well-arranged roomy FLAT to be LET for the remainder of 12 years; four bed, two reception rooms, large square hall, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, pantry, &c. A magnificent Flat on one floor; lifts and porters. Premium £750.

£375.

E. B. PRITCHARD and Co.,

13A, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Western 1167 and 1168.)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; available immediately; two bed, bath, one reception room; constant hot water; third floor; lift. Apply at Office, 3, WALTON-STREET.

61 GNS. PER WEEK.

Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208-9.

ONE of the CHEAPEST and MOST CONVENIENT FLATS in the WEST END.

A few minutes from Marble Arch, in a quiet but convenient position.

Large drawing room, square dining room, smoking room or library, five bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, kitchen, housemaid's pantry, cloak room, heated linen cupboard, &c.

CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

Passenger and service lifts. GARAGE IF REQUIRED.

No extras beyond the inclusive

RENT OF £500 PER ANNUM.

Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574/5.

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OF especial interest to Americans and others seeking a luxurious APARTMENT; four-five bed, two-three reception, central heating, large rooms facing South. GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close to).—Original and delightful FURNISHED MAISONNETTE, redecorated; old-world oak-beamed living room and dining room, three bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water, electric fires; lift; porter's service; rent £170 per month. Available now; strongly recommended.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148/9.

SPACIOUS MAISONNETTE.

WEST HALKIN-STREET, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

RENT £450 PER ANNUM (inclusive) on LEASE for 15 years; seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-three sitting rooms, kitchen.

Agents, Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.1.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished, for any Period.

Furnished rentals reduced during the winter months.

High-class Restaurant. Cuisine specially catered for.

Apply CLARIDGE'S PALACE HOTEL MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS.

20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.

and

3, CORK-STREET, W.1.

The comforts of an hotel and home combined. Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be Let for long or short periods.

Excellent cuisine, lift, electric light, phone, constant hot water. Rents, inclusive of service, from £ to £.

Telegrams:—Gordon Chalders Co., Ltd., 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

WHISTLER'S PEACOCK ROOM.

THE opportunity of securing a FLAT in which the late J. M. WHISTLER executed the DECORATION COMPANY, Ltd., can offer this flat, containing three reception rooms (one of which is the PEACOCK ROOM), five bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and pantry, &c.; constant hot water; hall porter; moderate rent of £450 exclusive of rates. NO PREMIUM.

Apply 7, Queen's-gate-place-mews, S.W.7.

EARLSHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS.

THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 15s. per week. Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. D/T, Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.2. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO acquire newly FURNISHED and decorated FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, SOUTH KENSINGTON; a modern complete to last detail; five-seven years' lease. Rent (inclusive) £140

ARTILLERY HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF VICTORIA-STREET OPPOSITE THE ARMY & NAVY STORES. IN A PROMINENT POSITION BUT FREE FROM NOISE AND TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

REMAINING AREA AVAILABLE 28,700 FT. SUP (DIVISIBLE).

MAXIMUM OF LIGHT AND AIR.

PASSENGER LIFTS AT EACH END OF THE BUILDING.

CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER.

AMPLE LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION.

MODERATE INCLUSIVE RENTALS.

Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.A. and Messrs. Maurice E. Webb, F.R.I.B.A., and Harvey A. Dawson, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

TO BE LET.

MODERN OFFICES, SHOWROOMS AND SHOPS.

Apply: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4, and 26, Dover Street, W.1, or MUIR, BIGGE & CO., 58, Conduit Street, W.1.

WARMINGTON & CO.,

12, BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, AND AT ALRESFORD, HANTS.

BY ORDER OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

MAYFAIR FREEHOLD INVESTMENT

"BERKELEY HOUSE,"

NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET, NOS. 14, 15, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL, AND NOS. 30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING OF EIGHT FLOORS, WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE, OVERLOOKING BERKELEY-SQUARE, AND THE PRIVATE GARDENS OF LANSDOWNE HOUSE, SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING, HOT WATER SERVICE, TWO FIRE ESCAPE STAIRCASES AT REAR, TWO TRADESMEN'S ENTRANCES SERVING THE BACK DOOR OF EVERY FLAT, COMPRISING:—

A BLOCK OF TWENTY-ONE RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND SUITES OF BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS, KNOWN AS NO. 15, HAY-HILL.

ALSO

TWO SUITES OF OFFICES AND FOUR SHOPS, NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET, NOS. 14, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL, AND 30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET.

LET AND PRODUCING OVER

PER £17,000 ANN.

EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES OF ABOUT 331 FEET, AND OCCUPYING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT

FEET 12,950 SUPER.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY

FORMING AN ISLAND BLOCK.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION BY MESSRS.

WARMINGTON & CO.,

AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1930,

at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale in course of preparation, and when ready may be obtained of SOLICITORS:—Messrs. GEDGE, FISKE and Co., Hastings House, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, and of the

AUCTIONEERS:—19, BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, and ARLESFORD, HANTS. *'PHONES: MAYFAIR 3535/4.*

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

ESTABLISHED 1778.

A BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY OF 21 ACRES IN AN IDEAL POSITION.

NEAR STOKE POGES GOLF AND ADJOINING A COMMON.

IMPOSING RED BRICK RESIDENCE

approached by drive. South aspect. Lounge hall, five lofty reception, 15 bed rooms, four baths.

Electric Light. Co.'s water. Stabling. Garage. Two cottages.

WELL - TIMBERED GROUNDS of DISTINCTIVE CHARM.

Tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden and meadowland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (C.6328.)

SURREY. 40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

AN OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE-TYPE RESIDENCE.

Erected by a well-known Architect, in unique position, 600ft. above sea.

Panelled hall, three reception, billiard, 12 bed and dressing, five bath, excellent offices; married quarters.

Main electric light and water. Modern drainage. Central heating.

Fitted Basins in all bed rooms.

Beautifully fitted and planned for a minimum of labour.

WELL-TIMBERED AND LAID OUT GROUNDS (inexpensive to maintain), tennis court, rock garden, woodland walks, &c., good kitchen garden, glasshouses, garage and buildings.

FREEHOLD 16 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (C.1197.)

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. TEL. 2220 (2 lines).

SUTTON, SURREY.

In the best residential part, the charming creeper-covered RESIDENCE: Large porch and hall, three reception, five bed rooms (four fitted hot and cold), lavatory basins, maid's room, box room, kitchen, and usual offices. Matured garden planted flowering trees, tennis lawn, garage for two cars and workshop, summer house. Eight minutes Sutton Common Station (new railway), 12 minutes Sutton Station.

PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD.

View by appointment only.—Apply MORGAN, BAINES and CLARK, as above.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADELPHI. FOUR OFFICES (two overlooking Embankment Gardens). £180 inclusive.—13, Buckingham-street, W.C.2.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents to let small SHOP, 5 and 8, FREEMAN, Ltd., 7, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

HAYMARKET.—A fine SUITE of FOUR light OFFICES to be LET; first-class building; £275 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

OFFICES to be LET in best part of Victoria-street, Westminster. Spacious, well-lighted rooms; floor space 4,000 feet; would be divided to suit requirements at moderate inclusive rents; Postal, Telegraph office, and restaurant, also banks and safe deposit in the buildings. Apply The Westminster Trust, Limited, 32, Victoria-street, S.W. Telephone: Victoria 6767.

SOUTHAMPTON.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE with VACANT POSSESSION suitable for factory, warehouse, offices, &c., close to Southampton West Station and adjoining Docks. Site area 10,000 feet super. Floor space 25,000 square feet. Electric lift.—Further particulars K. B., care of Cuspar, Ltd., 15, King's-road, St. Pancras, London, S.W.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

"ROSEWOOD."

108, EAST SHEEN-AVENUE, EAST SHEEN, S.W.14.

(Bus routes 33, 37, and 73 pass end of road. Mortlake Station, Southern Railway, 10 minutes' walk.)

THE CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE,

including three oak bed-room suites, a walnut-wood bed-room suite of Queen Anne design and bedstead en suite, a distinctive bed-room suite of finely figured greywood and marqueterie in coloured woods and bedstead en suite, mahogany dining-room appointments of Chippendale design comprising sideboard, dining table, set of dining chairs, china cabinet, and writing table, a pair of divan chairs in brown leather, a deep-seated settee with low back, four easy chairs en suite, lacquer tables, a settee in leather, a dwarf bookcase, two Chinese carpets, Axminster pile carpets, silk and velvet curtains, oil paintings and water-colour drawings, and a few outside effects.

HARRODS

are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, commencing at 1.30 p.m. On view day prior. Catalogues of the Auctioneers.

HARRODS, Ltd., Knightsbridge House, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"BARRICANE."

NEAR HOOK HEATH, WOKING.

(Bus available from Woking Station, 1½ mile.)

The valuable

CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE,

including gentleman's mahogany wardrobes, mahogany chests of drawers, pair of mahogany twin bedsteads and good bedding, a serpentine-fronted polished beech-wood bed-room suite, 4ft. 6in. bedstead, cheval mirror, dressing chest, chest of drawers, the modern walnut-wood bed-room appointments (by Maurice Adams), comprising two suites and including twin bedsteads, triple-mirrored low dressing chests, chests of drawers, wardrobe, &c., self-coloured carpets, Indian carpet, model D Bechstein grand piano in inlaid mahogany case, Chesterfields and divan chairs in perfect condition, Chinese carved tables, lampstands, &c., H.M.V. cabinet gramophone, Oriental porcelain, plaques, blue and white pottery, table china and glass, full-sized billiards table with accessories (by Riley), mahogany gun case, old oak settle, old oak refectory table, oak dining table, oak sideboard, oak grandmother clock, pictures, books, window hangings, Hoover vacuum cleaner, electrical washing machine, electric stove, and numerous other items, which

HARRODS,

in conjunction with

MANN & CO.

(having disposed of the Freehold), will SELL by AUCTION on the premises, on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, commencing at 1 o'clock. On view two days prior to sale between 11 and 4 o'clock. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Messrs. MANN and Co., Woking, or HARRODS, Ltd., Knightsbridge House, 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1, or Harrods' Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

PALL MALL.—ON VIEW.—PICTURES, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS, from various sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall, on Wednesday next, March 5th, at 1 o'clock precisely:

OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES, Old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures and engravings. May be viewed and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

PALL MALL.—OLD CHINA, PERSIAN RUGS, SILVER, BRONZES, CABINET OBJECTS, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, removed from Fitzroy-square, the property of a Gentleman, and from various other sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall, on Thursday next, the 6th March, at 1 o'clock precisely, Oriental, Continental, and Old English china, Oriental pottery, silver, bronzes and cabinet objects, Old English needleworks, Persian rugs, glass, and decorative furniture.

May be viewed to-morrow and Wednesday and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

No. 66, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.—The remaining CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE. By direction of Mrs. Edmund C. Sebag Montefiore.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION on the premises as above on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th March, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, the remaining contents of the Residence, comprising old English and French furniture, including two Queen Anne gilt ground leather six-fold screens painted in the Chinese manner, a Chippendale mahogany silver table with fretwork gallery and a bureau bookcase, an Adam carved mahogany settee, a Louis XIV. tulip wood upright cabinet, an old English mahogany Carlton writing table, an Adam carved and gilt semi-circular settee, a set of 18 shield-back chairs carved in the Hepplewhite manner, a carved mahogany pagoda-shaped show cabinet and a pair of carved mahogany side tables in the Chippendale taste; a mahogany and inlaid double chest of drawers, easy and other chairs, satinwood and inlaid and mahogany Sheraton and occasional tables, &c.; flowered silk damask curtains, old Persian bordered carpets and corridor rugs, old Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, and Continental china, old French clocks, including a Louis XVI. ormolu cartel clock, old English engravings in colours, silver plate, books, household linen and glass, old French and English pictures, including a Norfolk landscape by James Stark, and household furniture.

May be viewed Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th March, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and catalogues had of Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

RAINHAM, KENT.

On the outskirts of the populous towns of Chatham and Gillingham, about 6 miles from Sittingbourne.

THE CELEBRATED FRUIT AND HOP HOLDING known as

WEST MOORE-STREET FARM,

comprising SUPERIOR OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE (modern conveniences); HOMESTEAD OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS; COTTAGES; together with 75 ACRES FRUIT, 18 ACRES HOP, and 41 ACRES ARABLE, in all about

140 ACRES.

The Fruit lands, which could be advantageously extended, for the most part overlie brick-earth subsoil. The Holding, which enjoys a notable reputation and is confidently recommended, possesses extensive valuable frontages available for building development purposes in a rapidly extending district, which must sooner or later develop in this direction.

WITH POSSESSION at MICHAELMAS (11th October) next, or earlier if required.

To be offered by AUCTION during the coming season, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, by

MESSRS. H. & R. L. COBB,

in conjunction with

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD, of whom full particulars may be obtained at 4-5, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.1; 125, High-street, Sevenoaks; and Castle Chambers, Rochester.

Established 1807.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LIBRARIES

COLLECTIONS OF RARE BOOKS,

will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, on March 5th and two following days, at 1 o'clock:—

"BOOKS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, comprising Interesting Books of the 16th-17th Centuries—Pinarol's Vedute di Roma, 4 vols.—Buck's Antiquities of England and Wales, 5 vols.—MS. Pedigrees of Suffolk Families, in 7 vols.—Papworth and Morant's British Armorials—Stein's Innermost Asia, 4 vols.—Fine Books with Coloured Plates, including Jenkins's Naval and Martial Achievements, 3 vols., Sauvan's Picturesque Tour of the Seine, Gardner's Life of a Sportsman, &c.—Boccaccio's Decameron, 5 vols., morocco, 1757-61, and other French Illustrated Books—First Editions of Fielding, Gray, Goldsmith, De Quincey, and others—Edition de Luxe of MacLehose's Reprints of Hakluyt, Purchas, &c., 44 vols.—Issues from the Nonsuch Press, including the Bible, 3 vols.—Five Hundred Limited Editions of Swinburne, Hardy, Stevenson, Kipling, Moore, Hewlett, Milne, and others. Also a Small Collection of Books relating to Shakespeare, from the Library of the late Sir G. C. Greenwood.

Now on View. Catalogues may be had on application.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALES TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY NEXT.

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS,

187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, well-made FURNITURE, comprising sets of Charles II. design, upholstered and inlaid cane-panelled chairs, Jacobean oak dressers, seven old gilded tables, four Hepplewhite elbow chairs, luxurious carved frame settees and easy chairs, pianolettes, inlaid mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, Queen Anne design walnut and oak bed-room suites, Jacobean oak chests of drawers, mahogany and oak bedsteads and superior bedding, oil paintings, engravings, six pastel portraits, plated articles, ornamental items, china, glass, garden implements, and numerous effects.

BUSINESS PREMISES (continued)

OCCUPYING THE BEST POSITION IN KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

THE HEAD LEASE of ONE of the most commanding BUILDINGS (comprising shop, basement, and upper part) to be SOLD. VACANT POSSESSION can be had of the SHOP and BASEMENT.—For further particulars apply C. M. WALTER, Estate Offices, 60, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Sloane 4240.)

TORQUAY.—COMMANDING PREMISES in very best position.—J. G. E., care of Frank Bishop, Strand Chambers, Torquay.

SHOOTING AND FISHING

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND.

EXCELLENT SPORTING ESTATE.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, ONE of the finest SPORTING ESTATES on the EAST COAST: first-class salmon fishing (300 annually), 5,000-acre grouse moor, and modern mansion house.—Write Box T.1047, The Times, E.C.4.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE.

AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, ON TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 4TH, AT 2.30 P.M.

1. ROSEWOOD, 108, EAST SHEEN-AVENUE, EAST SHEEN, S.W. Close to Sheen Common and Richmond Park. High ground. Premier Position. Exceedingly well-appointed Freehold pre-War RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, easily worked, principally two floors. Entrance hall, two-three reception, lounge, 6-7 bed rooms, tiled bath room, up-to-date offices.
Electric light. Independent hot water supply. Garage. Very pretty well-stocked garden.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND CONTENTS ON THE PREMISES MARCH 6th.
2. 8, ALEXANDER-PLACE, THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.
SOLD PRIOR TO AUCTION.
AT A LOW RESERVE.
3. 4, ENNISMORE-MEWS, ENNISMORE-GARDENS, S.W. Close to Knightsbridge and Rutland-gate. FREEHOLD GARAGE for Four Cars and Five Rooms over. Vacant Possession.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

MARCH 18TH.

"THE LOCKS," HURSTPIERPOINT, SUSSEX.

Fine open view towards the Downs. Only ten miles from the Coast.

Well-appointed FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, conveniently placed for main line stations, shops, post office, &c., containing entrance and inner halls, three handsome reception, eight bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, and complete offices. Cottages. Garages. Stabling. Outbuildings.
Co.'s water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone.
BEAUTIFULLY MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS, together with valuable pasture and meadowland, in all
ABOUT 32½ ACRES.
Auctioneers:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SHOLDEN LODGE, SHOLDEN, NEAR DEAL, KENT COAST.

FIRST RATE GOLFING FACILITIES. BARGAIN PRICE.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.
Excellent garage accommodation and other outbuildings. *Central Heating. Electric Light. Gas. Main Water.*
OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS with tennis lawns, Italian garden, woodland walk, &c., in all
2½ ACRES.
Four cottages and meadow, about one acre, with long road frontage, if required. Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MANOR HOUSE, WILLERSEY, NEAR BROADWAY, WORCS.

Charming old HOUSE (modernised) with about ¼ acre. Cottage and garden, fine paddock of 16 ACRES. As a whole or in lots.

ST. HELIERS, CLAYGATE.

COMPACT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE AND LARGE GARDEN.

TORPHINS, WHITE ROSE-LANE, WOKING.

CHOICE LITTLE PROPERTY WITH GARAGE AND LOVELY GARDEN.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS.

MARCH 6TH.

"LAWN FARM," MILTON LILBOURNE, WILTSHIRE.

Two miles from Pewsey, seven miles from Marlborough.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD DAIRY OR GRAZING ESTATE.

ABOUT 140 ACRES

OF RICH PASTURE AND DEEP ARABLE, with Residence and Outfields; three Cottages, Buildings, Bailiff's House. Possession 25th March or 29th September next.

VINES and PINNIGER IN CONJUNCTION WITH HARRODS, LTD., are instructed to offer the above for SALE by AUCTION (if not previously disposed of) at the Bear Hotel, Devizes, on Thursday, March 6th, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Particulars with conditions of sale from Gerald M. Jeans, Esq., Solicitor, Marlborough; Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1; or Messrs. VINES and PINNIGER, F.A.I., Surveyors and Auctioneers, Marlborough and Burbage, Wilts.

APRIL 8TH.

"KINGSWOOD," CLAY HILL,

NEAR ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

UNIQUE RURAL POSITION.
10 MILES OF TOWN.

10 Minutes' Walk from Excellent Golf Course.

ARTISTIC WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing many uncommon features, Jacobean-style overmantels, oak and pine panelling, oak parquet flooring, &c. Approached by drive with lodge, lounge hall, three fine reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, fine billiard room, bath room, complete domestic offices. Three staircases.
Partial Central Heating. Telephone.
Garage (four cars), stabling, chauffeur's flat, gardener's cottage, beautifully timbered pleasure grounds and eight-acre paddock, in all about 13½ ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE. For the whole, or would be sold excluding Garage, Chauffeur's flat, and Cottage. Auction April 8th.
Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UPSET PRICE £2,250.

THE AVENUE,

SOUTH NUTFIELD, SURREY,

HIGH POSITION. FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

PRICE ONLY £2,750.

(Offers considered.)

The DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE delightfully situated and containing hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and offices.
Company's gas and water. Modern drainage.
Capital cottage, garage, stabling; matured gardens with tennis lawns, in all
ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CLIFF HOUSE, LYME REGIS.

DELIGHTFULLY PLACED RESIDENCE AND 4½ ACRES.

BOURNE HOUSE, PURLEY.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, GARAGE, AND ABOUT 1 ACRE.

HOLMESDALE, OTFORD, NEAR SEVENOAKS.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE AND CHOICE GROUNDS.
(In conjunction with Messrs. F. D. Ibbett and Co.)

31, EVELYN-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED SPACIOUS RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

APRIL 29TH.

HOLLY BANK, GERRARDS CROSS.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE AND 4½ ACRE.

(In conjunction with Mr. W. Thorp.)

SNODE HILL HOUSE, BEECH, ALTON.

CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE AND ABOUT FOUR ACRES.

THE RED COTTAGE, LOWFIELD HEATH, SUSSEX.

CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.

DELIGHTFUL PART OF KENT.

Amidst absolutely unspoilt surroundings, between Tonbridge and Maidstone.

Charming Georgian RESIDENCE, with modern additions, approached by drive, with entrance lodge.
Four reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices, electric light and modern conveniences; garage, various useful detached buildings, gardener's cottage.
Old-world pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees, &c., also park-land with valuable frontage, total area about
77 ACRES.
VERY MODERATE PRICE. Would sell with about 10 or 33 acres.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FINE POSITION IN BUCKS.

About 450 feet above sea level, convenient to first-class Golf Course, and only about 35 minutes by rail from Town.

A PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, complete with every convenience, facing South.
Three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.
Electric light, main drainage, co.'s water; Garage.
Well-timbered Pleasure Grounds, gardens laid out with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, woodlands, in all about
1¾ ACRE.
PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,300, or £2,750 with about ½ acre.
Valuable tenancy. Nearly half mile good trout fishing could be included by arrangement.

Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUFFOLK.

Within easy reach of the coast and six miles of Saxmundham.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE, standing in a well-timbered Park, on gravel soil, facing south, and containing four reception, 11 bed rooms, and two bath rooms.
Good water supply. Modern drainage. Petrol gas lighting. Telephone.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, with tennis courts, Dutch garden, walled kitchen garden, woodland and pastureland, in all
ABOUT 13 ACRES.
Garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.
Shooting available over 2,200 acres.
RENT £200 PER ANNUM.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GORING AND WORTHING.

About half-a-mile from Shore, in a Charming situation; handy for station.

MODERN RESIDENCE,

with lounge hall for dancing, two or three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.
Gas. Excellent water. Modern drainage, &c.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS. Shady lawns; tennis court; flower beds; kitchen garden, &c., in all
ABOUT TWO ACRES.
TWO COTTAGES AVAILABLE.
PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,000.
Might be let furnished for the Summer months.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

STEVENAGE.

About one mile from station, with rural surroundings.

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.
Central Heating. Electric Light, Co.'s Water, Gas, Main Drainage, Telephone, Good Garage.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, rose and rock gardens, in all
ABOUT 1½ ACRE.
PRICE ONLY £2,850 FREEHOLD.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FOUR MILES SUSSEX COAST.

Close to Rackhill, on high ground, amidst some of the prettiest scenery in Sussex.

QUAINT OLD 17TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE.

Two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices.
Electric light. Excellent water. Good drainage.
Good garage. Several useful outbuildings, including a large barn, suitable for a Badminton court.
INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS with herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, cricket pitch, meadows, in all
6 ACRES.
ONLY £2,750 FREEHOLD.
Further details of Messrs. Gordon, Green and Webber, Bexhill, and Messrs. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GERRARD 4364-5-6.

ELLIS & SONS.

31, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN OLD SURREY VILLAGE.

WATERLOO 32 MINUTES.

Old timbering; quaint features; hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light; Co.'s water; garage; tastefully laid-out garden and orchard of
1½ ACRE.
Owner abroad. Quick sale wanted.
Inspected and recommended by ELLIS and SONS, 31, DOVER-STREET, W.1, and 22, Station-approach, VIRGINIA WATER.

A HOME OF CHARACTER AND INDIVIDUALITY.

FAMOUS SURREY GOLF COURSE (NEAR).

40 MINUTES RAIL WATERLOO. CLOSE TO COUNTRY CLUB. ON RISING GROUND COMMANDING FINE OPEN VIEWS.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE,

designed by an eminent architect. Tarrard-built, in excellent order.
Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms (two running water), two bath rooms.
Connect offices.
Company's water. Gas. Modern drainage. Central heating.
GARAGE.
Terraced garden, a portion shaded by old forest trees and the whole extending to about ONE ACRE. Additional land if required.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

ELLIS & SONS,

WENTWORTH ESTATE OFFICE, VIRGINIA WATER. (Telephone, Wentworth 33.) And 31, DOVER-STREET, W.1. (Telephone, Gerrard 4364.)

MARYLEBONE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE FOR SALE,

NEAR MARYLEBONE STATION and the HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL,

WITH FRONTAGES OF APPROXIMATELY 140ft. TO MARYLEBONE-ROAD, 90ft. TO GREAT CENTRAL-STREET, AND 110ft. TO BALCOMBE-STREET.

THE SITE HAS AN AREA OF ABOUT 14,750 SQ. FEET AND IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF SHOPS AND FLATS OR BUSINESS PREMISES.

THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY IS VACANT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION COULD BE GIVEN.

For particulars apply to A. J. BRICKWELL, Chartered Surveyor, L.N.E. RLY. CO., HAMILTON HOUSE, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

IMPORTANT FOUR DAYS' SALE.

"CERNE ABBAS," THE AVENUE, BRANKSOME PARK, BOURNEMOUTH.

FOX & SONS

will SELL by AUCTION on the premises, as above, on Tuesday, March 11th, 1930, and three following days, the Valuable and Costly Modern

EQUIPMENT OF THE RESIDENCE,

together with an excellent collection of attractive OIL AND WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by or attributed to:—Geo. Knight; J. W. McIntyre, R.A.; Wats. W. Sharp, Sen.; F. Lee, Bridell; Edgar Bundy, R.A.; A. H. Davis, R.I.; T. Sydney Cooper, R.A.; R. Aiken; A. Aubinière; W. Linton; Roger Draper; Mark Fisher, A.R.A.; and other well-known Artists.

Catalogues (6d. each) of the Auctioneers, 41-50, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms on Thursday, 6th March, at 1.30 p.m.

ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE removed from Wokingham, Wimbledon, Courtfield-gardens, and Taylor's Depository, &c., including an inlaid Sheraton pedestal sideboard, a HANDSOME FRENCH COMMODE CHEST, three grandfather clocks, a Frigidaire, a pair of Point Duty cabinets, two Bush writing tables, THREE SUITE MARQUETERIE CHAIRS, a spinet by Tom Tomkison, two upright grand pianofortes by Cramer and Co. and Boosey, two antique oak dressers, antique carved oak chairs, oak gate-leg tables, oak, mahogany and walnut wardrobes, a lac whatnot, Queen Anne and Hepplewhite design chairs, books, silver plate, pictures, and a quantity of useful secondary effects.

On View day previous from 9 to 5.

Auction Rooms, 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Estate, Survey and Valuation Offices 24 bis, and 27, Bruton-street, W.1, 50, Belgrave-road, S.W.1, and Westgate-on-Sea.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By direction of the Exors. "DE LA BORDE."

WESTERHAM, KENT.

WILSON & CO.

having sold the Property will SELL by AUCTION on the premises on Wednesday, the 19th March, 1930, at 12 o'clock precisely, the

REMAINING

CONTENTS OF THE MANSION,

comprising curtains, rugs, fenders, bedsteads, bedding, bedchamber effects, toilet sets, brass cans, couches, easy chairs, French gilt chairs, bureaux secretaires, bookcases, tables, torcheres, screens, mirrors, fine tone boudoir grand pianoforte by Steinway and Sons, Florentine ebony and ivory imposing reception-room appointments, decorative objects, few prints, books, electric radiators; Hoover dower chest on stand and chest of drawers, antique Spanish pearl casket, valuable Boulle bracket clock; Gecophone two-valve wireless receiving set; Hoover suction cleaner, refrigerator and domestic appointments; planted garden vases, garden seats and chairs; Alco motor mower; a well modelled lead garden figure; garden tools, rollers, barrows, mowers, pony cart, trolley, a ton of mixed potatoes; heaps of manure, &c.

On View day preceding Sale. Catalogues may be had of

Messrs. WILSON and Co., Auctioneers, 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

COINS and MEDALS.

Messrs. GLENDINING & Co., Ltd., will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 7, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus, London, W.1, on Thursday, March 6th and following day, at 1.30 p.m. each day, a valuable collection of gold and silver coins, Military and Naval medals, badges, &c., including Pattern English coins of George III. George IV. and Queen Victoria; silver coins of Charles I.; a collection of Oriental gold coins, &c.; Military and Naval medals and decorations, including an officer's Gold medal for Battle of Alma to the Shropshire Light Infantry, Stars of the Order of St. Ferdinand of Sicily, and the Turkish Order of the Crescent, formerly belonging to Admiral Lord Nelson, &c.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS.

By AUCTION, at the Clifton Hotel, The Promenade, Blackpool, on Thursday, 13th March, 1930, at 3 p.m.

94-100, THE PROMENADE, BLACKPOOL,

AND 2 TO 8, WEST-STREET.

COMMANDING FREEHOLD IN THE FINEST SEA FRONT POSITION.

Mainly comprising AN EXTENSIVE RESTAURANT, BOLD CORNER SHOP, AND 3 SHOPS IN WEST-STREET. The property is within a few steps of the points of greatest attraction on the Promenade, and has

TWO FRONTAGES, BOTH OVER 70FT., & SITE AREA, 600 SQ. YDS.

A small section is let, viz., the corner lock-up shop, about 32ft. by 27ft., to a well-known tenant on Lease at £1,250 per annum exclusive, with agreement for temporary possession if rebuilding of the block be contemplated. With this exception this highly interesting property will be offered

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Affording an exceptional OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE TRADING CONCERNS OR INVESTORS, to whom the position and possibilities of this block cannot fail to appeal.

ALSO TO FOLLOW, THE FREEHOLD BAKERY, 87, MILBOURNE-STREET, BLACKPOOL. A recently overhauled and re-equipped building, 186ft. 6in. by 66ft., situate within three or four minutes' motor-van journey of the above Promenade Property and hitherto used in connection with that Restaurant. FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION & THE UP-TO-DATE BAKING PLANT MACHINERY. Solicitors:—Messrs. Leugebotham and Sons, 4, Carlton-street, Halifax.

By Auction on Thursday, March 27th, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4.

SOHO, W. TWO VALUABLE FREEHOLDS.

14, EDWARD-STREET.

Handsome newly erected building of about 17ft. frontage and 37ft. depth.
POSSESSION OF SHOP and BASEMENT on AUGUST 27 NEXT.
The four upper floors let for three years (with option of further three) from July, 1929, producing £312 p.a. Solicitors, Messrs. Emanuel Round and Nathan, 1, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4.

6-7, D'ARBLAY-STREET.

Handsome newly erected building of ground, basement, and four upper floors.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT 4,850 SQ. FT.
In clear, well-lighted areas. Frontage about 32ft., depth about 50ft. With vacant possession. Solicitors, Messrs. Rye and Eyre, 15, Golden-square, W.1.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO BE LET OR SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

PROVINCIAL.—NORWICH (London-road).—Lock-up Shop, frontage 17ft., depth 52ft., in excellent position, close to fine new building being erected for Messrs. Boots the Chemists. Commencing rent £500 p.a.

HOME COUNTIES.—FOLKES